

A Twentieth Century

HISTORY  
AND  
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

NORTH AND WEST TEXAS

---

CAPT. B. B. PADDOCK

Editor

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# HISTORY

OF

## NORTH AND WEST TEXAS.

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COLONEL LEVIN T. MILLER is a prominent lawyer and real estate operator at Wichita Falls, where he located during its very earliest years and where he has ever since been prominently identified with its great progress and up-building. Colonel Miller has a distinguished history and is a man of mark in many ways, having been a leader in military, political and professional affairs from the days of early manhood.

He was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1838. His parents were Levin and Frances (Buell) Miller. His father, who was also a lawyer by profession, was born in Pennsylvania, made his home in Preble county, Ohio, until 1844, and then moved to Williamsport, Indiana, where he died in 1847. Colonel Miller's mother was born in Kentucky, was married in Preble county, Ohio, and passed away at Williamsport.

Colonel Miller is an alumnus of Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he graduated in the scientific department in 1858, when twenty years of age. A short time later he went west and located at Independence, Missouri, where he began the study of law with Judge Hovey as preceptor, and in the latter part of 1859, when twenty-one years of age, was admitted to practice by Circuit Judge Hicks at Independence. He returned to Williamsport in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised a company, which was attached to the Tenth Indiana Infantry as Company B, and went out on the three months' enlistment, young Miller being its first lieutenant. This company was engaged at the battles of Carrick's Ford, Rich Mountain and

Beverly. When the three months was up Colonel Miller returned home and raised another company, Company K, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, and was made captain of this company which was a part of the Army of the Cumberland under Thomas. From the captaincy Mr. Miller was promoted to major, to lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the regiment, and during the larger part of his last year in the army he commanded a brigade. He won every one of these promotions by hard and meritorious service on the field, and he was one of the most efficient officers the Thirty-third Regiment ever had. As an officer of this regiment he was at the battles of Wildcat, Cumberland Gap, in the battles on the way to Atlanta, and was in all the fighting in the siege and taking of that city. His time expired after the Atlanta campaign and he then came home.

Owing to his fine army record and his proved character and ability, Colonel Miller soon came into prominence in the state of Indiana. He engaged in the practice of law at Williamsport, and in 1865 he was appointed, by President Johnson, to the office of governor of the territory of Montana. He had just married, and as his wife did not care to go to the then far off country, and as Montana did not at that time give evidence of great wealth of resources, he declined this appointment and remained at Williamsport in law practice. He was among the leaders in Republican politics in Indiana, and in 1876 was nominated for attorney general of Indiana. In this candidacy he stumped the state with General Benjamin Harrison, who was the candidate for governor; the Republican ticket in the state was defeated that year.

Colonel Miller thus gained a large acquaintance with the leading men of Indiana, and he is still well remembered in his part of the state.

Colonel Miller came out to Texas in 1881, and for the first year was a partner in the law firm of Crawford & Crawford at Dallas. In November, 1882, he came to Wichita Falls, which then was the mere germ of a town, and the county of Wichita had only just been organized. The Denver road had also just been completed to the place, and the town was beginning that era of prosperous development which has since made it one of the leading commercial centers of north Texas. Colonel Miller has made this city his residence ever since, and has been engaged in the practice of law and in the real estate and loan business. Several times he has received appointments as special judge of the district court. He is a worthy and honored citizen, and has made a fine record in all lines of his endeavor.

Colonel Miller was married at Williamsport, Indiana, in June, 1865, to Miss Sarah Hichens. She was a most highly esteemed woman, and her death at Wichita Falls, on May 26, 1904, was the occasion of great sorrow to the hosts of friends and acquaintances who have for so many years loved and honored this noble couple. The one son, Fred S. Miller, is now in business in Chicago, the daughter, Miss Mary, died at Colorado Spring in September, 1903.

CHARLES W. HODGE, M. D. Among those who have attained distinctive prestige in the practice of medicine and surgery in Quanah and Hardeman county and whose success has come as the result of thorough technical information and skill, stands Dr. Charles W. Hodge, who is a man of scholarly attainments and who has made deep and careful research into the two sciences to which he is devoting his life. He was born at Farmersville, Louisiana, in 1853, a son of the Rev. Charles W. and Mary A. (George) Hodge. The father was a minister in the Methodist church, was a native of Georgia, and his death occurred in Louisiana, as did also his wife's.

In the schools of his native city Charles W. Hodge received his early mental training, while his medical education was pursued at Tulane University, New Orleans, where he remained for four years and graduated with the class of 1882. His first practice was at Logtown, on the Omachita river, thence returned to Farmersville, and in 1881 took up his abode in Alexander, Erath county, Texas, there continuing the practice of his chosen profession until 1889.

In that year he located in Quanah, and is now numbered among the oldest physicians in Hardeman county, where he has built up an excellent practice and has won the commendation of the public and his professional brethren. He is also local surgeon for the Fort Worth & Denver and the Frisco Railroads, a member of the State Medical and the Panhandle Medical Societies, a member of the A. F. & A. M., a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar; also a Knight of Pythias. Dr. Hodge was united in marriage to Leona (Gillette) Goshorn.

ROBERT A. POOLE, who since 1866 has been a resident of Johnson county, is now engaged in business as a grain and feed merchant at Cleburne. He was born in East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, November 16, 1835, and is a son of Orlando L. and Elizabeth (Poole) Poole. The father was born in Louisiana and came to Texas with his family in the fall of 1836, after Texas had become an independent republic. He settled in the northeastern district in Bowie county at Old Boston, and thirty miles from Texarkana and there followed the occupation of farming. When the Mexican war was inaugurated his health was too poor to allow him to enlist, but he furnished another man an outfit and money to enter the service. Mr. Poole continued to reside in Bowie county until 1867, when he removed to Johnson county to join his son, Robert A., who had arrived here the previous year. His remaining days were passed in this county, his death occurring in Cleburne in 1898, while his wife passed away in the same year.

Robert A. Poole was reared to farm life, but spent much of his time in mercantile pursuits. For about four years before the war he was engaged in merchandising at Dokesville, in the southeastern part of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. In the spring of 1862 he joined the Confederate army, going out with Company H, First Texas Battalion, which moved eastward to Mississippi. The command was reorganized at Corinth and formed into the Thirty-second Texas Infantry. Mr. Poole's service was mostly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia, and in fact he participated in all of the most important engagements of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee, being attached to Bragg's command much of the time. The first notable engagement in which he participated was at Richmond, Kentucky, under General Kirby Smith and later he was in the battle of Perryville, that state. He was also with the army as it left Kentucky going

south and he participated in the battle of Stone river, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Subsequently he entered the Chickamauga campaign and participated in the battle of Chickamauga under Bragg and was then sent to relieve Vicksburg. Following the capitulation of that city the army to which he was attached joined the Confederate forces opposing Sherman at Atlanta, and Mr. Poole was in the siege of that city and in various battles of the Atlanta campaign. He was then with Hood on the campaign back toward Nashville, was in the battle at that place and afterward moved southward to Mobile, his last engagement being at Spanish Fort across the bay from the city of Mobile. Following the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, he became ordnance sergeant.

When the war was over Mr. Poole returned to Bowie county and planted a crop, but it proved a failure on account of the Red river flood. He then came to Johnson county in 1866 and has here practically lived since, making his home most of the time in Cleburne. He has farmed to some extent in the county, but has spent most of his time in mercantile life. For three years he conducted business at Plano and he is now a wholesale and retail dealer in hay, feed and grain at Cleburne. He has sold his farming interests, but has considerable valuable real estate in the city.

Mr. Poole was married in Bowie county to Miss Caroline Hayes, and they have eight living children, Mrs. Ola Keith, Mrs. Ora Jacobs, Mrs. Ina White, Mrs. Eddy Pitts, Mrs. Effa Cline, Oscar E., Otis H. and Mell. Mr. Poole holds membership in the Baptist church, while his fraternal relations are with the Masons and in his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. For five years he was postmaster at Cleburne, being appointed during President Cleveland's second administration. His business activity has been the leading feature in a creditable success that makes him one of the leading merchants and substantial citizens of Cleburne.

**JOHN MEYER.** In the settlement of our country the German has vied with the Anglo-Saxon in the accomplishment of substantial and tangible results. The opportunities here afforded and the sincere freedom here guaranteed have attracted the hardy and thrifty emigrant from King William's dominions, and the addition of this tongue and the infusion of this blood have worked beneficent results in the promotion of American institutions and in the formation of American character. Vigorous in

mind and body and strong in industrial tendencies, but with poverty of purse and self-conceit the typical German begins his career among us in a simple, honest and unassuming way. With this brief introduction as a tribute to their race we beg the indulgence of the reader of these pages while we narrate briefly the life story of one who was, for more than a quarter of a century, a subject of a German king.

John Meyer, one of the few pioneers yet remaining in the Charlie neighborhood of Clay county, was born in the Province of Bavaria, near Baireuth, February 14, 1841. His father was George Meyer and his grandfather was John Meyer, both born in the same district as our subject. They were farmers and the latter was accidentally killed, leaving three sons, viz: George, John and the other brother John Fred by name. George Meyer married Catherine Schaurer and was the father of these children, namely: John, Catherine, George, Frederick, Anna, Thomas, of San Francisco, California, and Margaret.

Our subject obtained a fair education in his native land and acquired a knowledge of farming from his ancestry. At twenty-five years of age he left his old home bound for "the land across the sea." He sailed from Bremen on the ship Atlantic bound for New York and was eighteen days at sea. Heavy seas delayed and lengthened the passage (in 1872 the vessel sank near New Foundland with all on board). Disembarking at Castle Garden Mr. Meyer left the city in three days for Bay City, Michigan, where he secured employment in a shingle mill for a time. On coming farther west he located in Missouri while visiting an uncle. Hearing of the opening of the Osage Diminished Reserve in Kansas to actual settlers he made his way to that then frontier country and entered a tract in Montgomery county. He built a settler's shanty, returned to Missouri to better prepare himself for the ordeal of "proving up" on his land and while absent the party having charge of his claim sold it and John was eliminated from the situation.

Being thus shut out of a prospective home and cast upon the world to drift whither he would, Mr. Meyer sought work on the M. K. & T. Railway, then building south through Kansas toward the Indian Territory line. He worked on the track about Humboldt and followed its construction south for a few months and then went into the restaurant business in Chetopa. This location proved only temporary and he came to Texas on his next move.



It was in the year 1870 that he first beheld the Lone Star state. He found ready employment at ranching and in 1872 he drove a herd of cattle from Fort Griffin to Colorado, in company with others of Chris Pepper's men, and when his work was finished in that connection three of the party, himself included, equipped themselves for a buffalo hunt. From October till Christmas time they lay out on the great plains east of the Rockies and slew buffalo almost like birds, taking some three or four hundred hides and thousands of pounds of meat. Killing buffalo at a water hole was like killing rats in a trap and it was this method they used in snaring the bison mammoth of the plain. Soon after Mr. Meyer went to Las Animas, Colorado, and was employed as a clerk in a store there till his return to Texas in 1874. He joined the force of cowboys at Curtis's ranch in Clay county. Their Diamond Dale property was a well known one and with it our subject remained until 1878, earning a wage of twenty-five dollars a month and saving enough of it to put him in possession of a small bunch of cattle of his own. Deciding to engage in farming he bought a tract of land near the Wichita river and settled on it and began its improvement. His farm title coming into question and dispute on account of prior claimants, he was forced to compromise the trouble and bought some of his farm the second time.

A log cabin was the first house to grace the surface of Mr. Meyer's farm and one of the first houses in the county above ground. It had one room and a kitchen and in it he did his own housekeeping while trying to farm. When he found the lady who has shared his joys and sorrows for more than a score of years he took her to this cabin and the real beginning of his existence dates from that day. They own one hundred and seventy acres of Clay's rich soil, devoted to grain, cotton and stock. Their improvements are substantial and ample for their needs and on the whole their combined efforts have brought under subjection and beautified one spot on our earth.

September 19, 1880, Mr. Meyer married Rachel, a daughter of Alexander Alls, a Missouri immigrant to Texas. Mrs. Meyer was born in Missouri March 3, 1859. The issue of this marriage is William, Emma, Margaret, Alexander, Ollie, Clarence, Hattie, John and Emie.

John Meyer is a representative citizen. His life has been a busy one with his affairs and he has contributed a good example toward a peaceable and law-abiding community. He

and his wife have trained their progeny to industry, frugality and honorable living and the praises of the youthful element of their household go out to their parents unstinted and unrestrained.

SAMUEL M. DAVIS, a prominent farmer and dairyman, who is also public cotton weigher at Nocona, is numbered among the native sons of Texas, his birth having occurred in Fort Bend county on the 11th of September, 1854. He was reared to farm life and acquired a good common school education, which has been supplemented by the knowledge that he has gained through experience and observation. His parents, William A. and Anna (Green) Davis, were both natives of Mississippi, in which state they were married and in 1852 they came to Texas, settling first in Fort Bend county, where the father, who was an attorney at law, made his home for four years. He then removed to Fannin county and located at Sowell's Bluff on Red river, where he engaged in general merchandising. He also spent four years at that place and then bought land and improved a farm, remaining there until 1862, when he entered the Confederate army as a member of Alexander's regiment. He was sent to the Indian Territory, where he saw some service, but later was discharged on account of his age. He then returned home and was soon afterward elected county judge. His interests and sympathies were with the south, however, and he aided in raising a company of home guards, of which he was elected captain. On the expiration of his first term as county judge he was re-elected and while he was acting in that capacity the war was ended through the surrender of General Lee. The period of the reconstruction then began and he was relieved of the office of county judge. He had held federal offices before the war, but during the reconstruction period he was disqualified from voting or holding office. In Fannin county he also served for several terms as county commissioner. Before the war he was a slave owner and was actively identified with southern interests. Following his retirement from the bench he returned to his farm, but in 1867 he sold his property, for through the exigencies of war he lost the people who had done the active work of the farm. He then taught school for a number of years, after which he once more purchased land and improved another farm in Fannin county, remaining there until 1885, when he sold out and moved to Montague county, where in connection with his

son Samuel he engaged in merchandising at Duxbury, remaining for two years at that place. He then discontinued his mercantile labors and again opened up a farm, whereon he remained until 1895, when he sold out and took up his abode in Nocona, retiring from active business life. Without his solicitation, however, the people elected him to the office of mayor and he served for two terms, giving to the city a business-like, progressive and public-spirited administration. While he continued to make his home in Nocona he spent considerable time in visiting his friends and his children in other localities and while visiting a daughter in Collingsworth county, Texas, he became ill and died. Mr. Davis was a man of superior native talents and acquired ability. He had been liberally educated in Georgetown, Kentucky, and in other colleges and had prepared for the profession of law, becoming a capable member of the bar. In his business and professional life he made rapid and satisfactory advancement, owing to his ability, close application and devotion to the public good as well as his private interests. He was a man whom to know was to respect and honor and he was popular in every community in which he lived. Active in the work of the Methodist church, he served as one of its stewards and lived a life in harmony with his professions. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife passed away in 1856. She was a daughter of T. J. Green, a native of the Old Dominion and a distant relative of General Green of Revolutionary fame. Her father was a prominent planter of Mississippi and was murdered by his slaves. In his family were but two children: Thomas A., who spent his declining years in Texas, making his home with a son in Ellis county, where he died, and Mrs. Anna Davis.

To Mr. and Mrs. William A. Davis were born four children: Juliette, the wife of J. M. Whistenhunt; Eliza R., the wife of W. S. White, of Montague county; Samuel M.; and Walter F., who died at the age of twenty-one years. The mother of these children was a devoted member of the Methodist church and a most estimable lady. Following her death the father married again, his second union being with Sarah J. Tackett of Fannin county, a native of Illinois, representing one of the leading families of Fannin county, where her father followed the occupation of farming. Mrs. Davis still survives and is now living in Collingsworth county, Texas. By this marriage there

were seven children: William, John, Sidney, Anna, Emma, Alice and Sarah.

Samuel M. Davis, whose name introduces this review, is a native son of Texas and is imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress that has been the dominant factor in the Lone Star state in recent years. Having acquired his education in the public schools and gained a good knowledge of agricultural pursuits while living upon his father's farm, he came to Montague county in 1878 and here turned his attention to the tilling of the soil. Later he joined his father in a mercantile venture, which was continued for two years and subsequently he engaged in teaching school for two terms. In 1884 he returned to Bonham, where he was married, after which he brought his bride to Montague county. They began their domestic life upon a farm, where they remained until 1889, when Mr. Davis sold that property and in 1890 bought where he now lives near Nocona. This was then a tract of raw land upon which he has since made all of the improvements, placing his farm under a good state of cultivation and adding all the modern equipments and accessories of a model farm of the twentieth century. In the fall of 1890 he became the public cotton weigher of Nocona, which position he yet holds. He has been successfully engaged in the dairy business for twelve years and he follows diversified farming, being successful in his varied lines of business.

Mr. Davis wedded Mrs. Anna McElroy, the widow of George McElroy, who had been a clerk in a mercantile store in Bonham and at his death left four children, whom Mr. Davis has reared and educated, doing a good part by them. These are: Mrs. Sadie Reed; Oscar, who is now a cotton buyer of Ardmore, Indian Territory; George, who is in Oklahoma, and Jennie, yet at home. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of H. L. Dewitt, a native of Kentucky, who became a pioneer settler of Texas and died while serving as a soldier of the Confederate army in the Civil War. Seven children have been born to our subject and his wife: Samuel E., who is now clerking in a dry goods store; William, attending school; Emma, a student in the schools of Bonham; Sidney and Ruth, twins; Kate and Lucy. Mrs. Davis is a worthy member of the Christian church, while Mr. Davis has adhered to the faith in which he was reared—that of the Methodist church. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance and is held in high esteem by all who know him. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, but he has never

sought political or public preferment, desiring rather to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with a fair measure of success.

**ZEB JENKINS.** Representing as he does two of the oldest families of this section of the state, the Jenkins and Duuns, Zeb Jenkins is well entitled to an honored place in the records of Texas. In years of residence he is the oldest citizen of Grapevine, where he is well known and most highly esteemed. Year by year he has watched with deep interest the results of man's labor and enterprise, as he gradually transformed the uninhabited places into thrifty, fertile homesteads and flourishing settlements. The Lone Star state also claims him as one of her native sons, his birth occurring at Jefferson in 1854, his parents being E. M. and Ellen (Dunn) Jenkins.

E. M. Jenkins was a native of North Carolina, but was reared in Alabama, from which state he removed to Greenwood, Louisiana, and thence to eastern Texas, locating at Jefferson in 1854. In the spring of 1859 he came with his family to Tarrant county, taking up his abode on Grapevine Prairie, where the town of that name now stands, and here he opened a small country store, the first business enterprise of Grapevine. He hauled lumber from eastern Texas to build a house, and for a number of years he conducted his mercantile enterprise in connection with his farming interests, his being the only store in the place until after the Civil War. The town derived its name from Grapevine Spring, four miles east, and the surrounding country has been called Grapevine Prairie as far back as within the memory of any inhabitant. Grapevine Spring was possibly named by the Indians, to whom it was a well known place, and at this spring President Sam Houston of the Texas Republic negotiated a treaty with the Comanche Indians. Mr. Jenkins' death occurred in 1878, and that of his wife in 1872. She was a daughter of J. C. Dunn, who located on Grapevine Prairie as early as 1851 or 1852. He built a log house and therein made his home for several years, and when settlers began to locate here the neighborhood was for some time called Dunnville, this being before the name Grapevine was given to the little village. Mr. Dunn was a Virginian by birth, but was reared in Alabama, coming thence to Texas in 1848 and first locating near Marshall, in Harrison county.

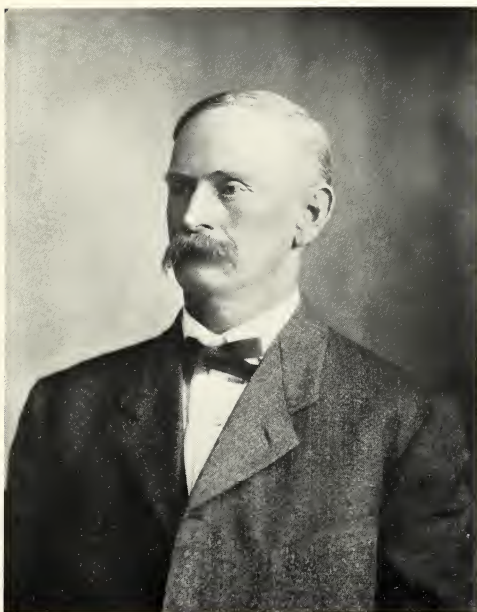
Remaining on the old farm and engaging actively in its work until nineteen years of age Zeb Jenkins entered his father's store, which, as stated above, was the pioneer store of the place. At

that time the goods were purchased at Galveston, the nearest wholesale market, and to which place Mr. Jenkins made periodical journeys on horseback. This part of the state was then but sparsely settled, Dallas being only a small village, while Fort Worth was yet to come into existence. He remained in his father's store until the latter's death, when he took charge and continued the business. Subsequently the firm became Jenkins & Yates, and in 1896 Mr. Jenkins retired from the business, selling his interest to this partner, who still continues the enterprise. Mr. Jenkins was one of the founders and is vice-president of the Grapevine National Bank, a flourishing institution founded in 1900, and of which G. E. Bushong is the president. He is also the owner of two fine farms, one three-fourths of a mile and the other two miles from the city, where he makes a specialty of the raising of hogs, in which he has become very successful. Although his business interests have been extensive, he has yet found time to devote to public affairs, and for a number of years has been well known in Tarrant county politics, having frequently been called upon to serve as delegate to the county and state Democratic conventions. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge in Grapevine and the chapter at Fort Worth.

In Grapevine Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage to Miss Florence Dorris, a daughter of Dr. W. E. Dorris, another well known old pioneer citizen of Grapevine, and they have one daughter, Edna, at home. Two children are deceased, Ellen, who died when twelve years old, and Eli M. Jenkins, who died at the age of eighteen.

**ANDREW RAMSEY RICHARDSON.** It is our purpose to portray, in this article, the chief incidents in a life wholly devoted to the domain of industry and to present a brief genealogical outline of a family which has borne a modest share in the work of home-building in Montague county. Its recognized head, the subject of this sketch, dates his advent to the county in the year 1881 and his career here has been a living exemplification of the trite old adage—"strike while the iron is hot."

Andrew R. Richardson learned to work and to recognize the value of labor when a boy below his teens and it would be a mystery indeed if this important part of his education had not, in a quarter of a century, brought him direct and substantial returns. He secured only a peep into the house of knowledge and the vocation of his fathers was accepted as his own. His parents died when he was a child



ZEB JENKINS



and his uncles looked after his welfare and, after a fashion, shaped his destiny until he was eighteen years old. At that age he came to Texas and stopped first near Centerville, in Leon county, from which point he drifted into Freestone county and remained about there ten years. As he states it, "he managed to keep even with the world" until his majority was attained, when he went back to Alabama after his legacy. As so frequently occurs with the management of estates of minor heirs, his was so well managed that it showed a shrinkage of about two-thirds and he brought back to Texas a little over a thousand dollars as his portion of his father's estate.

Unaccustomed to the handling of a large sum, Mr. Richardson's start on an independent career proved to be a backward one, instead of forward, and in a short while he found himself without means to proceed. By the time he had learned how to win in the battle of life he had found "bed rock" and then the climb up hill began slowly to take place. When he came to Montague county he had been drifting a little and he continued it for some years afterward. He located first at Queen's Peak, where, as he expresses it, "he lived on the wind for six years" and, in 1887, he located three miles east of Bowie and rented land for four years. Having had some substantial success and being now nerved up to the point, he bargained for one hundred and fifty acres of his present farm, succeeded in paying it out and has added fifty-five acres to his original domain. Only a mere hint of what the family passed through in its journey from indigency to independence is herein possible, but the misfortunes and disappointments were theirs without number, but everything was endured but the pangs of hunger, and with the wolf lying in sight of the cabin door for months matters along the road to independence often had a desperate look.

Andrew R. Richardson was born in Sumter county, Alabama, March 12, 1853. The state of North Carolina gave birth to his father, Fernie Richardson, who died at some forty years of age. Fernie Richardson married Margaret Ramsey, whose death occurred prior to that of her husband, leaving a family of orphan children, as follows. Bryant, who was killed in the Confederate army; Alexander, who died in Leon county, Texas, leaving a family; Andrew R., of this notice; William C., of Salona, Texas, and Margaret, who died in Freestone county as the wife of John Gale.

January 12, 1880, Andrew R. Richardson was

married, in Freestone county, Texas, to Miss Alabama Presswood, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Presswood, an Alabama lady, in Sumter county of which state Mrs. Richardson was born in the month of February, 1861. The children of this union are: Maggie, wife of James Jackson, of near Denver, Texas, with children, Luella, Lala and Clifton; Sudie, William, Bryant, Alvin, Samuel, Fenton and Eddie. Adda Lee and John are deceased.

Mr. Richardson's life has been active and upright and his face has been always toward the world. That he has had a fair measure of success has been shown and that he is a representative citizen his neighbors amply testify.

EDES E. GRAVES. A substantial contribution to Clay county's citizenship has come from the empire of Missouri, a state whose natural resources are nowhere surpassed and a commonwealth rich in the character, intelligence and standing of its citizenship. In their adopted states her emigrants reflect these sterling qualities and take their places abreast of the procession of the enterprise and thrift wherever present in our broad land. In this category of representative citizenship of Clay county is enumerated the subject of the following brief sketch, Edes E. Graves.

Spottsylvania county, Virginia, was the American home, originally, of this branch of the Graves family and it was founded there by some remote ancestor who was born a subject of the British crown. Colby Graves, the grandfather of E. E. Graves of this review, was a native Virginian, a farmer and slave owner who had sons: Edwin, Colby and John, who died in their native state, and William F., who passed away in Cooper county, Missouri, during the Civil War.

William F. Graves was born in 1811, grew to manhood among comfortable rural surroundings and married Ellen Thomson, of Louisa county, Virginia, birth. Mrs. Graves' natal day was January 3, 1824, and her father was William Thomson, also a native of Louisa county, but who died in Cooper county, Missouri, where he settled in 1838. The grandfather of Mrs. Graves was Major Thomson, an Englishman, who had children: Jacob, David, William, Annie, who married a Mr. Goodwin; and Mary, who became the wife of Dr. White. William Thomson married Rebecca N. Ellis, who also died in Cooper county, being the mother of: Frances, who first married Thomas Woolfolk and afterward became the wife of Arthur McCracken; Mary married Spottswood

D. Smith; William died in Morgan county, Missouri; James died in Boonville, Missouri; Alfred died in Virginia; Mildred married Alfred Baker and passed away in Virginia; Ellen, Mrs. Graves, Sallie, wife of Horace Ferguson, and Lucy, of Kansas City, Missouri, widow of Nicholas Lewis, passed away November 26, 1905.

William F. Graves emigrated from his native Virginia when a young man and became a settler of Cooper county, Missouri. He married there and pursued the life of a farmer and there all his children were born. He was a southern man in sentiment and, while he was not in the conflict actively, the ultimate success of southern arms would have pleased him most and it was known that he entertained such sentiments. Toward the end of 1864 he met his death at the hands of Federal soldiers at Otterville, Missouri, leaving his widow a young family to support. His children were: Edwin E., of Sulphur Springs, Indian Territory; Emma, wife of C. D. Cheancy, of Gainesville, Texas; Emes, Mrs. J. F. Jackson, of Ryan, Indian Territory, and Edes E., of this review.

Bereft of father in infancy and being the youngest of the family, E. E. Graves was destined to become and remain the companion of his widowed mother. His education was limited to the country schools and he cannot remember when work was not his chief occupation in life. In February, 1879, the family settled near Sherman, Texas, but three years later removed to Cooke county, where stock-raising and farming became his chief diversion. In 1883 the family home was established in Clay county where his early occupation has been continued. He owns a farm and pasture of six hundred and forty acres, stocked with one hundred and fifty head of cattle. In 1893 he moved into Bellevue, being one of the first residents of the south part of town. As a citizen he has been identified with much of the enterprise requiring public spirit to carry out, in Bellevue, and has contributed of his private means to whatever destined to promote the welfare of his community. He has been prominently identified with Clay county politics, his face being a familiar one in county conventions, and for nine years he was deputy sheriff. He has gone through Odd Fellowship, subordinate, encampment and Rebekah, and has twice been district deputy, and as many times sent as a delegate to the State Grand Lodge, an unusual honor and the only member of his lodge upon whom this distinction has been conferred.

Mr. Graves was born January 20, 1859, and is unmarried. Solitude for his mother has overshadowed that otherwise attractive feature of a matrimonial alliance and he has been content to remain a bachelor. He is fond of society, is disposed to look upon the bright side of life and enjoys a wide acquaintance and a host of friends.

ELI E. CARLTON, M. D. The medical fraternity of Montague county has an excellent representative in Dr. Eli E. Carlton, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Ringgold. He is numbered among the native sons of Texas, his birth having occurred in Cass county on the 2nd of April, 1866, and although he was reared to farm life he chose a professional career, wherein he has so directed his labors that success has followed his efforts. He represents pioneer families of this state, his parents being William H. and Jane (Hass) Carlton. The mother was born in Cass county and was descended from one of the honored early families of Texas. The father was born in Alabama and was a son of Eli Carlton, likewise a native of that state, whence he removed to the southwest, becoming a resident of Cass county. He was a blacksmith and carriage-maker by trade and followed those pursuits in his younger years, while later he also extended the field of his labor by giving a part of his attention to agricultural pursuits. He lived a quiet, uneventful life, devoted to his business affairs, and was without aspiration for political office or public honors. His children were: William H., John, Thomas, Amanda and Margaret.

Of this family the eldest, William H. Carlton, born in Alabama, was a youth of eleven years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in Cass county and there he was married, subsequent to which time he settled on a farm, where he lived until after the birth of his first child. He then enlisted for service in the Confederate army and was with the southern troops throughout the period of hostilities. He was severely wounded at Jenkins' Ferry and with the exception of the time needed for the recovery of his health he was always on active duty, whether it called him to the firing line or stationed him on the lonely picket line. He saw much hard service and underwent the deprivations and exposure incident to the life of a soldier, but he never wavered in his allegiance to the cause that he espoused. When the war was ended he

returned to his home and resumed agricultural pursuits, to which he devoted his attention for many years with a gratifying measure of success. He is now, however, residing near Texarkana, Texas, where he has a good home and is enjoying the fruits of his former toil in a well earned ease. He is a staunch Democrat, believing firmly in the principles of the party, and his fellow townsmen have called him frequently to offices of public trust and honor. He has thus served in a number of local positions, filling the office of justice of the peace for twelve years and at one time he was nominated by his friends for the office of county judge. The cause of education found in him a staunch advocate and he provided his children with good advantages in that direction. He is a man of known integrity and genuine worth, whose life is honorable and his actions manly and sincere. He was born February 11, 1838, and is therefore more than sixty-seven years of age at the time of this writing. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Baptist church and these relationships indicate his character and his adherence to honorable principles. In 1873 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who passed away in that year. She was a daughter of Mr. Hass, a prominent farmer and slave owner and a wealthy citizen of Cass county, Texas, who possessed good financial ability and was successful in all his undertakings. He died in Cass county prior to the Civil War. His children were: Jane, who became Mrs. Carlton; Fannie, Mary, Eliza, Catherine, Henry, George and Richard.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carlton were born five children: Maggie, who became the wife of John McConnell; William, a trader; Eli E., of this review; Mrs. Amanda Humphrey, and Augusta, the wife of W. N. Davis.

Subsequent to the death of his first wife Mr. Carlton was married to Miss Sally Moreland of Cass county, Texas, and they have had five children: Ada, Mary, John, James and Samuel.

Eli E. Carlton pursued his early education in the common schools and afterward attended Huntsville Academy in this state. Later he engaged in teaching school for a number of terms and was quite successful in his educational work, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. When about twenty-four years of age he began reading medicine under the direction of Drs. Peterson and Akard, of Springtown, Texas, who remained as his preceptors for two years, when in 1892 he matriculated in the Louisville

Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky. After pursuing one course of lectures he passed the state board of examiners and entered upon the active practice of his profession, to which he devoted the succeeding three years. On the expiration of that period he attended the Kentucky School of Medicine for two terms and was graduated in June, 1897. After taking his first course he settled in Cass county, where he opened an office and subsequent to his graduation he returned to that locality and again took up the active work of the profession, in which he continued for one year. He soon demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician and was accorded a liberal patronage, but after a year his health failed and he relinquished his professional duties for twelve months. He also pursued a fourth course in the Louisville Medical College and thus promoted his knowledge and efficiency.

In 1900 Dr. Carlton located at Ringgold, where he yet resides, and here he has built up an excellent business, having now a large and creditable practice, which indicates the confidence reposed in him by the general public and his thorough understanding of the principles of medicine together with correct application of his knowledge to the needs of suffering humanity. Since locating here he has given his undivided attention to his professional services and his labors have been attended with such gratifying success that he enjoys the confidence of his fellow townsmen and the people of the surrounding district. His office is well equipped with modern appliances known to the practice and he is thoroughly in touch with the most advanced ideas of the profession regarding the practice of medicine and surgery. He belongs to the County Medical Society and also the North Texas Medical Association.

On the 29th of March, 1893, Dr. Carlton was married in Springtown, Parker county, Texas, to Miss Laura Hutchison, a native of Tennessee and a most estimable lady, whose culture and refinement have made her a favorite in social circles. Her parents were W. L. and Ruth (Doughty) Hutchison, the former a native of Tennessee, who became a merchant of Springtown, where he yet resides. He is classed with the representative business men there, is popular and prominent as well as successful in mercantile circles, and he likewise affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree. He is



also a worthy member of the Methodist church. His children were eight in number: William, who is engaged in the hardware business in company with his father; Charles, a farmer; James and George, who are assisting their father in the store; Angelina, who became Mrs. Dixon and after the death of her first husband married Mr. Kennedy; Mrs. Harriet McClary, who died leaving two children; Lizzie, at home; and Laura, the wife of our subject.

Dr. and Mrs. Carlton have an interesting family of four children: Merrill, born March 23, 1894; William, born August 4, 1898; Guy, born November 24, 1900; and Ada R., born in June, 1903. Dr. and Mrs. Carlton are faithful members of the Methodist church and take an active and helpful interest in its work. He is quite prominent in Masonic circles as master of Ringgold Lodge No. 862, A. F. and A. M., has taken the degrees of the Royal Arch chapter, and is Worthy Patron of the Eastern Star lodge at Ringgold. He likewise holds membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he has the favorable regard of his brethren of the fraternity, while his professional position is one that is indicative of his thorough understanding of the principles of medicine and his conscientious devotion to the obligations and duties that devolve upon him in this connection.

JAMES S. COLLIER, one of the foremost representatives of the agricultural and stock-raising industries in Tarrant county, his home being in Fort Worth, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky and was raised in Clay county, Missouri, on a farm four miles from Liberty, the county seat. His parents were Greemp P. and Lucy (Ford) Collier. His father, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, came to Clay county, Missouri, in 1838, when a young man, and became one of the prosperous farmers of the county. Also highly esteemed as a citizen, he held the office of county assessor twelve years, dying in office. He and his wife, who was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, are both buried at Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. Collier grew up on a farm, and received his education in the local schools. Though farming and stock-raising has been his principal life pursuit he has also engaged at various times in business. When a young man he engaged in the dry goods and boot and shoe business at Liberty and for a number of years was one of the successful merchants of that place. His home being in the middle scenes of the

fierce border warfare that was waged on both sides the Kansas-Missouri line during the Civil war, as an inevitable circumstance, the interests of his family became involved in the bitterness of the strife of those days. Although not in the regular Confederate army, Mr. Collier was drawn into the service as a member of the guerrillas, and as a result of the devastation caused by the conflict all his possessions were wiped out and when the war closed he had to begin all over again. For two years after the war he was a resident of St. Charles, Missouri, and then, returning to Liberty, resumed business there and made that city his home until he came to Tarrant county in August, 1883. After a brief experience in the real estate business at Fort Worth as a member of the firm of Paddock, Kaye and Company, he purchased a farm and in 1886 entered upon the successful career of farming and stock-raising which has been his main resource and substantial activity to the present time. Mr. Collier has an enviable reputation in Tarrant county as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist, having a large farm and stock ranch of thirty-five hundred acres ten miles southwest of Fort Worth, on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad, where he conducts a general farming and stock business, making somewhat of a specialty of good horses and mules, although he has always handled considerable cattle. Early in 1900 Mr. Collier moved his family to Fort Worth that his children might have the advantages of superior educational facilities, and this city has since been his home, his large and comfortable residence being at 1516 South Jennings avenue.

At Liberty Mr. Collier married Miss Louisa B. Francis. She was reared near Jefferson City, Missouri, from which locality her father moved to Liberty, where he is still a resident. Former Governor David R. Francis is a member of this same branch of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Collier have three children, Jackson, Miss Lucy and James W. The elder son is interested with his father in the farming interests, and is a prominent member of the Woodmen fraternity at Fort Worth.

FRED OBERMEIER. The sturdy sons of many nations have contributed with brain and brawn to build up this mighty empire of ours, and conspicuous among them all for patient, intelligent endeavor, honesty of purpose and dogged perseverance are the children of "der Waterland." Wherever they have settled, from the rocky hills of New England to the flowery





ROBERT F. MILAM

vales of California, from the snowy plains of Dakota to the sunny shores of the gulf, they have retained the characteristics of the German race.

The father of the subject of our sketch, Jacob Obermeier, was married in his native land to Mary Warli and, in the year 1854, joined the tide of emigration then flowing freely to our American shores. They had a family of two sons, Fred, who was born in Baden, April 18, 1833, and Jacob, who eventually settled somewhere in Kansas and has long since been regarded as dead. On its arrival in this country the family located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there Fred learned the trade of wagon-making, working for several years with the firm of Wilson & Childs, wagon manufacturers. They remained in the Quaker City eleven years, but tiring of city life and wage-working, they moved west, seeking the independence that should follow honest toil. They settled in Lawrence county, Missouri, and remained there another eleven years, during which period the parents died, the father last, in 1872, at the age of seventy-three.

Fred Obermeier had married in Philadelphia, Louisa Fluhrer, a daughter of a shepherd, Henry Fluhrer, and at the time of their departure from their Missouri home, were the parents of two children. Through industry and economy he had managed to accumulate five hundred dollars and a team and wagon and with these resources he set out for the more fertile and promising country of Texas whose siren song had been wafted to him as a sweet and charming refrain.

December 25, 1876, their little caravan arrived at the place of their settlement in Clay county and Mr. Obermeier soon purchased one hundred and sixty acres of unbroken and untamed prairie within a mile of the winding watery boundary of northern Texas, and the work of nature reduction was at once begun. Meeting and conquering discouragements of all kinds—failure of crops that were almost calamities—he struggled bravely and determinedly against circumstances and conditions plentifully adverse. With crop failures feed was not only very scarce, but it was very high and the only market for his products in fat years was that of Sherman, about one hundred miles away, and from that point for some time the family supplies had to be hauled. But difficulties only served to increase the energy of our new settler and he prosecuted his tasks with a persistence which always wins a victory. Year by year he toiled, forcing reluctant

Nature to yield return for toil, and steadily he increased the area of his landed domains, first adding another quarter section and then a tract of one hundred and ninety-five acres, making him a farm of five hundred and fifteen acres, all fenced and much of it yielding, when seasonable, abundant crops of wheat, oats, cotton and feed for his ample herd of cattle and other stock. He can fairly be cited as an example of intelligent endeavor in this favored land.

July 8, 1901, Mr. Obermeier suffered the loss of his wife and bosom companion at sixty-nine years and eleven months of age. Of their two sons, one died only two weeks after their arrival in Clay county and the other, William Frederick, still survives and is the active head of all the Obermeier agricultural affairs.

William Fred Obermeier was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1858, and was educated in the country schools of Missouri and Texas. June 21, 1893, he married Emma Schubert, a daughter of Gottleib and Johanna (Stephan) Schubert, of Clay county, who came to Texas in 1891 and are the parents of five children. Mrs. Obermeier was born September 14, 1867, and is the mother of the following children, viz: Louise, born May 27, 1894; Alvin, born June 14, 1896; Elzie, born January 16, 1898, and Mary, born March 3, 1901.

Mr. Obermeier, Sr., is in the enjoyment of a rare old age surrounded by the well earned comforts of earlier years, with his faithful son and loving grandchildren to help and bless him in his decline.

JUDGE ROBERT F. MILAM, judge of the county court of Tarrant county, has been an esteemed resident and a successful lawyer in Fort Worth for the past ten years. He was admitted to the bar before he had turned the majority point, and he is a very young man to be honored with a responsible judgeship in one of the most populous counties of the state of Texas. These honors and duties are all well befitting his ability as a lawyer and his dignity and personal popularity before the people and among his hosts of friends.

Judge Milam is a native Texan and takes proper pride in the traditions and history of the Lone Star institutions and people. He was born at Weatherford, Parker county, June 8, 1873, being a son of Benjamin R. and Lula (Fain) Milam. The Milam family has been largely connected with Texas history before, during and after the days of the Republic. It was the Judge's grand-uncle, Colonel Ben R. Milam, who was among the heroes that gave up their lives in capturing

San Antonio, and it was he who said, "Who will follow old Ben Milam into San Antonio?" Thus, from the early days of American occupation of the territory of Texas to the present time the name Milam has had an honorable and worthy representative within the borders of the commonwealth. Judge Milam's father was born in Bowie county, Texas, and lived a great part of his life at Glen Rose, in Somervell county, where he was a banker, merchant, stock-raiser and farmer, and a successful man of affairs generally. He died in 1901. His wife, who is also deceased, was born in Cass county, Georgia.

Judge Milam received his education at Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas, where he graduated in 1892. He had already resolved upon a legal career as his life work, and he began his reading in the office of Colonel (now Governor) Lanham and Judge I. W. Stephens, at Weatherford, where he was successful in obtaining admission to the bar in 1893. He then came to Fort Worth and took up active practice, which he carried on with increasing success and with entire devotion of his time and energies until he was elected, in November, 1902, to the office of county judge, the duties of which have since occupied much of his time and attention. He is one of the youngest lawyers in the state now serving on the bench, and is acquitting himself with distinction. He was chosen to the office on the Democratic ticket, with whose principles and policies he and the family have been identified for many decades. He also belongs to all the leading clubs and fraternities, including the Masonic, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias.

HENRY FLOYD SCHOOLFIELD, M. D. The profession of medicine in Montague county is strengthened and honored by the presence among its membership of Dr. H. F. Schoolfield, whose name announces the subject of this sketch. It is nearly twenty years since he established himself in the village of Denver, an inland town on Denton creek and among the ancient settlements of the county, and during all these years his solicitations have been for the health and material prosperity of his locality. His professional efficiency and his personal popularity have brought him into contact with a wide radius of the population about Sunset, where he resides, and his citizenship holds for his community a goodly share of its stability and integrity.

The state of Tennessee is responsible for the birth and education of Henry F. Schoolfield. He was born in Bledsoe county September 12, 1858. His remote ancestors were English,

Irish and French and, on his father's side, begin with David Schoolfield, of Pennsylvania. The latter was born in the Keystone state of English parents and married Rachel Graves, a Scotch lady and a Quaker in religion. The issue of their marriage were: Samuel, Enoch, John, Benjamin and David. David moved into Ohio where he was afterward known as "David Schofield." Aaron Schoolfield was born July 29, 1775, and died near Bentonville, Arkansas, November 8, 1843. There was a daughter, Jane Schoolfield, a sister of Aaron, who married William Stine.

For his wife Aaron Schoolfield married Malinda D. Lawler in Virginia. She was a daughter of James Lawler, of Irish stock, whose wife was Ruth Matthews, a lady of French descent.

William A. Schoolfield was married to Mary Brown in Bledsoe county, Tennessee, and there passed his life as a farmer and died in 1902. His widow survives and resides at Bridgeport, Alabama, the mother of: Pochontas, who died at Bridgeport, Alabama, as the wife of R. E. Alex; Lucy, wife of J. G. Lane, died at Pikeville, Tennessee; Virginia, who married Dr. G. W. Sawyers, of Marietta, Indian Territory; Edith, wife of Rev. J. R. Walker, of Fresno, California; Robert, who is court clerk of Bledsoe county, Tennessee; Dr. H. F., our subject, and William A., who is county attorney of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

Dr. Schoolfield grew up on his father's farm and was educated in the People's College at Pikeville. He began preparation for his profession at twenty years by a course of medical reading with Dr. J. P. Barnett of that place. He entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee in 1882 and was a student two years, graduating in medicine in February, 1885. He was stationed for a short time in Melvin, Tennessee, but in the spring of 1886 he came to Texas and began his work in Montague county. In 1893 he abandoned Denver as a place of residence and located in Sunset.

November 10, 1887, Dr. Schoolfield was united in marriage with Miss Ella Holbrook, on Denton creek. Mrs. Schoolfield was a daughter of the late well known farmer, John A. Holbrook, and was born in Texas. No children have blessed Dr. and Mrs. Schoolfield's union, but three orphan babies have found a welcome in their household and are being reared and educated to become useful citizens. They are: Carroll, Harry and Char-

lotte, who have brought much joy and comfort to their foster parents.

Dr. Schoolfield is a member of the Northwest Texas Medical Association, of the Montague County Association and of the Texas State. He is a Master Mason, a Woodman and a helpful member of the Methodist church.

DR. MILTON W. CUNNINGHAM, the well known real estate man of Amarillo, has had a varied and prosperous business career. He started out in life as a practitioner in medicine, but soon abandoned that profession for active participation in the material affairs of the world. In this field he found the most successful sphere of his activity, and during the past two decades has given his attention to various enterprises and always with success. He has been at Amarillo since 1890, at first in the mercantile and later in the real estate business, and he is one of the most influential men of the city.

Dr. Cunningham comes of an excellent southern family, and was born at Okoloma, Chickasaw county, Mississippi, November 1, 1857. His parents were James G. and Carrie (Saunders) Cunningham. His father's direct ancestors were originally from Ireland, but many years ago settled at Charleston, South Carolina, whence the doctor's great-grandfather came to Tennessee. The father's maternal ancestors were from Scotland. James G. Cunningham, who is still living, although four score years of age, was born in Tennessee in 1824; he removed with his parents to Alabama in 1830, and thence came to Mississippi in 1835, locating in Monroe county, near old Cotton Gin, on the Tombigbee river, among the earliest settlers of that locality. His home was later transferred to Chickasaw county, and in 1860 he located in Lee county of the same state. He was a successful farmer and planter, and a man of much force of character and the wielder of considerable influence in his community. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, and from first to last was a soldier in that conflict, being for a part of the time in Forrest's noted cavalry brigade. His home remained in Mississippi until 1888, and in that year he came to his son the doctor's place of residence at Mansfield, Tarrant county, Texas; several years later he moved to Pilot Point, this state, where he now resides, retired from active life, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Upchurch. Dr. Cunningham's mother died in Mississippi in 1885. Her father was Judge John Taylor

Saunders, a well known citizen of Alabama, who served as adjutant general of the state and for several years as judge of the probate court, and was actively interested in military affairs.

Dr. Cunningham's boyhood days were spent on the plantation in Lee county, Mississippi, and in the meantime he received his education at Cooper Institute, near Meridian, that state. On deciding to take up the medical profession he entered Vanderbilt University and attended several courses of medical lectures there. After qualifying himself he took up the practice of medicine in his home county of Lee, and spent the two years, 1881 and 1882, as a doctor of medicine. At the end of that time he concluded to devote himself to some other pursuit than the art of healing, and in accordance with that purpose he was engaged in mercantile business in his native state until 1884, which was the year of his coming to Texas. He has never since resumed medical practice, having found his business opportunities to present as large a field as he could possibly cover.

His first location in this state was at Alvarado in Johnson county, and some time later he was engaged with the M. T. Jones Lumber Company at Mansfield, Tarrant county. He came up to the Panhandle in 1890, and has been located at Amarillo ever since. During the first six years here he was in the mercantile business, and since then he has confined his operations to real estate, in which he has succeeded. He deals in city and ranch property as an agent, being the representative of some prominent non-residents. He takes an active interest in the growth and development of Amarillo and vicinity. He is particularly enthusiastic over the prospects of the great plains country since it is so happily favored from a climatic standpoint, has sufficient rainfall in the proper season, and in this vicinity lies the largest body of unbroken tillable deep rich soil of a like area to be found in the United States.

Dr. Cunningham has been a man of influence ever since taking up his residence in Amarillo, but has never directed his activity into political channels for his own interests, although he is a staunch Democrat and wide-awake to the best welfare of that party. He has confined his attention politically for some years to looking after the local political interests of his brother-in-law, Congressman John H. Stephens, of Vernon, whose history is given elsewhere in this work. Dr. Cunningham is a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Amarillo, and he and his wife are also charter members

of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Amarillo, which they helped to establish.

Dr. Cunningham was married at Fort Worth in 1887 to Miss Josie Stephens, a sister of Congressman Stephens and a member of a historic Texas family. They have four children: Milton H., Carrie May, Norma and Nina.

ROBERT E. HUFF, president of the First National Bank and a prominent lawyer of Wichita Falls, is a leading man of affairs in this city and came here during its earliest growth and has been intimately connected with its history and material development ever since. He was born at Lebanon, Virginia, January 31, 1857, the son of Rev. William and Mattie (Johnson) Huff, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Rev. William Huff was a Baptist minister for many years, passing much of his life in Bedford county, Tennessee, where he finally died. The mother is now living with her son in Wichita Falls.

Mr. Robert E. Huff began life in Wichita Falls by starting at the bottom of the ladder. He has remained in that place during all its vicissitudes, by his courage and perseverance has overcome all obstacles, and is now wealthy, with large interests, a handsome residence, and an assured position as one of Wichita Falls' prominent business men.

As a boy Mr. Huff received a common school education and afterwards studied law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1879. He was soon after admitted to the bar at Shelbyville, Tennessee. He then decided to come to the new country in Texas, and May 2, 1882, arrived in Wichita Falls. At that time the town had been laid out and soon after began to grow, as a result of the completion to the place of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad.

Mr. Huff began the practice of law, and as soon as Wichita county was organized was elected the first county attorney. In 1888 he was elected president of the Panhandle National Bank, which had been organized in 1881, and he has held this position ever since. In the latter part of 1903 the name of the bank was changed to the First National Bank, the officers and everything connected with the institution remaining unchanged. The bank is a very flourishing one, and its home is in the largest and finest business structure in Wichita Falls. In addition to his law practice Mr. Huff discharges his duties as active working president of the bank. He is a member of the law firm of Huff, Barwise & Huff; his brother,

Charles C. Huff, and J. H. Barwise being the other members of the firm.

Since coming to Texas Mr. Huff has married, his wife's maiden name being Miss Lizzie Burroughs. They have four sons: William E., Arthur B., Robert E., Jr., and Marshall.

THOMAS ELI PRICE. Our subject is a modest cattle grower and farmer of Jack county, where he settled in 1885. He came hither with a team and five hundred dollars and without former experience embarked in the grocery business at Newport. The same enemy which has pursued and swamped many a merchant scented his trail at once and within a year old "Trust" had deprived him of his goods and threatened his credit and he resumed the work of his first love, the farm. Reduced to the position of a dependent, he employed with the pioneer, John Hensley, as foreman of one of his ranches and after five years of service he reached a point where he was enabled to buy eighty-nine acres of land on the Edward Ray survey, which place he moved to, improved and where he now maintains his home.

The reward of industry is always sure and to no man did this reward come with more justification than to T. E. Price, for his days were filled with labor and for a time both ends of the night were encroached upon to accomplish a purpose in hand. The possession of a few cows and calves puts a man into the cow business and this is what happened to Mr. Price. Being short of land for pasture he leased a small tract adjoining his home, which now contains two hundred and sixty-nine acres, has it amply stocked and is tasting the sweets of an independent life.

Mr. Price was born in Franklin county, Alabama, December 14, 1847, and as he approached youth learned little from the country schools. When he should have been doing his best work toward obtaining an education he was in the army fighting for the independence of the Confederacy and he quit school just able to read and write. He enlisted in Captain Adkinson's Company, Eighth Alabama Regiment, in 1863, and served in this company something over a year when he was transferred to Captain Newsom's Company, Forrest's command. He was in Ten Island battle, the Coosa River and many smaller fights in that campaign. At the close of the war he was at Newburg, Alabama, and was discharged there.

On leaving the army he returned home and worked with his father on the farm until he

established a home of his own by his marriage in 1866. His father gave him a horse, the chief item of his resources when he was married, and he opened his career on rented land. In 1869 he brought his young family to the "promised land"—Texas—located in Navarro county and was making some progress when it occurred to him to go back to Alabama, and that trip and the return to Texas cost him much of his accumulations. He returned to the Lone Star state in 1876 and stopped in Henderson county, where many of his relatives lived, and there he spent nine years and got together the modest sum with which he began his mercantile experience at Newport in 1885.

William Price, our subject's father, was born in Greene county, Alabama, in 1828, and prepared himself for a school teacher in Louisville, Kentucky, his father being a wealthy farmer and owner of slaves in his native and aristocratic state. Probably a decade before the war his father, Thomas Price, sold his Alabama land and settled in Louisiana, and just before the rebellion he came on to Texas and located in Henderson county, where his death occurred in 1878, at seventy-nine years of age. He married Abegil Lewis, and their children were: Samuel C., Wayman, of Curran, Texas; William; and Elizabeth, of Louisiana, wife of Tom Hamilton.

William Price married Rhoda Hardin, who died in Henderson county, Texas, in 1883, whither she and her husband had moved. Following her death her husband returned east and located in Mississippi where he taught school. His children are: Betsy, of Talbott county, Alabama, wife of John Blackledge; Thomas E.; Abbie, wife of Thomas Lawler, of Franklin county, Alabama; Lola, who married D. Thomas, of Henderson county, Texas, and Pinkey, deceased wife of Bud Thomas.

In November, 1866, Thomas E. Price and Millie Ross Horton were united in marriage in their native county of Franklin, where Mrs. Price was born June 13, 1848. She was a daughter of John Horton. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Price are: Smith Hardin, Rosa, wife of Jacob Lewis, of Jack county; Harvey, who married Alma Page, and John and Carl.

Mr. Price has done his work as a citizen as enthusiastically as he has done it as a farmer and cowman. He is well known for his Democratic tendencies and has ever shown his loyalty to his political party. He has attended party conventions and filled the place of school trustee.

JAMES AZRIAH FRAZAR. In the subject of this biographical notice we present one of Clay county's widely known citizens whose business life is spanned by three generations of Texas history and whose business career, from its inception to the present, presents a succession of achievements worthy the emulation of our ambitious youth and meriting the applause of a generous and feeling public. First we see him assuming the conduct of the home farm, as a stripling of a youth, just after the Civil War, next we see him established as a merchant and man of affairs in the little community near Eagle Lake, in southern Texas, where he lived, and finally, in the height of his successes, we see him with plantations numbering thousands of acres, with a mercantile stock amounting to many thousand dollars, with the ginning and other interests of the little village, grown to manhood, the creator of a large fortune and the master of an industrial and commercial situation seldom paralleled in any locality in Texas.

The origin of the Frazars of this name is, at this date, not definitely known. Tradition tells us that a grand ancestor of James A. Frazar "ran away" from home as a youth and to escape recognition changed the spelling of the name from "Frazier" to its present form. However this may be, J. W. Frazar, grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina in 1807, was married and reared his family in Alabama and Tennessee, and in 1854 located on the Cibola, near San Antonio, Texas. He was a stockman and farmer and was a half brother to the Overfeel who was killed in the Alamo with Crockett, Bowie and other fathers of the Republic of Texas.

At the time of his advent to the state settlers as far west as they were frequently raided by the Comanche Indians and their stock driven off, slaves killed and citizens occasionally murdered. At almost every full moon these enemies of the white man were certain to appear in some frontier settlement and leave behind them a trail of human blood. The visitation of locusts in 1857 was more disastrous to settlers than Indian depredations, for all vegetation was consumed. Cattle were not fit to eat, fish tasted as locusts and water was barely fit for use. It was a hundred and fifty miles to good meat and the Frazars abandoned their Cibola settlement and dropped down near Eagle Lake in Wharton county, where their residence was afterward maintained.

The Frazars came to Texas direct from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where, on Shelby Pike,



the family settled from its Alabama home. It was in the latter state that Isaac J. Frazar, the father of our subject, was born. His mother was Sarah Jamison, who died near-Murfreesboro, while her husband died at Columbus, Texas, in 1886. Isaac J., Mrs. Amanda Kimbro and George W. Frazar, of San Antonio, were the issue of their marriage.

Isaac J. Frazar followed his father's occupation until after the war, when he studied medicine, passed the required examination for a physician's license and began the practice of medicine. From his country seat near Eagle Lake he rode far and near in the successful pursuit of his profession and his professional ability and unalloyed citizenship made him a character widely and popularly known. In Tennessee he married Elmira Kimbro, a daughter of James Kimbro, who passed his life near Murfreesboro on the farm. Mrs. Frazar died in her Wharton county home in 1884, her husband having preceded her in 1873 at forty-five years old. Their children were: James A., of this review; William K., who died at Eagle Lake and left a family; Robert B., who passed away at Frazarville; Annie G., wife of T. Y. Mason, of Frazarville.

The earliest impressions of Texas life with James A. Frazar were those made at their first location on the Cibola. He has lived on the frontier, so to speak, all his life, and the open country and the pure air have always been his. A Catholic college at San Antonio provided him with a good education and at about sixteen years of age he took charge of the Frazar home and stock, while his father practiced medicine, and went to work. In response to the demands of his community he established a store, a gin and then a blacksmith shop and his management of all these enterprises brought good results, and several plantations came into his hands by purchase with the profits of his healthy and radical business policy. The little hamlet where his commercial interests existed was named Frazarville in his honor and all its business and the townsite itself was owned by him. Although he severed his active connection with his Wharton county affairs in 1890, and came to Clay county in March of that year, he did not finally dispose of all his holdings till two years later.

Among his initial acts on identifying himself with Clay county was the reopening of the failed Farmers' National Bank in which he was a heavy stockholder. This was done that he might save the stockholders from apparent heavy losses, and he was engaged some five

years in the winding up of its affairs. In recent years his farming and grazing interests have employed his time. Cattle feeding in connection with Mr. W. B. Worsham for several years, at Greenville, Texas, and of late years alone, on his home ranch and at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, he fattens annually about two hundred and fifty head of steers. He owns a little ranch of nearly seventeen hundred acres on the Little Wichita river and Duck creek and has one thousand acres leased near by.

Mr. Frazar was first married in Wharton county, in March, 1880, to Agnes J. Smith, who died in 1885, leaving two sons, Isaac J., of Kaw, Oklahoma, and Edward B. In May, 1888, Mr. Frazar married Miss Mattie Morris, a daughter of Delaware and Hattie E. (Warren) Morris. The former died in Henrietta in 1900 at eighty-six years of age, being the second oldest Mason in Texas. He came to this state from Eufala, Alabama, in 1872, and was a merchant in Egypt, in Wharton county, for some years. He was a Georgian by birth, was the father of three children and buried his wife at Austin, Texas, in September, 1881. Of his children Mrs. Frazar was born March 22, 1866, and was the oldest; Richard A. resides near Portales, New Mexico, and Mamie D., wife of L. C. Gibbon, resides in Decatur, Texas.

Mr. Frazar's second family of children consists of James A., Jr., born January 30, 1891; Morris, born July 27, 1893; Worsham, born April 14, 1895. Like his father Mr. Frazar is a Royal Arch Mason, joining the order in Eagle Lake and taking his chapter degree in Columbus, Texas. He is well preserved for a man of his years, being born February 7, 1851, and the weight of business cares for nearly forty years sit comparatively lightly on his shoulders and he gives promise of many years of usefulness to come.

E. T. COE, a veteran of the Confederate army, who was successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock raising in Grayson and later in Montague county, Texas, but is now living retired at Nocona, was born in Henry county, Missouri, February 17, 1841. He was reared to farmer pursuits and is indebted to the district school system for the educational privileges accorded him. His parents were James R. and Elizabeth (Stanford) Coe, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Virginia, in which state they were married. The Coe family is of Scotch-Irish lineage and the grandfather, Joseph Coe, became an early settler of Indiana. He was a river man and was captain of a steam-



MR. AND MRS. E. T. COE



boat on the Ohio and other rivers for many years, in which capacity he became well known, while his social nature and genuine worth made him popular. The members of his family were: William and Elias T., both of whom died in Illinois; James R., Mrs. Margaret Jeremiah and Mary C., of California.

James R. Coe, born and reared in Indiana, went to Virginia after he had attained his majority and was there married, subsequent to which time he removed to Illinois and afterward to Missouri, where he prospered in his undertakings as a farmer and stockman. He became one of the substantial representatives of financial interests in his county and his business activity was the secret of his success. In politics he was a strong and influential Democrat, but without desire for political office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. At the time of the Civil War his sympathies were strongly aroused in behalf of the south, so that the northern sympathizers feared his influence and made it very unpleasant for him in his home locality. Both armies foraged off of his place, taking his stock and personal property, and at last the northern troops burned his dwelling and other farm buildings. He and his family then sought refuge in Saline county, Missouri, where he remained until after the close of the war, when he sold his old homestead and purchased a farm in Benton county, Missouri, spending his remaining days there. He was then too old to ever fully recuperate his lost possessions, but he nevertheless, by indefatigable industry, won a competence for himself and his family. From early manhood he was a consistent Methodist and his life was always actuated by honorable principles and devotion to whatever he believed to be right. The poor and needy found in him a warm friend and his neighbors appreciated his social nature and kindly spirit. He was six feet in height, of medium weight and possessed a strong and vigorous constitution that enabled him to do much hard work in his earlier manhood. He passed away April 9, 1888, at the age of sixty-six years, while his wife died in 1876. She was a daughter of Phillip S. Stanford, a native of Virginia, who became familiar with the labors incident to life on a Virginia plantation. At an early day he removed to Missouri and became a representative farmer and stockman of the locality in which he made his home. He traded quite extensively in cattle and mules and improved a fine farm in Bates county, remaining thereon for many years. He was without political aspiration or desire to figure in any prominent position, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business inter-

ests. He remained in Bates county until 1858, when he came to Texas, settling in Dallas county, where he carried on farming and stock-raising for several years. Following the period of the Civil War he sold his ranch and took his stock to Kerr county, Texas, where he again established a ranch. He was prominent and successful in his work and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until he put aside active business cares. His death occurred when he had reached the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was familiar with the experiences, hardships and privations of pioneer life, for during his ranching days in Dallas county Indians made raids upon his stock and stole many a head of cattle or horses. As a young man Mr. Stanford would start in pursuit of the thieves, nor was he afraid to encounter the red men on the plains. In his family were nine children: James, who died in Missouri in 1853; Frank, of California; Thomas, who died in Missouri; Phillip, of Kerr county, Texas; John N., who is living in Dallas county; Mrs. Elizabeth Coe; Mrs. Pruitt of Dallas county; Mrs. Anna Pruitt, and Mrs. Emma Pruitt.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Coe are five in number: Thaddeus, who was killed while serving in the Confederate army; E. T., of this review; Phillip S., who was also killed in the army; James A., a farmer of Missouri, and Allen B. C., likewise following farming in that state.

E. T. Coe was born and reared on the old homestead in Missouri and when nineteen years of age he enlisted, in 1861, at the call for six months' troops, becoming a member of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry of the Confederate service under Colonel R. L. Y. Payton. The regiment was attached to General Raines' division, went to the front and was engaged in the battles of Carthage and Drywood, Missouri. On the expiration of his first term Mr. Coe re-enlisted and the regiment was reorganized, becoming a part of the regular Confederate service. He was made second lieutenant of Company D, Second Battalion of Cavalry under Colonel Emmett McDowell, and saw much hard service and skirmishing, taking part in all of the leading battles of the western department except at Pea Ridge, when he was held as a prisoner of war. While the command was lying in camp at Springfield, Missouri, he was granted a furlough to visit home, and while there was taken prisoner and held for six weeks, after which he was exchanged and again joined his command, with which he continued until the close of the war, his service being with the western department of the army, mostly in Missouri and Arkansas, but later in

Texas. He was slightly wounded, but was always on duty and was often in the thickest of the fight. After the close of hostilities he returned to the home of his father, who, as a refugee, had gone to Saline county, Missouri, and there the son began work.

On the 27th of November, 1866, E. T. Coe was married to Miss Matilda E. Clark and settled upon a tract of rented land, which he operated for two years, after which he bought a tract of raw land. He then began the work of improving the farm and as the years passed he prospered in his undertakings, remaining upon the old homestead there until 1874, when he came to Texas, renting his land in Missouri. In this state he first located in Grayson county, where he operated a rented farm for two years, and in 1876 he came to Montague county, purchasing three hundred and thirty-four acres of land in the Red River valley, on which he took up his abode. Finding that he liked the country and its people, he resolved to make the state his permanent abode, and added to his property until he owned twelve hundred and ninety acres of valuable farm land, all of which he put under fence. He likewise placed two hundred and twenty-five acres under a high state of cultivation, raised diversified crops and also engaged in raising cattle and other stock. He was successful in both branches of his business, and as the years passed accumulated a handsome competence. On coming to Texas he had only a small amount of money, and, after settling in Montague county, he sold his Missouri farm, which enabled him to make investments here. In all of his business affairs he has been practical and progressive and as the years have passed has accumulated a handsome competency that now enables him to live retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He is thoroughly satisfied with Montague county as a place of residence, with its prospects and its opportunities, and has become one of the valued residents of this part of the state. He continued his farming and stock-raising interests until 1890, when he sold out and purchased a commodious residence in Nocona, where he is retired from hard labor, now merely looking after his business interests. He loans money on farm mortgages and he has made judicious investments in this way. He possesses excellent ability as a financier, is careful in every business move that he makes, and as the result of his enterprise and diligence he has prospered.

As before stated, Mr. Coe was married in 1866 to Miss Matilda E. Clark. She was born in Virginia, but was reared in Saline county, Missouri. Her father, John Clark, also a native of Virginia,

was one of the early settlers of Missouri and became a leading and influential farmer of Saline county, where he died, leaving a good farm to his wife and children. The mother afterward kept the family together and reared them in a most creditable manner. Her death also occurred upon the old homestead. The members of this household were: Charles, who died in Missouri; Strother and Albert, who have also passed away; Rufus, who resides upon the old homestead; Mrs. Eliza DeJoinet; Mrs. Florence Hanley; Mrs. Harriet Finley; Mrs. Mary Taylor, and Matilda E., who became Mrs. Coe. To Mr. and Mrs. Coe was born a daughter, Lucy O., the wife of I. A. Gist, who at one time was a school teacher and afterward became a farmer of Montague county, but is now living temporarily in Denton in order to educate his children. In 1868 Mr. Coe was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died on the 23d of January of that year, in the faith of the Christian church, of which she was a worthy and devoted member. On the 4th of September, 1870, in Missouri, Mr. Coe wedded Mrs. Mary E. Smith, the widow of Fountain Smith, who was killed in the battle of Corinth while serving his country in the Confederate army. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary C. Priddy and was a daughter of Burk and Minerva (Walker) Priddy and a granddaughter of Robert Walker of McMinn county, Tennessee. Her paternal grandparents were John and Nancy (Whitlock) Priddy, the former a native of Halifax county, Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. John Priddy removed from Virginia to Stokes county, North Carolina, afterward to Cooke county, Tennessee, and later to Polk county, Missouri, where he died March 8, 1861, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, Nancy, was a daughter of Charles Whitlock, a native of Ireland, and her birth occurred in Albemarle county, North Carolina, and her death in Polk county, Missouri, in 1857, when she was seventy-five years of age. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. John Priddy were three children: Polly, who became the wife of Alford Taylor and died in 1888 at the age of eighty-five years, and David and Burk. The last named was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, where he remained until thirteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Cooke county, Tennessee, where he spent his early manhood. In 1830 he married Minerva, daughter of Robert Walker of McMinn county, Tennessee, and a representative of a prominent and honored pioneer family of that state. Burk Priddy removed to Missouri in company with his father and their respective families and both settled in Polk county, where Burk Priddy made

his home until 1870. He then came to Texas, locating in Grayson county, where he purchased land and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, continuing successfully in the business for many years. He owned a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres of rich black soil, which he kept under a high state of cultivation, and he was regarded as a very successful and practical agriculturist and stockman. In addition to the homestead place he owned other lands in Cooke county, Texas, and acquired a competency for old age. He was highly respected for his integrity and honor, which were above reproach. In his advanced age he sold the Grayson county homestead and he and his wife came to Montague county, where they spent their declining years with their children. Both he and his wife died at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Coe, in Nocona, Mrs. Priddy passing away December 2, 1900, at the age of eighty-six years, while Mr. Priddy survived until April 20, 1904, passing away at the age of ninety-four years. She was a member of the Methodist church. In the family were nine children: Nancy E., the wife of D. V. Crites; Rachael A., the wife of A. Pulliam; Felix G.; Mrs. Coe; Davis; Wilton J.; Margaret A., the wife of Joseph Hodges; Willis and William B.

Mr. and Mrs. Coe have had no children of their own, but they have displayed great kindness and a benevolent spirit in the care which they have given to a number of homeless children. They have reared and educated four orphans, doing a good part by them, and they are now all settled well in life. No one is ever turned from their door hungry, and their kind acts and benevolence have endeared them to many. They are now caring for an old aunt eighty-six years of age, and they gave filial affection and care to Mrs. Coe's parents during their declining years.

SAM P. RAMSEY, president of Traders' State Bank, is classed with the representative business men of Cleburne and has been connected in various ways with its progress and development, so that the consensus of public opinion is very favorable regarding his worth as a citizen and business man. He was born at Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas, his parents being John J. and Nancy (Clark) Ramsey. He is a brother of Judge W. F. Ramsey, who is represented elsewhere in this work and in whose history more elaborate mention is made of the parents.

Samuel P. Ramsey was reared and educated in the place of his nativity, but in early life entered upon his business career in a clerical

position in an abstract office at Waxahachie, Ellis county, Texas. He became a resident of Cleburne about 1880 and this place has since been his home, covering a period of a quarter of a century. He has been connected with active business enterprises throughout this entire period save for six years spent as county clerk of Johnson county. He was first elected to that office in 1894, and he served by re-election for three consecutive terms, discharging his duties with promptness and capability. After spending a short time in Shawnee, Oklahoma, he returned to Cleburne and became a factor in the promotion and establishment of the Western Bank and Trust Company, of which Fred Fleming of Dallas is the president. The company was organized in 1903 and had a highly successful existence, conducting a general banking business. Mr. Ramsey was manager for the company at this point and when the State Bank Act became effective he organized the Traders' State Bank here and was made its president. He is recognized as a thoroughly reliable representative of financial interests, conducting his business affairs in a most honorable manner and in accordance with a high standard of business ethics. He is a man of keen discernment, of marked enterprise and also has the executive ability and energy which enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Ramsey was married in Cleburne to Miss Onie Bishop, a daughter of W. B. Bishop, a prominent old time resident of Johnson county, who at one time was county clerk. There is a little son born of this marriage, William Bishop Ramsey. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey enjoy the friendship and favorable regard of many with whom they have been brought in contact and as a citizen his worth is widely acknowledged, for he has co-operated in many movements for the general good, giving active and tangible aid to measures that have resulted in material intellectual and moral progress here.

JUDGE MORRIS A. SPOONTS. Judge Morris A. Spoonst, general attorney for the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad and for other corporate interests in this part of Texas, has had his residence and practice in Fort Worth for the last fifteen years. He is one of the brilliant and prominent lawyers of the state, and during the latter years of his practice has become connected almost entirely with corporation business. This department of the profession requires the highest talents and training, and he prepared himself by special

research and hard study after he had already gained a prominent position as counsel and advocate in the sphere of general practice. He was born, reared and has spent his active career in the Lone Star state, and during twenty-five years of continuous work in the courts and office has proved himself one of the leaders of public thought and affairs and is influential and progressive and enterprising in every department of life to which his efforts have been directed.

Judge Spoonts was born in Bell county, Texas, in 1857, being a son of Joseph and Mary (Vanderbilt) Spoonts. His grandfather was a native of Germany and a member of the bar in that country, whence he came to America and located at Leesburg, Virginia. In the latter city the father of Judge Spoonts was born, in 1803, and in 1852 came to Texas and made settlement in Bell county, where he died in 1870. His business was milling, and he made a fair success throughout his career, and died an honored and respected citizen. His wife was born in New York City in 1812, and was a niece of the old Commodore Vanderbilt, and her father was a captain in the United States navy during the war of 1812.

Morris A. Spoonts received his early education in the public schools of Bell county, and at Belton took up the study of law under A. M. Monteith, being admitted to the bar at that place in 1878, when twenty years of age. Soon afterward he went out to the Texan frontier, to Buffalo Gap in Taylor county, and in 1881 located at Abilene, to which the county seat of that county had been removed. The Texas & Pacific Railroad was being built through Abilene about that time. While Judge Connor was incumbent of the office of district judge he was appointed by Governor Ross as judge to hear all cases in the district in which Judge Connor was disqualified. After eight years' residence and practice at Abilene he came, in 1889, to Fort Worth, where his business interests have since been centered. His abilities made him especially valuable and much sought for corporation work, and he gradually came more and more into that branch of the profession. In 1890 he was appointed general attorney for the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad, which position he has since held. He is also attorney for a number of other railroads centering at Fort Worth, and his practice is now confined exclusively to the legal affairs of these corporations.

In 1900 and 1901 Judge Spoonts was president of the State Bar Association of Texas, and

he enjoys a state-wide reputation as a profound lawyer and brilliant advocate. He was president of the city council of Fort Worth for two or three years, and was acting mayor for one year during the absence of Mayor Paddock on account of illness. He was president of the Fort Worth Public Library during the time it built and completed the splendid new Carnegie library building in this city. In many other ways he has been prominently connected with the best social and intellectual phases of this city's life.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Josephine Puett, and they have four children: Marshall, Adele, who is the wife of C. R. Wharton, of Houston; Nadine and Leslie.

THOMAS J. CHANDLER. Earnest in his advocacy of the question of fruit-growing in his locality, active in the promotion of the new industry and prominent as a leader in the transformation from the old agricultural regime to the new horticultural one, is Thomas J. Chandler, the subject of this biographical article. The third of a century he has passed in Texas have been years of close application to the domain of agriculture, save the comparatively brief period of his connection with the pome and peach industry of Montague county.

Mr. Chandler settled in Kaufman county, Texas, in 1873, from Calloway county, Kentucky. In this latter county his birth occurred May 12, 1841, more than a score of years subsequent to the advent of the family to that locality. Its founder was James Chandler, grandfather of our subject, an emigrant from Prince Edward county, Virginia, where Edwin P. Chandler, father of Thomas J., was born December 10, 1810. About 1820 James Chandler shifted his interests from Virginia to Kentucky and carried on primitive, though successful, farming until his death. He was the father of nine children.

Edwin P. Chandler grew up on the farm, but became a merchant in early life and carried on a business at Shiloh, Kentucky, for thirty-five years. In 1874, in company with several children, he moved to Morgan county, Missouri, and, two years later, with five sons, came on to Texas and settled in Rockwall county, where his death took place in March, 1878. His first wife was a Kentucky lady, Nancy Barnett, who died March 16, 1856, as was also his second, nee Emily Harrison, who passed away in 1880. His surviving issue were children of his first wife and were: James M., captain of Company D, Seventh Kentucky

Infantry, was killed in the Confederate army; Virginia, wife of W. A. Carr, died in Montague county, Texas; William M., who died in Rockwall county leaving a family; Thomas Jefferson, our subject; Linn B., Hugh G. and Jesse B., farmers of Montague county; Frank, who died in February, 1878; and George W., a leading merchant of Bowie.

As an adjunct to his father's farm and store Thomas J. Chandler grew to manhood, acquiring a smattering of an education. In 1861 he enlisted in the southern army and served under Cheatham and Polk, Army of the Tennessee. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth Vicksburg, Jackson, Port Hudson and Baton Rouge and was with the service in Mississippi when the war ended. He was a private soldier and in all the engagements and skirmishes he passed through during those four years he came out unharmed and uninjured by the fatal bullet.

At twenty-four years of age he began civil life as a farmer and continued it in Callaway county, Kentucky, with some degree of success until his departure from Texas in the early seventies. His advent to Montague county was marked by his purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land one mile from Fruitland and ninety acres of it is planted to fruit. In 1903 his fruit brought him more money than his farm cost him and his constant orchard-enlargement will keep him in the lead as a fruit man in his county. He is a member of the County Fruit Growers' Association and his advice and suggestions are accepted as authority on matters pertaining to this department of horticulture.

April 1, 1869, Mr. Chandler married Carrie S. Williams, a daughter of Curtis Ivie, a Virginian who first moved to Wabash county, Illinois, and thence to Callaway county, Kentucky. Mrs. Chandler was born in 1847, and is the mother of: Edwin C., Robert E., Daisy and Albert S., the youngest, who is yet a member of the family at home.

Mr. Chandler is now past the age of active participation in politics, if he had the inclination to do so, but he is a Democrat on party questions and is a member of the Primitive Baptist church.

**JOHN W. SCHROCK.** The name of John W. Schrock for years has been prominently connected with the history of Spanish Fort, Montague county, Texas, where he figures as a successful merchant. A sketch of his life is therefore of interest in a work of this character.

John W. Schrock was born in Missouri, April 10, 1850. He traces his ancestry in this country back to Virginia, to one of three brothers who came to this country from Germany. His great-grandparents lived and died in the "Old Dominion," great-grandfather Schrock's age at death being one hundred and ten, and his good wife attaining the still more remarkable age of one hundred and twelve years. P. D. Schrock, the grandfather of John W., was born in Virginia and there worked at his trade, that of a tanner, for a number of years. Finally, moving with his family to Missouri, he bought land and turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, in which he was engaged the rest of his life. He died on his homestead. During the war of 1812 he was drafted for service in the army. Feeling, however, that his family needed him at home, he hired a substitute. In later life he gave his vote to the Republican party, but he never aspired to political or public honors of any kind. In his family were eleven children, namely: Isaac, Samuel, Joseph, Perez D., James W., Andrew J., Robert L., Harriet, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Margaret.

Perez D. Schrock was grown at the time the family removed to Missouri. There he married, and at Scottsville engaged in merchandising for many years, subsequently removing to Laclède, Missouri, where he ran a store, and finally he bought a farm in Sullivan county, Missouri, where he has since lived. During the war of the Rebellion he was a member of the state militia and was for some time on duty at Macon City. Unlike his father, he was a strong Democrat and southern sympathizer. While he never sought official preferment, he was a justice of the peace and served as such for a number of years. His first wife, Martha A., was a daughter of John Minnis, who became a prominent farmer. The Minnis family was of Irish descent. Mrs. Schrock had three brothers, D. G., a resident of Missouri, and Benton, deceased, and Leonidas, deceased, and two sisters, Melvina Scott and Adeline Smith. The only child born and living of Perez D. and Martha A. Schrock was John W., the subject of this sketch. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Schrock married Sarah Tally, who bore him the following children: Byron, Charles, Virgil, Flora, wife of Judge Tunnell, Estella, wife of W. Patterson, Effa, wife of a Mr. Nichols, and Edna.

John W. Schrock as a boy assisted his father in the store and made himself useful in various



ways, remaining under the parental roof until 1870, when, at the age of twenty, he came to Texas. He remained in Grayson county two years, and first came to Spanish Fort in 1872, where he spent the next two years working in a sawmill and freighting some. In 1874 he joined J. B. Jones' Battalion of Rangers, which was composed of seven companies, and was organized for the purpose of protecting the frontier from depredations by the Indians. For ten months young Schrock was in this service, and was honorably discharged at Camp Lee, in December, 1874, by Capt. E. F. Ikards. The next five years he spent in the cattle business in the Chickasaw Indian Nation, then he was in Young county, Texas, ten months, giving his attention to the sheep industry, after which he returned to Spanish Fort, where he has since remained. For twenty-one years he was in the saloon business, and during that time saw the rough side of the town, always, however, obeying the law and conducting his place in such a manner that he won the respect of his fellows. Since July, 1902, he has dealt in general merchandise. He owns the building which his store occupies and he also owns a fine farm of two hundred and eighteen acres in Red River valley.

Mr. Schrock married, in 1882, Miss Lizzie Burford, who was born in Missouri, in 1867, daughter of James Burford, a prominent farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Burford died in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Schrock have two children: Roy B., born September 27, 1886, and Samuel D., May 2, 1890. Mrs. Schrock is a worthy member of the Christian church, and Mr. Schrock, while not identified with any church, belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

**JOSEPH BURNAM.** Few men in this generation so well merit the reverence due Texas pioneers of the Republic age as the venerable subject of this review and few men now living have had as intimate a connection with the civilizing agencies of its frontier, as a Commonwealth, as he. From the age of sixteen until past forty he mingled with both the radical and the conservative elements of society in the atmosphere of the Rio Grande, retiring to the peaceful and quiet zone of the state when the meridian of life was reached.

While Mr. Burnam's advent to Texas dates from 1844, his connection with the northern part of the state dates from 1876, when he settled at Blue Grove, in Clay county, where he occupied himself with stock-raising and farming. Retiring from this in 1882, he came to the townsite of

Bowie, where he has since been a factor in its everyday affairs. Mason, Jones and Strong and Burnam were the first merchants to establish themselves in the new town, and Mr. Burnam's building, occupying the Allen corner, was the third store building erected here. The latter put in a stock of dry goods and groceries and conducted the business for two years, and when he retired he purchased the tract now owned by Dr. Younger and planted it to orchard and devoted himself to fruit-growing for some twelve years. Upon disposing of this he moved to his farm near Newport, but in a few months he sold it, came back to Bowie, purchased his present modest home and retired from active life.

Joseph Burnam was born in Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, March 13, 1830. His father, William Burnam, was a Kentuckian who went into Louisiana as a young man and there married a French lady, a Miss Boulyou, who passed away in 1841. Her children were: William who died in Texarkana, Arkansas, leaving a family; Joseph, our subject, and Delze, who died in Burnett county, Texas, as Mrs. George Holman. Upon the death of the mother the father brought his children into Arkansas where, in 1842, he also passed away, and later Joseph and his sister came to Texas.

In 1822 Captain Jesse Burnam, an uncle of our subject, came to Texas and settled in Lafayette county, on the Colorado river twelve miles below LaGrange. He and his sons helped in the struggle for Texas independence, in which one son was slain in battle. To this uncle Joseph and Delze Burnam went and with him the sister went into Burnett county, where she married, reared a family and died. Joseph remained with the uncle until friction arose between himself and his cousins to an extent that he could not tolerate it, and, at fifteen years of age, he cast the die and launched his independent career. He went to Crocket, got the job of "riding the mail" between there and Washington on the Brazos and thus earned the first money of his life. He carried the mail until the Mexican war broke out when, in 1846, he joined the Second Texas Mounted Riflemen, Captain John L. Hall. At the company election he was made a corporal and their muster-in occurred at Isabella Point. The command crossed the river at Brownsville and Matamoros was soon captured.

In this war the Mexicans were on both sides of the Rio Grande river. They failed to respect the terms of their treaty with Sam Houston at San Jacinto, wherein the river was to be the boundary line between the two republics, and





FRANK MARLETT AND FAMILY

occupied Texas Territory in the hope that the old treaty would be abrogated and the American government forced to the terms of a boundary far east of the river. But the Americans then, as now, never took a backward step and ordered Gen. Scott to hold the line. Following Matamoras came Monterey and then Saltillo and Buena Vista, in each of which Mr. Burnam participated, and in each of which the Mexicans were glad to yield, for General Taylor, although greatly outnumbered, showed them such a band of fighters as they had never seen.

Mr. Burnam enlisted for six months, but, as the war was not concluded when his term expired, he re-enlisted for twelve months. Before the expiration of this term the war ended, so far as Taylor's operations were concerned, and he completed his service in camp at Laredo.

On his release from the army Mr. Burnam went to Corpus Christi, where he arranged with some New Englanders bound for California to pilot them thither. Having learned some Spanish he chose the Mexican side of the river for his journey. They reached Chihuahua without incident, but there Mr. Burnam took sick and was obliged to abandon his charge and his trip. Upon recovery, he entered a store as a clerk there for a time and when the great Mexican fair at San Juan Lagos opened he attended it. In 1850 he came back to Texas and established himself at Columbus, and in 1852 went into the stock business at the mouth of the Colorado river. This business occupied him until 1855, when he returned to Mexico and took a position with an American merchant at Camargo. He was so popular with the natives and his service was so pleasing and profitable to his employer that the latter proposed to charge back his year's salary and make him a third partner in the business from the start. In this capacity he remained for seventeen years, passing through the Priests' Party Revolution and the Maximilian fiasco and other peace-disturbing imbroglios with which Mexico was afflicted so often, without becoming seriously involved himself.

While in the Mexican republic, to all practical purposes he was as a citizen thereof. His build, his complexion and his speech were a duplicate of the typical high-class natives and his pure Castilian tongue could not have done its work better had he been born under the influence of the Capitol itself. While the Mexican seems to place little virtue in veracity for himself, he admires it in others, and Mr. Burnam's great popularity with the race grew out of his truth-

telling practice with them and his candor and sincerity at all times.

In 1872, having prospered sufficiently to place him in independent circumstances, he announced to his partner his desire to retire and return to Texas. Notwithstanding the most attractive inducements were offered him to remain, he was determined to retire and he did so. In April, 1873, he was married, in Coryell county, and returned to Camargo on his wedding tour, closing up some unfinished business while there. Locating in Denison, he entered mercantile pursuits and closed his career there in 1876 when he entered the stock business in Clay county.

Mr. Burnam chose for his life companion Miss Vetura Kansas Harris, a native of Tennessee. She has a brother in Montague county, one at Hobart, Oklahoma, and one in Fannin county, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Burnam have not been blessed with children but they reared an orphan girl, Leora, daughter of Dr. James, of Henrietta, Texas.

As has been shown, the life of Joseph Burnam has been a busy one and only upon the approach of the weakening effects of time did he abandon the fight. At the age of twenty years he lent his ear to the influences of the gospel and for fifty-five years he has been a member of the Methodist church.

FRANK MARLETT. The mention of this name introduces a subject whose career covers the civilizing era of Montague county, a period fraught with perpetual dangers and filled with blood-freezing incidents for nearly a dozen years subsequent to the advent of the family to this county. He represents both the old time and the new, because his life spans more than forty years of the history of the county, in which time all that is herein was made. He has taken part in the Indian hunts, the cow hunts and in the industrial and political strifes which the fact of settlement engendered, and of the settlers along Sandy of that early date he is among the very last.

The founder of the Marlett family was Chesley Marlett, the father of our subject, who settled on Sandy in 1864, six and one-half miles south of where Bowie now stands. Save for the exodus during the most dangerous period of the Indian troubles he remained permanently on the creek and did his modest part in the civil affairs of his neighborhood till his death. He entered his land as a homestead, and while he achieved some results as a farmer he never acquired wealth, and passed away with little valuable property, as his estate amounted to about \$2,000.

Chesley Marlett was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1822, and in childhood his father, Joseph Marlett, migrated to Orange county, Indiana, and there Chesley, Jr., grew up. The Marletts of the olden time were French people, and our subject's great-grandfather was the founder of the family in the Tarheel state. Chesley Marlett, Sr., married Sidney Montgomery and their issue was: Isaac, who died in Orange county, Indiana; Eperson, a citizen of Arkansas; William, who expired in Orange county, Indiana; George, who resides in that county; Malinda, who married Cyrus Lomax; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Ervin C. Polk, and Chesley.

Chesley Marlett, Jr., was not an educated man. His lot when a boy was cast with the primitive country of southern Indiana, where opportunity for education was almost unknown to the country youth. He married when he reached manhood Miss Margaret Jane Hill, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Davis) Hill. His wife was born in the county in Indiana where she married in March, 1821, and is passing her few remaining years among her children. In 1853 Mr. Marlett moved to Coles county, Illinois, and remained there three years, coming thence by team to Texas, and settled a farm eleven miles north of Decatur, in Wise county. Wherever he lived he practiced the industry of the farm and maintained himself an honorable and respected citizen. In politics he was a Democrat, a Home Guard soldier of the Confederacy and a member of the Christian church. He died February 3, 1886. Of the children of Chesley and Margaret Marlett, Joseph, of Montague county, was the first born; then William, of Tologo, Oklahoma; Frank, our subject; Malinda, wife of R. J. Sandefur, of Montague county; Axiann, wife of Jacob Warner, of Ryan, Indian Territory, and Mahala A., wife of George Buchanan, of Ryan, Indian Territory.

Frank Marlett was born in Orange county, Indiana, April 10, 1850. He acquired little knowledge of books as a pupil in school and his life was void of interesting events or excitement until he became associated with the frontier in Montague county. The frequent foray of the red man into the settlement to pillage and steal furnished numerous opportunities for life in a high key, and he joined in the eager chase on many occasions. To rehearse the story of the many deeds of violence inflicted upon the hardy and daring settlers of that dreadful time would only be infringement upon the domain of general history and would aid us none in the development and proper conclusion of this sketch, and we therefore pass it with a mere suggestion of

its seriousness. When Frank Marlett became able for responsible service on the farm he devoted some seasons to the cowboy life in the family interest. With the curtailing of the range the cow interest lapsed and finally disappeared, as a distinct business, and he then devoted himself to the work of the farm. His farm of two hundred acres lies just back from Sandy, and his residence occupies a commanding knoll on the Bowie and Jacksboro road. In 1885 he erected a cotton gin, and for some fifteen years its site was one of the busy places in the Selma settlement. With the wearing out of the machinery and the erection of more modern plants near the railroads the gin lapsed into idleness and the building only is left to mark the spot where an industry grew up, thrived and died.

December 6, 1876, Mr. Marlett married Miss Martha Wagoner, a daughter of Francis and Adaline (Smith) Wagoner. As a result of this union there were born: Henry A., who died at seventeen years; Ida A., who passed away at eighteen; Ada M., wife of William Ford; Addie, wife of Frank Moore; Frankie, Millie and Mattie, at home. Of the Wagoner children those surviving besides Mrs. Marlett are: Charley Matthias, of Oklahoma; Frank, of Clay county. Mrs. Marlett was born in Titus county, Texas, April 27, 1857.

In spite of his wild surroundings, growing up among the Indians and the wild game of the forest, he made an honorable citizen from the beginning of his career and he has passed toward the afternoon of life in the respect of and having the good-will of all. He has been content with what his industry brought him and has taken little notice of matters beyond the boundaries of his personal interest. He answers to the call of Democracy in all party matters, and some years ago united with the Christian church. Thus, briefly, we have touched upon the salient features of Frank Marlett's life, and thus do we submit his record to posterity.

WILLIAM S. FLEMING. In an agricultural community the pride of her citizenship is the brain and sinew that settles and brings under cultivation and improvement its fertile soil and thereby lends an impetus to a sure commercial and industrial development. The settlement of any new country entails sacrifice upon its pioneers. Hardships and even actual distress often visit them and success and failure are intermingled the first few years, pending the adjustment of social conditions and the proper performance of nature's part in the regulation of the seasons. The life story of our first settlers will

never be fully told, in all its varied phases, but enough may be learned and recorded for the information of posterity to win admiration for their forefathers and to compel a sacred allegiance to their memories through the coming years.

To the category of pioneers does William S. Fleming, of this memoir, properly belong. Although his advent to Clay county is but comparatively recent, yet he is counted among the first settlers of a broad country on the Wichita river and his efforts have mingled with those of his compeers in the reduction of nature and the planting of the seed of civilization. In his career of fifteen years in Texas he has tasted the sweet and the bitter alike, but the native courage of himself and wife and the combined industry of his household have accomplished results which guarantee the family independence for years to come.

It was in 1890 that Mr. Fleming became a settler in Clay county, Texas. An emigrant from Barton county, Missouri, he had been a farmer in that Missouri county for eight years and his accumulations he brought with him and invested in Wichita river bottom land. His family camped about till the erection of his first residence and the business of the farm was carried on with more or less success from the start. Grain raising constituted his chief occupation but his pasture supported a bunch of cattle in a little while and all contributed to the prosperity of the family. Misfortune overtook them once, through lack of business foresight of a relative, which almost involved the loss of the farm, but this financial storm was successfully weathered, and now an estate of twelve hundred acres constitutes the domestic possessions and marks the family achievement in a very few years.

The Fleming farm is almost a kingly domain. Its tillable area lies in the fertile valley and upon the crest of the hill at the north stands the family residence keeping watch like a sentinel on his beat. Living spring water gushes out of the hillside in numerous places and the family domicile commands a view of the landscape for miles up and down the river. Gathered near together as if under a single roof are the heads and sub-heads of this well-known family, content with what Providence has bestowed upon them and happy in each other's society.

William S. Fleming was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, July 24, 1835. His father, John Fleming, was one of the early settlers there from Wythe county, Virginia, where he was born and brought up. He was a boy friend of old Parson Brownlow and knew him intimately

during the latter's career in politics and war. He was born in 1804 and died April 5, 1871, and was a well known citizen and a successful farmer. He aided, as a soldier, in the removal of the Indians from the Georgia Purchase to their reservation in the Indian Territory. He held no public office but was a major of the state militia in old muster days.

John Fleming was a son of John and Martha (Thompson) Fleming, the father an Irishman and an immigrant to America at sixteen years of age. His wife was a great reader and an enthusiastic Methodist and bore him children as follows: Rev. David Fleming; James, a blacksmith who died in Kentucky; William, a carpenter; Rufus, a blacksmith and farmer in Mississippi; Nelson, of Greenville, Tennessee; John, who died in Virginia, married a Snodgrass; Elizabeth, who died in Washington county, Virginia, married James Steele; and Martha, who died in Sullivan county, Tennessee. Jane Snodgrass became the wife of John Fleming. She was a daughter of William Snodgrass, one of the first settlers of Tennessee in company with Generals Sevier and Shelby. He was a Continental soldier during the Revolution and fought the English under General Ferguson at Kings Mountain, North Carolina. He was born in Maryland, married Mary Elder and reared a large family.

The family to which our subject belonged in childhood comprised two sets of children, the Gillenwaters and the Flemings. Those belonging to the first family were Lucien, who died in Texas; Ezra, who died in Sullivan county, Tennessee, was married to William Snodgrass; Matilda A., married G. H. Roberts and died in Cooke county, Texas; and Joel, who died in Hancock county, Tennessee. Of the Fleming children Martha A. was the oldest and married George C. Chamberlain, dying in Tennessee; William S., of this sketch; James, of Sullivan county, Tennessee, and Asbury, of Wichita Falls, Texas.

William S. Fleming received no education beyond that offered by the country schools of his time. Farm work occupied him both before and after the war and his efforts along this line have brought his success in life. When the war came on he enlisted in the Thirtieth Virginia Battalion at Broad Ford, McCommas' Company B, and Col. Clark's Regiment. He joined the army in 1862 and saw service in the valley of Virginia and about Richmond, his first battle being that of New Market. Other engagements following were Monocacy, Kerntown, Winchester, twice, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Wilderness and Cold

Harbor. His service ended at Waynesboro, where he was captured by General Custer's troops and was held a prisoner at Fort Delaware till July 1865, when, on the eleventh of the month, he was discharged and furnished transportation home.

At about thirty years of age Mr. Fleming started in life the second time. The war had interrupted his early career as a farmer but he took up its duties again when peace had been established. He remained in his birth state till 1882, when he sought Barton county, Missouri, remaining there till his removal to his present location.

October 2, 1867, Mr. Fleming married, in Sullivan county, Tennessee, Mary E., a daughter of John M. Davidson, a representative of one of the prominent families of the county. Mr. Davidson was a blacksmith and farmer and was one of the early settlers there. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are: John D., who married Maggie Pinkerton and has two children, William M. and Albert Lee; Laura J., deceased, was the first child of the family and she died at sixteen years of age; Addie M. also died young; George is yet with the family circle as is William A.; Charles A., a student in the Fort Worth Business College; Nat, who married Jose Loving and lives on his own place near Charlie and has a son William Walter; and Stephen J., the youngest, is also a member of his father's household.

Mr. Fleming has held membership in the Methodist church for many years and his wife owns allegiance to the Presbyterians.

JUDGE MIKE E. SMITH, judge of the seventeenth judicial district, a well known and popular resident of Fort Worth, has during the past fifteen years risen to distinction at the bar of the state of Texas and is one of the best read and capable jurists practicing or holding judicial position at Fort Worth. His well trained mind and resources as a lawyer have been abundantly reinforced by his genial manners and engaging personality, which enable him to lay hold of men's friendship and retain their good will and affection both for their own benefit and for his personal advancement.

Judge Smith was born at Granville, Jackson county, Tennessee, in 1868, being a son of Hugh B. and Frances (Dillard) Smith, who were also natives of Tennessee and are now both deceased. He attended school at Granville and later the Elmwood Academy, near that place. He began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Captain H. H. Dillard, at Cookeville, Tennessee, and was

admitted to the bar in the latter place in 1889, when twenty-one years old. His preceptor, Captain Dillard, is a prominent citizen and well known lawyer in Tennessee, having been a gallant Confederate soldier and having been brevetted major at the close of the war.

Judge Smith came to Texas in 1889 and located and opened his office in Vernon, where he continued a resident for six years. He was successful in his practice almost from the first, and also became prominently identified with public affairs in Vernon. He was elected to the office of mayor, and also served as city attorney. In December, 1894, he came to Fort Worth, where he soon found himself possessed of all the practice that he could well attend to, and where he entered into partnership with Hon. O. W. Gillespie, now congressman, and W. R. Parker. In 1900 he was elected district judge of the seventeenth judicial district, and is still serving in that capacity.

Judge Smith affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal orders. He was married in 1892 to Miss Annette Bryan, a native of Bonham, Texas, and they have two children, Hugh B. and Ruth, who are in school.

HON. ELMER A. RICE, lawyer and legislator, has made a most creditable record at the bar and in the council chambers of the state, his career reflecting honor upon the district which has honored him. He has been closely associated with constructive legislation that has shown the thorough familiarity with the needs and possibilities of the state in various lines and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial in their effect.

Mr. Rice was born on a farm near Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas, September 12th, 1874, his parents being W. A. and Frances (Claunch) Rice. The paternal grandfather, Elias Rice, located in Johnson county in 1861, saw service in the Confederate army and was with the Trans-Mississippi department up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1863. The father came to Texas with his parents in 1859, and settled in Johnson county, becoming a pioneer resident of this part of the state. The family home was established near Alvarado and there W. A. Rice was reared to manhood. His birth had occurred in Blount county, Alabama, and throughout an active business career he has followed farming, becoming a prosperous agriculturist who now makes his home in Ellis county. His wife is a native of Talladega county, Alabama.

Elmer A. Rice was a public school student in the district schools near Alvarado and spent two

years in the high school in this city, where he made a splendid record for scholarship. Subsequently he engaged in teaching school for three years, spending two years of that time in Johnson county and one year in Hill county. It was while teaching in the latter county that he was admitted to the bar at Cleburne in December, 1867, having studied law during the preceding five years, a part of which time was spent in the office of Ramsey & Brown, one of the most prominent law firms of Cleburne.

Mr. Rice located for practice in Cleburne and has gained success at the bar, which numbers some of the strongest lawyers of Texas. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. He has remarkable powers of concentration and application with a retentive mind and oratorical power. He stands high as an orator, especially in the discussion of legal matters before the court, where his comprehensive knowledge of the law is manifest, while his application of legal principles demonstrates the wide range of his professional acquirement. The utmost care and precision characterizes his preparation of a case and has made him one of the most successful attorneys of Cleburne.

Mr. Rice has also gained honor and distinction in public life. In 1902 he was elected a member of the twenty-eighth legislature, representing the Seventy-third district and in 1904 was re-elected to the twenty-ninth assembly. In the former session he performed much valuable service for his district in the commonwealth, including the work which he did as a member of the state committee when it revised, passed upon and reported to the house the now famous Terrell election bill which became a law. In both sessions he was on the revenue and taxation committees, and in the twenty-ninth sessions he was also a member of judiciary committee No. 1, the election committee and two other committees and was likewise chairman of the committee on commerce and manufactures. In the twenty-ninth general assembly he took a prominent part on the work of the committee on revenue and taxation, of which the Hon. W. D. Williams, of Fort Worth, was chairman. Mr. Rice was the author of the bill which became a law, fixing a period of limitation (ten years) on superior titles retained on vendor's liens and on deeds of trust—a law of special value in real estate transactions. Mr. Rice was also instrumental in securing the passage of the bill for the new Cleburne charter, permitting a city to issue bonds for certain improvements, and a special road law for Johnson county was likewise passed through his efforts.

He took a just pride in his work as committee on common carriers and was one of the few members to get up a minority report on the Southern Pacific merger bill.

On the 23d of December, 1903, Mr. Rice was married to Miss Pauline Meredith, a native of Alvarado, and they occupy a very prominent and enviable social position in Cleburne. Mr. Rice is yet a young man and his ability gives promise of a successful future and still greater honors in public life.

LEWIS PINKNEY BROOKS. One of the early sheriffs of Young county and a gentleman invariably mentioned among its venerable pioneers is he whose name initiates this notice and it is his connection with some of the things that have been done here that it is the province of this article especially to enumerate. Be it said, in general, that to the county's welfare as well as to his personal gain, has he devoted almost forty years of his life, and both as a citizen and as a man has he achieved results to which his posterity may refer with pardonable pride.

During the period of the Civil War, Young county lost its organization and it was before it was reorganized that Mr. Brooks cast his lot with this portion of the Texas frontier. He came hither in 1866 and drifted about from place to place until 1870, when he sought the banks of the Brazos in the vicinity of Miller's Bend and established his permanent home. In company with Taylor Brooks and Ambrose A. Timmons he purchased the Shelton survey settled by Locke Williams, of which he owns three hundred and twenty acres. The pole cabin constructed of pickets set on end became his domicile and it housed him for two years after his return from his old home with his newly wedded wife. In its place, in 1874, arose the time-worn and massive stone pile which stands as a monument to the progress of that day and whose sacred walls whisper silent memories of days gone by.

For several years after 1866 the forays of the red man extended over Young county and the white settler caught out alone and unprepared paid the penalty too often with his life. Only on one occasion did our subject come into open encounter with this treacherous enemy and then not without comrades to spur him on to vigorous deeds of self-defense. A party of a half-dozen men were building a stone wall on the bank of the river near the Brooks home, of which party Mr. Brooks and his brother, and Alex. Timmons were members. Their arms were left in a pile between them and their horses on the sidehill below. Suddenly a bunch of eight Indians appeared up



the road steering for the white man's horses almost within their reach. With the rush of the party for their arms the Indians spied them and dropped into the brush near by and a fusillade was kept up between the two sides for some minutes without positive casualties other than a wounded horse. With an equal encounter of this sort the Indian was not at all in his element and he never failed to escape it at the first attack. His courage and bravery were never more heroically displayed than in scalping a lone and unarmed paleface or in exterminating a family of defenseless women and children.

Mr. Brooks began his career in Young county behind the plow and as a farmer his active efforts will end. Content with his choice of location of the early time he has clung to the landscape commanding the streak of rust that winds its way southward and moistens with its liquid preparation the sandy bed of the Brazos. Out of his fertile soil have sprung crops which forced a groan from its burden-laden granaries and from its parched surface have occasionally come the chief element of the Egyptian scourge. Along with the bitter there have come doses of sweet and their alternation is the spice which flavors a frontier life to the pioneer's taste.

Lewis P. Brooks was born in Cherokee county, Georgia, May 1, 1841, but migrated to Texas from Barto county. William C. Brooks, his father, was born in Hall county, that state, in 1813, and died in Barto county in 1868. The latter was a farmer, was a man of some education, although his father was not, and was a member of the Georgia legislature once. John P. Brooks, our subject's grandfather, was born on the ocean while his parents, John and Mary Brooks, were en route to America to help settle the colonies of England. John P. Brooks had a brother James, who went to Mississippi after he grew up, but the former remained about his parents in South Carolina, where they first located and afterward founded the family in Georgia. He was called "Col." Brooks, presumably from his connection with the militia service of his state. He married Hester Bennett and, with his wife, passed away in Cherokee county. The issue of their marriage were: William C., Melissa, Narcissa, Frank and Elijah, who died in Georgia; Nathan, of Polk county, Georgia; Mary, George, of Cherokee county, Georgia; Jefferson, of Farmington, California; Frances, who passed away in Arkansas, and Margaret.

William C. Brooks served in the Indian troubles of Georgia among the Cherokees and married Mary, a daughter of Noble Timmons. Mrs. Brooks was born in 1816 and died in 1902.

being the mother of: John, of Cherokee county, Georgia; William W., who died in Arkansas; Julia, wife of A. J. Nally, who resides in Barto county, Georgia; Caroline, who passed away unmarried; Lewis P., our subject; Elijah, who died in military prison at Camp Chase, Ohio; Alex. A. S., of Knox county, Texas; Jane, who died in Young county, Texas, as Mrs. William Russell; Taylor, who lived awhile in Young county and died in Georgia; Margaret, wife of Jo Rogers, and Andrew J., both of the old home county, and Alice, who married Joseph Lusk and died in Georgia.

Lewis Pinkney Brooks acquired a limited education in the country schools of his state and shot as many feathered chinkapins into the ceiling of his schoolroom as the next one. As he approached man's estate and was preparing to assume his station in civil affairs the rebellion broke out and he enlisted May, 1861, in Company B, Seventh Georgia Infantry, Colonel Gartrell, Hood's Division, Army of Northern Virginia. Beginning at Manassas he fought in all the Peninsular campaign and at Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, in which latter engagement he was wounded, but returned to duty without much delay, and was again wounded in front of Richmond in December, 1864, this time receiving a ball through the left arm and into his side just under the shoulder, which retired him from further active service. He enlisted as a private and was promoted in the Peninsular campaign to a lieutenancy.

The year following the end of the war Mr. Brooks spent in his native state, getting back into the routine of civil life and preparing himself for a good, vigorous civil campaign in the state of his future home—Texas. His years of service in the ranks prepared him for his mission in the west and he came hither without misgivings as to the final result. Having blazed the way for a home he went back to his old home to claim the young woman who had promised to share his fortunes some years before, and in October, 1872, he was married. His wife was Miss Cinnie Moore, a daughter of John K. Moore, a farmer and mill man and an early settler of the Cracker state.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks' children are: Preston S., who is engaged in mining in old Mexico, and who is married to Ada Horton; Edna, wife of James Jordan, of Knox county, Texas; Ethel; Alvers, of West Point, Mississippi, named for the Alvers family, whom Mr. Brooks protected from ruffian intruders of his command while invading Maryland during the war; Retta, Lewis and Bessie.

Mr. Brooks was elected sheriff of Young county in 1876 and served a term of three years. While this was then a "wild and woolly" country, few murders were committed, and little crime of a nature to attract the public attention was enacted beyond the thievery of horses. He did his duty faithfully and retired from the office with the respect and confidence of his county. He is and ever has been a Democrat, and his views on questions of moral turpitude are as well defined as those on politics.

**JAMES F. STRANGE.** In this article the brief story of "twenty years a resident of Wise county" is told, and it reflects the experiences of one of Chico's worthy citizens, James F. Strange, the subject of the sketch. It is a story of simple success through systematic and earnest endeavor as a tiller of the soil, and his rather sudden transition from the dawning to the full sunlight of perfect day serves to indicate the possibilities of achievement when in supreme command of a Texas farm. Twenty years ago he was dependent upon the results of his yearly toil upon the farm, while today Mr. Strange occupies his homestead retreat adjoining the town of Chico, in semi-retirement and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his rural victories.

While the state of Mississippi gave him birth the state of Alabama nurtured him in childhood and started him on his civil career when the years of his majority had been reached. The family is believed to have been originally Portuguese and its American founder located in Virginia, and then moved to South Carolina, where, in Chester district, Daniel Strange, grandfather of our worthy subject, was born and married and accumulated, as a planter, much of the fortune of his active and vigorous life. Daniel Strange was a large slave owner, fought the British in our second war with England in 1812 and moved into St. Clair county, Alabama, where he died an old man. He married a Miss Charlotte Raul, and in 1833 they established themselves in Alabama, where their few children assumed their respective stations in life. Of their issue, Benjamin was the oldest; John R. and Edward, twins, and Herbert H., Patsy and Mary, complete the family circle.

John R. Strange, the father of James F. of this review, was born in Chester district, South Carolina, March 16, 1811, and married Rachel Forman in that state. His wife was a daughter of William Forman, a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812, and she passed away in Tippah county, Mississippi, in 1878. While Mr. Strange resided in Alabama for thirty years subsequent to the advent of the family to Mississippi, he

passed one year in Mississippi a few years after his marriage and it was during this temporary sojourn in Itawamba county that his son, our subject, was born. When he settled, finally, in the state it was in Tippah county and there he passed away October 13, 1888, aged seventy-seven years. A family of seven children came to bless his home, namely: Louisa, who married William Laster and died in Indian Territory; Catherine, wife of Robert Mann, of Indian Territory; James F., of Chico, Texas; Thomas L., of near Booneville, Mississippi; Martha E., who passed away unmarried; Cynthia P., died in Tippah county, Mississippi, as the wife of Mr. White; Eliza married Frank Roberts and resides at Lee county, Mississippi, near Baldwin.

As stated above, James F. Strange knew Alabama during the whole period of his childhood and removed to Mississippi immediately after the Civil war. His advantages were those of the other country youth as he grew up, and when twenty years old he enlisted in the Confederate army, responding to an early call of the government of the seceded states. His company was A, and his regiment the Tenth Infantry, Colonel John A. Forney. The regiment was sent to Virginia at once and arrived at Manassas just after the fight on the 21st of July and immediately went into Lee's army. The Peninsular campaign was hatching and when spring opened the next year there was plenty of fighting for everybody. Williamsburg and Seven Pines were fought among the preliminaries and then the seven days' battle opened, in which, at Gaines' Mill, Mr. Strange had his right arm shattered just below the elbow, on the 27th of June, by a minie ball, and it sent him to the hospital for some time. He was discharged and sent home January 20, 1863, but when sufficiently recovered he returned to duty and was detailed as a commissary officer for the remainder of the war.

Mr. Strange was born September 25, 1841, and his most effective months in school were those immediately following the war. He dominated the schoolroom himself for a time as a teacher in Mississippi, and upon the heels of his marriage engaged in the work of the farm. He was married in St. Clair county, Alabama, February 23, 1868, and passed some time as a renter in Prentiss county, Mississippi. While starting most humbly he became, eventually, able to possess a farm, and upon it his efforts were directed until his removal to Texas in 1885.

Upon coming into Wise county Mr. Strange bought a small farm near Crafton, improved it comfortably and cultivated it successfully nineteen years and then improved his forty-acre tract

at Chico and settled down to a retired life. As a farmer he has been content with the income of a small farm. Without children the burden of farm work has fallen upon himself, and only such acres as he could properly handle has he added to his estate. He was known as a trader as well as a farmer, and the two combined were responsible for his ever healthy financial condition. Mr. Strange has now one hundred and twenty-two acres of good land.

Mr. Strange married Miss Mary Phillips, a daughter of Jackson Phillips and Cynthia E. (Ash) Phillips. Mrs. Strange was one of twelve children in her father's family and was born January 20, 1850. Childless, she has been ever the constant companion and steadfast friend of her husband and loyally has she done her part in their modest work of home development in their Texas retreat. Mr. Strange practices the principles of Democracy in politics, is a Master Mason, and his household joins with the Methodists in religious worship.

**DR. JAMES M. MASSIE.** Since 1900 a physician and surgeon at Fort Worth and professor of gynecology in the Physio-Medical College of Texas, Dr. Massie is, by reason of his long experience and high ability, one of the recognized leaders in the medical profession of North Texas and one of the leading exponents of the physio-medical school of theory and practice.

Born and reared on a farm in Gasconade county, Missouri, and receiving his literary education at Washington, Missouri, he came to Texas when a boy of nineteen and located at Bedford, Tarrant county. He was employed in a general store at Bedford, and a stock of drugs being one of the departments of the business, he learned to fill physicians' prescriptions. This experience and a more than social acquaintance with Dr. Holt, then a practitioner at Bedford, led him to take up the study of medicine. After he had accumulated enough money from his earnings in the store to give him a good start in college, he entered the Physio-Medical College of Indianapolis, where he successfully completed the curricula of study and was graduated in 1880. On his return to Texas he began practice in Chico, Wise county. A year at that place was followed by a year at Seymour, Baylor county, then he was located in Dallas eight years, whence, after a few months at Mineral Wells, he finally opened his office in Fort Worth in 1900, where he has since made his home and center of professional practice. Here he has built up a splendid practice, his painstaking and skillful methods, added to his years of

experience and study, bringing him gratifying success.

With the well known Physio-Medical College of Texas, located at Dallas, Dr. Massie's name will always be identified as that of one of the founders and sincerest workers in its behalf. This institution was established early in 1901. Dr. Massie at present is vice president of the board of trustees and occupies in the faculty the chair of gynecology. The college began with seven students, in 1905 had forty-three, and in number of students and general success it now outranks the Indianapolis college of the same school of practice. The course is very thorough, requiring four years' work for completion, and the faculty, composed of only men of high ability in the different branches of their profession, is complete for every department of medical instruction. The college at Dallas has received fifty thousand dollars as a donation for a new building from Dr. Johnson, of California, who will also, upon the completion of this building, make a permanent endowment for the institution. Other prominent men in Texas have taken a financial interest in building up the institution, and the Physio-Medical College has already taken high rank among the schools for professional training in this state.

The physio-medical school of medicine is an outgrowth and a complete and modern development of the system founded by Dr. Samuel Thompson, of Virginia. The principles of the theory and practice proved and established by Dr. Thompson formed the original system from which the Eclectic school was developed, but as the tendency of the Eclectics was to drift back toward the old school, the physio-medical school, in later years, became the proper exponent of the system founded upon the research and investigations started by Dr. Thompson. Its adherents call special attention to the fact that its medication is entirely without alcohol and other poisonous drugs, the *materia medica* including all necessary agents for the restoration of the body in disease without the employment of poisonous agencies. Stated in the words of one of its advocates, "the idea of physio-medicalism is that of raising medicine to the rank of a true science—not to the science of probabilities, but to that of exact knowledge. The physio-medical idea rejects absolutely the giving of poisons in medicine, and, instead, as its name implies, uses nothing but non-poisonous agents in which alone resides the tendency to bring back organs or structures to their physiological standard. The practical advantages of the system may be stated as follows: It is eminently life-saving and efficient;



JAMES M. MASSIE



it is safe and scientific; it never yet made a drunkard by offering him the cursed cup; it never made an opium or morphine slave, nor has it ever ruined soul and mind with chloral or cocaine; it never rotted bones with mercurials; its record is clean these hundred years and more."

Dr. Massie was the pioneer practitioner of the physio-medical school in Dallas. In 1893, when the Texas Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons was formed, he was elected its first president, and he has at various times contributed to the physio-medical magazines.

Dr. Massie was first married at Bedford to Miss Kate Bobo, granddaughter of Captain W. W. Bobo, a historic character of Texas and of Tarrant county. There were two children by this marriage. After the death of his first wife Dr. Massie married Miss Cornelia Thomas, at Chico, and they are the parents of three children.

GEORGE H. McLAREN. During the year 1883 there came into Young county a youth destined, many years in the future, to play an efficient part in the mental and moral training of the county's men and women in embryo and to assume, at the call of her voters, a prominent station in the conduct of the municipality's affairs. He was an untutored, yet ambitious, boy, and industry and obedience to parental authority were his chief personal virtues. From the elements of the pure air and somewhat romantic surroundings an inspiration possessed him, after reaching his majority, to rise above the routine and monotony of the farm and to accomplish a mission in a higher and less laborious sphere. From the plow to the pupil's desk, thence to the master of a public school and finally to the incumbency of the chief office in the gift of his county, mark briefly, the steps of George H. McLaren from a strong young farmer to the clerkship of Young county.

He represents a Scotch family which was founded in Lauderdale county, Alabama, probably in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, in which founding his grandfather, Andy McLaren, took a conspicuous part. The life of a planter seems to have had charms for him and he brought his large family of many sons and a few daughters to the banks of the Tennessee river. There James McLaren, our subject's father, was born June 10, 1828, and passed to manhood under the influences of a country home and school.

When James McLaren married he chose a lady who was a native of the same county with himself, Miss Nannie Hough, a daughter of

Colonel Joseph Hough, a planter and a large slave owner, whose ancestors settled in the south in her primitive and aristocratic days. Soon after his marriage Mr. McLaren migrated to Arkansas and located in Desarc, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. A few years of residence in that climate told so upon the health of his wife that he felt impelled to seek another location, and he returned to his childhood scenes and home. In his native county he took up farming and carried it on somewhat extensively before the war. When the differences between the north and the south ripened into open hostility and a resort to arms he became a soldier of the Confederacy and followed its fortunes through the war. Much reduced in circumstances he returned again to the farm, rebuilt its old-time prestige as far as his ability permitted and was occupied with its cultivation until his death, March 25, 1883.

The family of James and Nannie McLaren was a small one, and its childhood membership was reared to know and do the right. Of its personnel, Emma married M. J. Mabry and died in Tennessee in 1885; Ella, wife of W. L. Wheat, of Memphis, Texas; James L., a farmer, and Robert, a merchant of Young county, and George H. of this review.

Two years subsequent to the death of her husband Mrs. McLaren yielded to the wishes of her children, sold her old Alabama home and came to Texas. Her destination being Young county, she bought a farm on the Brazos river seven miles south of Graham, and her first home in the Lone Star state was established there. She was the guiding star and guardian angel of the family while it remained together, and her strong and willing sons furnished the sinews that did the work. On this farm she lived many years and only left it to preside over the home of her son. In recent years she was most sorrowfully afflicted with total blindness and she is yet, at the age of seventy, passing her decline amid the comforts of her son Robert's home.

George H. McLaren, the subject of this notice, was born near St. Florian, Lauderdale county, Alabama, September 10, 1870, and, as has been suggested, was confined to the scenes of the home farm till he reached man's estate. Every day of his youth provided its physical exercise and his body grew large and waxed strong, but lack of school opportunity worked to the detriment of his active mind. He seems to have been ever ambitious to accomplish results and when grown he seemed destined to be and remain a farmer. Being suddenly aroused to a full consciousness of his hampered condition and unpromising future he resolved to change the whole

course of his career and sought the first step through education. Having already accumulated some property, he turned it into cash and its proceeds, with what he could acquire at various kinds of labor, later carried him through several terms of school.

He renewed his acquaintance with the common branches in two six months' terms in Tonk Valley under the able instruction of Professor R. Lindsey, and many of his "big boy" companions of that school have become useful men and good citizens of Young county. He attended the summer normal in Graham, following that school, and, failing to pass successfully the teacher's examination, he prepared himself for a year in Weatherford college. Not having sufficient funds to "see him through" the year, he laid his situation before R. E. Mabry, of Graham, who loaned him the cash shortage, and that school year was the most profitable of his student life. He made rapid progress in his studies, took part in the literary society and was chosen to represent it in contest in debate with another society, and was on the programme for debate at the commencement exercises of the college.

He spent three years in school in all, and easily obtained a certificate to teach. His first school was in Ming Bend, a few miles from home, and his forty dollars a month salary alone satisfied him that his investment in an education was a good one. He was an enthusiastic teacher, was original in method and tactful in management, and kept up an interest in the work. He encouraged literary work and independent effort, believing strongly in the practical good of the declamation and debate. He remained an active factor in school work until the autumn of 1900, when he was encouraged to make the race for county and district clerk, which he did and with success. He was sworn in November 19, 1900, was chosen for a second term in 1902 without opposition, and his service gave such satisfaction that he was the successful candidate in 1904.

April 19, 1903, Mr. McLaren was united in marriage, in Graham, with Miss Irene, daughter of Captain A. B. Gant. Captain Gant came to Young county early, was a surveyor and landlocator for many years and at one time represented Parker county in the legislature. He was a lawyer, a Confederate soldier from Tennessee and married Miss Julia Raines. Mrs. McLaren was born in Young county, and is the mother of Charles Gant McLaren, born in February, 1904. Mr. McLaren is a Chapter Mason, a Woodman and a Democrat.

JOHN TROY ROBERTS. The Roberts Business College, of Bowie, and its branches in the Territory, constitutes one of the coming commercial schools of the Red river country, and its founding marks an event in the life of its president and owner, the subject of this review. For more than twenty years engaged almost continuously in educational work in the Lone Star state, from country school to high school, college, and finally the founder of a series of commercial schools, Professor Roberts has been and is a leading factor in the practical education of the Texas youth.

Soon after his birth, August 9, 1861, Professor Roberts' parents migrated from Claybourn parish, Louisiana, to Jasper county, Texas, where his father, Captain W. T. Roberts, became a merchant and planter in and near the town of Jasper. The father came step by step across the south from his birthplace in North Carolina, and lived in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, in Minden, of which latter state he carried on mercantile pursuits for some years. He was born in 1817, fought in the Mexican war as a captain—for which service he declined a pension to his death—and in the Civil war commanded a company in Walker's Division in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate government. He was successful in business, spent many years in active mercantile and agricultural pursuits subsequent to the war, and retired to private life at Holman. He was an unswerving Democrat and was a Royal Arch Mason.

In the state of North Carolina Captain Roberts married Miss Sarah Griffith, who died at Hempstead, Texas, at the age of forty-eight years. The issue of their union were: Walter T., of Wymar, Texas; Mrs. R. F. Sellers, of Gonzales; Mrs. G. W. Lewis, of Uvalde, and John T., of this sketch.

Pecan Creek Academy, a private institution in Favette county, Texas, furnished Professor Roberts his intermediate education and the A. and M. College equipped him with higher learning. As a climax to his student career he took a civil law course in an institution at Floyd, Louisiana, and a common law course at Forest, Mississippi, especially fitting him for the special work of education which he was destined to take up. He began his work as a teacher in the rural schools of Montague county, and in 1888 became superintendent of the Bowie public schools. He had charge of this important work for five years and went to Decatur as president of the Baptist college there for one year. From Decatur he went to St. Jo, Texas, where he took charge of the public schools and conducted them most efficiently for four years. Relinquishing his work there he

returned to Bowie and established a literary school for high-grade work in January, 1901, the curriculum of which was modified in the direction of commercial school work, and after the first year the whole course was shifted and swallowed up in a business college course and the Roberts Business College was born.

The institution of which Professor Roberts is president and with which his future life is destined to be associated was chartered in 1904 as the Roberts Business College Company, capitalized at \$20,000, and under its Texas charter he holds the office of chief executive and his daughter, Minnie L. Roberts, is the secretary. All the stock of the company is held in the family and the future outlook for the institution gives promise of a most healthy condition for the company. March 4, 1904, the Chickasaw branch of the institution was established, which now enrolls eighty pupils, and February 6, 1905, the Shawnee branch was founded, with the phenomenal enrollment, in less than six weeks, of forty-three students. The schools are established and maintained for both sexes, and its graduates are taking their places among the world's clerical force out of every class. The parent school at Bowie has an enrollment of one hundred and forty students, and the process continually going on of making business men and women for the future is a busy and interesting one.

March 17, 1886, Professor Roberts married, in Bowie, Miss M. C. McDonald, a daughter of Cash McDonald, who brought his family to Texas from Missouri in 1859. This union has been productive of the following children, viz: Cash, a student in the institution for the blind at Austin; Minnie L., secretary of the college and teacher of shorthand; Edna, Grover, Lucile, Lulu and Nellie, completing the family.

Professor Roberts has taken much interest in the work of the leading fraternities, being past high priest of St. Jo Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a member of Godfrey Commandery of Knight Templars, a Shriner of Hella Temple, past chancellor of Raleigh Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is past grand of Bowie Lodge of I. O. O. F. He has represented the Pythian Knights in the State Grand Lodge and is a leading member of the Missionary Baptist congregation in Bowie.

ROBERT A. FOSTER, M. D., a capable and popular physician and surgeon of Nocona, Texas, was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, December 1, 1862. His parents were Joseph and Clina M. (Ritter) Foster, who were also natives of the Blue Grass state. The grandfather was Bartlett

Foster, likewise of Kentucky. The Fosters have largely followed mercantile pursuits and are unostentatious but honorable and upright people. Bartlett Foster died in Kentucky, respected by all who knew him. In his family were four children, Joseph, Rice, Susan and Betsy.

Joseph Foster was reared in the state of his nativity, where he learned and followed the shoemaker's trade during the years of his active business life. At the time of the Civil war he remained neutral and always lived the life of a quiet but reliable mechanic. His death was occasioned by a cyclone in 1879, and he is yet survived by his wife, who is living upon the old homestead in Kentucky, at the age of seventy-two years. She is a daughter of Josiah Ritter, of Kentucky, whose children are Mrs. Foster, Joseph and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Foster became the parents of six children; John, a mechanic; Elzie and Elven, both of whom are farmers; Nancy, the wife of J. Forester; Robert A., of this review, and Cyrus M., who is editor of a newspaper in Kentucky.

Robert A. Foster was reared to farm life and acquired his early education in the common schools, but greatly broadened his knowledge by reading and study in his leisure hours. Becoming imbued with a desire to direct his efforts in the walks of a professional life he began reading medicine when twenty-one years of age under the direction of Dr. Graven, and went with him on his visits to his patients. Thus he added to theoretical knowledge the practical training and he learned to readily diagnose a case. After reading with his preceptor for a few years he became well informed concerning the principles and practice of medicine and in 1899 he began attending medical lectures in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he remained for one term. He then entered upon active practice, and in 1901 he did post-graduate work in the Post-Graduate College of Chicago, while after study in 1903-04 he was graduated at the Yates City Medical College. In all of these different medical institutions he studied surgery and he pursued a special course in surgery in Texarkana. In 1903 he was graduated in pharmacy at that place and is therefore prepared to analyze and compound all medicines as well as to administer the remedial agencies which tend to alleviate human suffering. He has become well informed concerning pharmacy as well as medicine and surgery, and his ability is widely acknowledged. He opened an office and began practice in Kentucky, where he remained for five years, and in 1808 he came to Nocona, Texas, since which time he has given undivided attention to his professional duties and has met



with good success, well meriting the confidence which is given him throughout a large territory. His success is sure, his practice already being extensive, and he has a well equipped office, supplied with all modern appliances. He keeps in touch with the progress of the profession, and his labors are being attended with a gratifying measure of prosperity. He has successfully operated on a number of cases of appendicitis, and his intimate and accurate knowledge enables him to do his surgical work in a most skillful manner. He has a commodious residence in Nocona, where he is now comfortably and pleasantly situated.

Dr. Foster was married in Kentucky in 1888 to Miss Molly Smith, who was born in that state in 1868, and is a daughter of Hiram and Biddie (Everett) Smith. Her father was a farmer and manufacturer of salt, and both he and his wife died in Kentucky. They were consistent advocates of the Missionary Baptist church and their family numbered two sons and three daughters: J. R., a practicing physician; James, a farmer; Betty, the wife of Jasper Harper; Anna, the wife of F. Frei, and Molly. To Dr. and Mrs. Foster have been born two sons: Frank, born in April, 1892, and Jack, in February, 1897.

Dr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the Methodist church and he is connected with the Fraternal Brotherhood. During their residence in Nocona they have gained a wide acquaintance and the hospitality of the best homes is cordially extended to them. Dr. Foster has become a well known and capable physician, making continual progress in his profession and he ever maintains a high standard of professional ethics.

HON. WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS, for the past fifteen years a prominent and successful lawyer of Fort Worth, came to Texas about thirty years ago, when a boy fresh from college, and gained his legal training in this state, and since then, barring an initiatory period of several years spent in all the phases and activities of ranch life, he has been practicing and has advanced to notable rank at the bar of the state and in particular of Fort Worth.

He is still only in the middle period of life's years and work, for he was born August 26, 1857, at the town of Mount Vernon, in eastern Kentucky. His parents were Jesse C. and Mary (Collier) Williams. His father was born in Virginia, but was of a Maryland family and with all his ancestors from the latter state. He is still living in Kentucky, having spent most of his life as a merchant and also farmed for some years.

The family belonged to the Christian church and after the preliminary educational training

Mr. Williams was sent to Abingdon College in Abingdon, Illinois, one of the old-established colleges of that church. He was graduated at the age of sixteen, and immediately thereafter, in 1873, came to Texas and located at Seguin, in Guadalupe county. This part of the state was then given up almost entirely to cattle-raising, and was infested with numerous "bad men," who on frequent occasions and without previous ceremony or intimation made life burdensome to the respectable citizens. In Seguin Mr. Williams entered the law office of Judge Goodrich and studied diligently under the direction of that honored preceptor until his admission to the bar, which occurred before he was twenty-one years old. He eluded the regular "starvation period" of a young lawyer's career by going upon a ranch and engaged in "punching cows" and the various other activities of that famous western industry, whereby he not only laid by some store of the "sine qua non" so necessary to self-preservation and advancement in his career, but also acquired by this vigorous outdoor regimen, the rugged health and physique which have enabled him to prosecute his profession from that day to this with untiring energy. He first took up his practice in Austin, where he resided for eight years, and in December, 1880, came to Fort Worth, where he has maintained his office and built up a large and profitable patronage during the intervening years.

In April, 1897, he was elected to the office of city attorney, and, by succeeding elections, served most ably in that office until 1902. In that year he resigned in order to make the race for the state legislature, and was elected to represent the seventy-eighth district in that body. He has made himself an important factor in state legislation and during the sessions has devoted himself heart and soul to the interests of the state as affected by statute and legislative enactment. His most important achievement was, perhaps, his authorship of the "intangible tax" law, which he prepared and had enacted. This is a very skillfully drawn and beneficial measure, and provides a means of taxing the intangible property or business of railroad companies, express companies, and other similar public utility concerns doing business in the state. Before this act became law the assessor had no means of valuing the properties of such companies, however valuable might be their concessions or business in the state. Mr. Williams has the record in the state for special service, by appointment of the governor, as judge of the district court, and no other lawyer in the commonwealth has been so often called upon for this duty.

Mr. Williams is a strong Democrat in politics. He is and has been for several years treasurer of the State Bar Association. He is a high degree Mason, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is also a litterateur of no mean ability and has gained considerable distinction for his literary work, which he does for recreation, consisting principally of short stories contributed to the eastern magazines. Although he spent some years in connection with the rougher side of western life and has been acquainted with all sorts and conditions of men, he is himself a man of fine qualities and of broad, sympathetic attainments, open to all the influences of the high and nobler living.

Mr. Williams was married at Lockhart, Texas, December 5, 1876, to Miss Jettie Pearson.

DR. JAMES R. TEMPLE, physician and surgeon of Memphis, Texas, is an old and exceedingly able practitioner, and has, during a period when the science of healing and its kindred branches have been progressing by leaps and bounds, kept entirely abreast of all this advancement, and is today as thoroughly equipped and modern in his methods as he was when he began practice a third of a century ago. Dr. Temple is a broad-gauged and experienced man of the world and affairs, having, in the course of a lifetime of sixty-five years, come in close contact with many phases of life, and himself having been during his earlier years a teacher and soldier before entering upon the professional career which has since brought him so much honor and proved such a useful field for the application of his labors.

Born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1839, he was at an early age deprived by death of the care and protecting guidance of his parents, J. Clark and Fannie (Brashear) Temple. His father, a native of Kentucky and a nephew of the famous George Rogers Clark of Northwest Territory fame, was a prominent and successful farmer, and died at Auburn, Logan county, Kentucky, in 1852. J. Clark Temple's father came to Louisville, Kentucky, from Virginia in 1801. Dr. Temple's mother was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, and died in 1849.

Thus orphaned at an early age he was, when eleven years old, taken to Marshall county, Mississippi, to be educated. He prepared for a teaching career, and after several years' schooling in Mississippi he returned to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where, as also at other places, he taught school. When the war broke out in 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army, Company J, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, becoming first lieutenant of

his company. During his three years' enlistment he was successively under Buell, Rosecrans and Grant, and among the numerous battles in which he participated were those at Shiloh, at Corinth, Stone River, Mill Spring. At the conclusion of his service he went to southern Indiana, in Spencer county, where he resumed his profession of teaching during 1864-1866. He then entered the medical department of the University of Kentucky at Louisville, from which he graduated in 1870. His first practice was in Warrick county, Indiana, near the Spencer county line, and his field of work was in both counties. During a part of his practice at this point he was also superintendent of schools, for he kept up his interest and connection with educational affairs a number of years after entering the medical ranks. In 1881 he moved to Brooksville, Hernando county, Florida, where he did an extensive practice, and where, likewise, he was superintendent of public instruction. From Florida he came to his present location at Memphis, Hall county, in 1807.

At Memphis and in the surrounding country Dr. Temple has acquired a very large and profitable practice, for the people have become very much attached to him on account of his good qualities, both professionally and socially. As mentioned before, he has constantly kept pace with the march of progress in medicine and surgery, and as an indication of his ambition in this line he took, in 1901, a general post-graduate course in Chicago and a course in the Illinois College of Electrical Therapeutics. Of late years he has extensively studied and applied the science of electro-therapy, and has attained recognition as a specialist in this line of treatment. He has invested a large amount of money in an X-ray machine and other electrical apparatus for his office at Memphis. He has been peculiarly successful in the treatment of rheumatism, sprains and stiff joints by use of dry hot air, and in treating nervous affections and diseases of women by static and galvanic electricity, and cancer by the X-ray. Dr. Temple is a member of the Panhandle and the Texas State Medical associations.

In the course of his school teaching days he taught hundreds of young men and women at Bowling Green and other places, and many of these pupils have since achieved prominence in their respective walks of life, and many of them are residents of Texas, delighting to honor, whenever opportunity occurs, their old-time preceptor and their fellow Texan. Dr. Temple is a Methodist in church relations, and fraternally is a Royal Arch Mason.

He was married in Spencer county, Indiana, to Miss Mary McCoy, member of a very prominent

family of that name in southern Indiana. They have five children: Mrs. Fannie Branch, Robert E., Charles B., Max G. and Mrs. Blanche Palmer.

JAMES P. BRASHEAR, a druggist of Fort Worth, has successfully conducted his mercantile enterprise since 1896, and is now advantageously located at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets, where he has a well equipped store, to which the public accords a liberal patronage. A native of Logan county, Kentucky, he is a son of William Henry and Sarah J. (Rife) Brashear. He was only six years of age at the time of his father's death. The father had belonged to an old family descended from the Huguenots of Normandy, who fled from France and settled in Virginia, but, meeting with an unwelcome reception from the English in that colony, they removed to Maryland.

James P. Brashear was reared upon his father's farm and devoted his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits for a number of years after attaining his majority. His education was acquired in the country schools of Logan county, and with his mother went to Arkansas in 1870, where the latter died in 1882. Determining to take up the study of pharmacy, he prepared himself for the profession, which he followed in Arkansas for a time. The year 1883 witnessed his arrival in Fort Worth, Texas, where he has since made his home. He has held various positions in different pharmaceutical establishments here, and in 1896 embarked in business on his own account. His store was first on Houston street, but he later removed to Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and subsequently came to his present location on the corner of Twelfth and Main streets. This is an excellent business corner and in the conduct of his store he is meeting with gratifying prosperity. In 1894 he was appointed one of the three pharmacists composing the state examining board of pharmacy and has continuously acted in the position up to the present time.

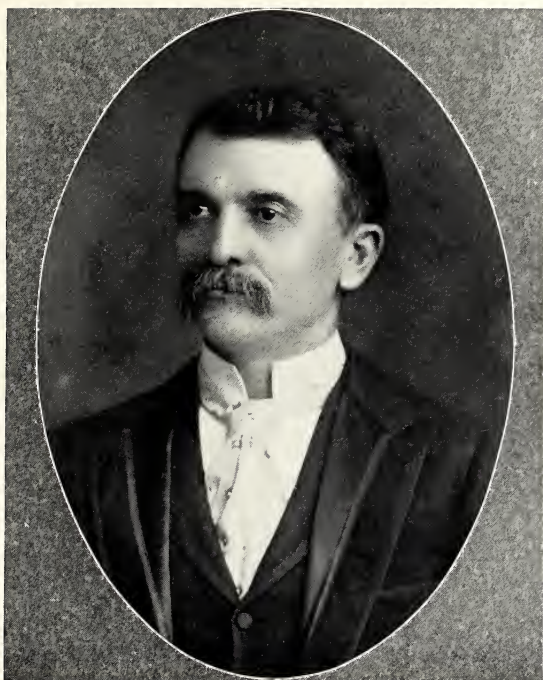
Mr. Brashear was married to Mrs. Heman Lonnily, a member of the well known Monnig family of Fort Worth, prominent as wholesale and retail merchants. Mr. Brashear is one of the original members of the Bohemian Club, founded several years ago by Mrs. Gorman, composed of people of literary tastes and habits for the enlargement of social and literary intercourse, and he has contributed as his time would permit to the pages of the club magazine—the *Bohemian*. He is entirely a self-made man, and his life stands in exemplification of what may be accomplished by a young man who starts out alone in

the world unequipped save by energy and strong determination. He has made consecutive advancement in his mercantile career, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by determination and honorable purpose, and today he is one of the prosperous representatives of commercial interests in Fort Worth.

CHARLIE L. TAYLOR. His residence in Clay county and his connection with its commercial interests have amply justified its founders in perpetuating his christian name by christening the well known rural village in the northwest portion of the county "Charlie" in his honor, and thus preserving to the generations to come a memorial to the pioneer merchant of that locality. His advent to the county dates from 1880, when he closed his connection with the drug business in Sipe Springs, Texas, in Comanche county, and established himself in a general store about a mile south of Red river, near the crossing above the Big Wichita's mouth. The cowboy and Indian trade of that vicinity was considerable, and when it was determined a postoffice should be established there his "given" name was chosen for its name and the trading point of Charlie has continued one of importance in Clay county ever since.

Charlie Taylor is widely known over Clay and adjoining counties as a post-bellum pioneer. In 1866 a couple of young Missouri boys made their way on horseback across the Indian Territory and down through the fertile and sparsely settled section of central Texas and halted at Belton as the terminus of their maiden journey. One of them was only nineteen and his possessions consisted of his saddle horse and the little "budget" of clothes he carried, a stock sufficient for his needs just then, but insignificant for the youth of today emerging into manhood and embarking on the initial voyage of the journey of life. This boy was Charlie L. Taylor and, although his home county of Washington, in Missouri, was comparatively a new one, he thought to come to Texas, where the "new" of the country was yet visible and where opportunities to acquire a ready hold were only waiting to be snatched up.

His first stop was at Belton, where Mr. Townsend was superintending the roundup of cattle for the Galveston Jew, Jalonica, and it was to aid in this work that our subject was employed. They gathered up cattle everywhere Townsend indicated, and if other people's cattle got into the old Jew's herd and were sold at Houston and Galveston under the Jalonica brand it was no fault of young Taylor, although, in after years,



J. P. BRASHEAR



he wondered whether his first labors in the Texas cattle roundup were not largely those of the early "rustler" with himself unconscious of the immorality of the act. They drove cattle from the prairies of Coryell county, and as they moved southward their herd increased amazingly and there is no doubt that of the thousands so gathered into Israel's fold immense numbers of them were of a Gentile brand.

Leaving his first employer, Mr. Taylor joined a Mr. Young, in Williamson county, on the cow range; and was with him about eight months, following which he engaged with the well known Rubarth ranch, its owner being one of the oldest settlers of the county. For Mr. Rubarth he rode the range for seven years, and during the era of driving cattle to the nearest railroad points for shipment he accompanied herds to nearly all the historic shipping points south and north. He made a trip to New Orleans, Louisiana, to Galveston and Houston, at which latter place he saw manufactured ice for the first time, and to Baxter Springs, Newton, Abilene and Junction City, Kansas, closing up the Kansas drives in 1873. This same year he made a trip to New Mexico with a bunch of fifteen hundred cattle, crossing the plains and up the Pecos river, being four days and nights without water for the stock.

These few experiences only tend to recall to the mind of the actual participator events of an exciting and oftentimes dangerous nature which he encountered and the most of which is doomed to remain unwritten history to the great judgment day.

On leaving the range Mr. Taylor tried farming for a year or two and with the means at his command then engaged in the drug business at Sipe Springs, from where, about four years later, we have established him as a merchant in Clay county. He was a merchant in Charlie some seven years, met with financial success and was finally closed out of business by the loss of his stock by fire. He had accumulated a bunch of cattle during these years and these he sold and invested the proceeds in horses, engaging in the raising of the same. After the accumulation of several hundred head of horses and mules he traded them for land and then located his family in Henrietta. In the county seat he was engaged in the livery business for three years, selling out to J. O. Curtis and since then being actually retired until he opened, in March, 1905, a large hardware and furniture store.

Charlie L. Taylor was born in Washington county, Missouri, November 3, 1847, and was a son of William J. Taylor. His father was a school teacher in early life, but in middle life

spent many years on the plains and on the western frontier looking for the precious metal and seeking his fortune by the pick and the drill. He made one trip to California, returning by water, but without much gold. He made two trips to Pike's Peak during the days of "On to Pike's Peak" and on the last one himself and many of his companions were compelled, by the loss of their cattle, to roll their wheelbarrows, laden with their outfits, over a portion of the once Great American Desert and to their objective point. Although he dug some money from mother earth on these various trips, not enough was gathered to relieve the trips from the odium of "failures," and the year 1861 found him at home and ready for other and newer experiences.

At the outbreak of the rebellion William J. Taylor raised a company in Saline county, Missouri, and started to Fort Sumter with it. He was killed in battle at Arkansas Post during the progress of the Federal campaign in straightening out things in the southwest. He was born in Virginia, and became identified with Missouri when a single man. He married Mary Cooper, of the famous Cooper family from Kentucky, who settled Cooper county, Missouri. Mrs. Mary Taylor died in 1857. The family of William J. and Mary Taylor consisted of F. W., who was killed by the Rangers in Texas in 1877; Mary E., wife of W. E. Vernon, of Cisco, Texas; Charlie L. and Jennie, deceased.

At about ten years of age Mr. Taylor, our subject, began contributing to his own maintenance. He worked from place to place and did his best with the limited mental and other training he had had. When he had finished his career as a cowboy and had launched fairly in a stable business he married. This event in his life occurred in Sipe Springs in 1879, his wife being Gertie A. Percifield. The children are: Claudie, who died at the age of twenty years; Lottie, who died young, and Charlie L., Jr., now thirteen years of age.

Mr. Taylor is a lifelong Democrat, but politics has not been one of the fields of his achievements, and, beyond the act of voting, he has had little interest in it. Twenty-five years ago he joined the "three-link" fellows, and the work of the subordinate degree has provided him with his knowledge of Odd Fellowship.

GEORGE O. MCGOWN, a prominent attorney of Fort Worth and well known throughout his community, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri. He is a son of Judge D. T. McGown, a native of the Old Dominion state of Virginia, but at the age of five years was brought by his

father, Daniel McGown, to Missouri, the family locating in St. Charles county, and there Daniel McGown spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of ninety-five years, an old and greatly respected citizen of the county. His son there grew to years of maturity and in 1859 was married to Miss Agnes Gray. In 1870 the family removed to southwest Missouri, locating at Golden City, Barton county, where he became a substantial and prosperous farmer, well known in the county and for many years its judge. A few years ago he laid aside the active cares of business life and joined his son George in Texas. They make their home in North Fort Worth, where Judge McGown has property interests.

George Q. McGown spent the early years of his life on a farm, receiving his elementary educational training in the country schools. Learning the mercantile business he went to Wellington, Kansas, where for ten years he was successfully engaged in that occupation, but after his removal to Fort Worth in 1892 he decided to take up the legal profession, and accordingly began his law studies in the office of Judge W. S. Essex. Since his admission to the bar he has conducted a successful and continually growing practice in Fort Worth, and from the beginning of his professional career he has made a specialty of banking law and commercial and corporation practice, in which he has reached eminent success and is considered an authority on these branches at the Fort Worth bar. Believing that this is an age of specialization, he has limited his practice to such, and a large clientele has been vouchsafed him. Since July, 1904, he has carried on business under the firm name of McGown & Wade, Mr. Wade having been admitted into the firm at that time, and they have handsome and commodious offices in the new Reynolds building. In addition to his legal practice Mr. McGown has also been identified with a number of corporations and business firms of this city, being the general attorney for the Dallas and Fort Worth Credit Men's Associations and manager of their adjustment bureau. He is also a director of and attorney for the firm of F. H. Campbell & Company, manufacturers of windmills, gasoline engines, water pipes, etc.; also served as attorney for a number of the local building and loan associations; and was one of the charter members and organizers of the United Benevolent Association and has had charge of its legal interests for some time.

Mr. McGown married Miss Dora S. Pierce, their wedding being celebrated in Wichita, Kansas, and they have three sons,—Harry, Grover C. and George Q., Jr. Mr. McGown is a deacon

in the Broadway Presbyterian church, in which he is an active worker and liberal supporter. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all of the offices. Wherever known he is held in high regard, and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends.

GEORGE W. BRAZEAL. The rural development of "Ten Mile" prairie, in Jack county, and the promotion of the substantial interests of agriculture in the same community have had an active ally in the person of George W. Brazeal, whose name introduces this particular article. For the past twenty-one years he has been connected with agrarian affairs in this, one of the most favored spots of rough and rugged Jack, and the efforts of himself and his twin brother, who has been equally active and progressive, have brought a naked and untamed tract of land into the union of homesteads, a beautiful and productive farm with ample and substantial improvements and with an area of a baronial estate.

George and Willis Brazeal were born in Grayson county, Texas, December 23, 1867, and were sons of Henry Brazeal, who settled there before the Civil War and owned a farm near Pilot Point, upon which he died in 1868, at about thirty-five years of age. The father was a Confederate soldier during the conflict between the states, and as a tiller of the soil carried on business somewhat extensively for his day. He came to Texas from Tennessee a single man and married in Grayson county, Sarah, a daughter of G. Wash. Lemons, who bore him George W. and Henry W., twin sons and the subjects of this sketch. The paternal grandfather of our subjects was Henry Brazeal, who passed away in Grayson county at a ripe old age, and the maternal grand-sire was George W. Lemons, who was a Missouri settler to Grayson county and in Missouri his daughter Sarah was born. Some years subsequent to her first husband's death Mrs. Brazeal married Jesse L. Craig, once a prominent citizen and farmer of northern Jack county, and this union was productive of children as follows: John T., of Greer county, Oklahoma, and James E., of Hale county, Texas. The mother of these children passed to rest near the home of our subjects in 1893.

The brothers of this notice have passed their lives exclusively as farmers, being brought up and instructed by a sympathetic step-father and by a kind and loving mother. Their educations were looked after by the masters of the country school near by and at seventeen years of age they

accompanied the family into Jack county. On reaching their majorities father Craig gave each a horse, ten head of cattle and all the good-will he possessed, and they set about at farming as tenants and worked occasionally for wages and immediately started up the long and stony incline to success. On buying the nucleus of their "10-mile" farm they contracted for two hundred acres, built a box shanty for their families and began to grub. General farming yielded them profits from year to year and farm improvements and further farm development was constantly carried on. The farm boundaries were extended to include other lands and they now own a body of five hundred acres, a beautiful landscape and an ideal place for a country seat.

April 15, 1891, George W. Brazeal was first married, his wife being Laura O. Faver, who died in 1892 leaving a daughter, Jessie A. June 14, 1903, Mr. Brazeal married Effie May Jones, a daughter of Thomas Jones, who died in Johnson county, Texas, where Mrs. Brazeal was born in the month of July, 1888. Wealthy Jewell, a little daughter, is the result of this marriage.

Henry W. Brazeal was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Faver, and has seven children. The brothers are not interested in politics beyond the expression of their will at the polls, and on national questions this expression is always Democratic.

JOSEPH M. HENDERSON is numbered among the honored dead of Tarrant county, departing this life August 31, 1903. Death often removes from our midst men whom we can ill afford to lose, men who have been active in affairs of life that contribute to individual success and to the public prosperity and development as well. Such a one was Mr. Henderson, whose work in behalf of his community was far reaching and beneficial and who in public service and private life was always loyal to those principles which make for uprightness and honor in man's relations with his fellow men.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Henderson was born in Bradley county, on the 21st of March, 1841, his parents being William and Serena (Ware) Henderson, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. The father was a farmer and slave owner and about 1845 went with his family to Missouri, establishing his home in Cooper county. He was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, however, for he passed away there on the 8th of August, 1846. His widow afterward married again and her second husband died while en route to California in 1849. In 1851 she came with her children

to Texas, establishing her home near the present site of Birdville. She was a daughter of John Ware, also a native of Tennessee and he, too, died in Missouri. Mrs. Ware and her family came to Texas in 1851 with the Henderson family and others, settling in Tarrant county, where she passed away in 1863, being at that time survived by a son and four daughters: Margaret, Samuel, Mary, Nancy and Serena. In the Henderson family were six children, namely: John E., who was killed at the battle of Mansfield; Mary J., who died at the age of eighteen years; Joseph M.; Emily A., the widow of John Acres; William C., a farmer and stock dealer of Tarrant county; and Sarah, the wife of James Hardesty, of Fort Worth.

Having come to Texas Mrs. Henderson purchased three hundred and twenty acres of prairie land and upon that farm she spent her remaining days, passing away September 3, 1880. She held membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and was a lady of splendid traits of character, devoted to her family, genial and kindly in her relations with friends and at all times true to her professions as a member of the church.

Joseph M. Henderson was a young man when he came with his mother and grandmother and their respective families to Texas. Upon the home farm near Birdville he was reared and as he was the oldest son he early had to assume great responsibilities in connection with the farm and the rearing of the younger children of the household. He attained his majority in Tarrant county and was truly a self educated and self made man. Very ambitious, however, not only to attain worldly success but also to broaden his knowledge, he added continuously to his information through reading, investigation and observation and became well informed on topics of general interest. He always devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, in which he prospered both as a tiller of the soil and as a stock dealer. For a number of years he gave his attention to registered stock and was one of the leading promoters of this industry in his section of the state. Following the death of his mother he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old home property and as his financial resources increased he wisely invested his money in other tracts until his holdings were almost two thousand acres. The soil was black and alluvial and the entire farm was under fence, three hundred acres being highly cultivated, while the remainder was used for range purposes. He rented much of his cultivated land, while his attention was given more exclusively



to the stock business and in raising both cattle and horses he became well known.

Mr. Henderson not only successfully and extensively conducted farming and stock-raising interests but also figured prominently in public affairs of the county and for two terms or four years acted as county sheriff, discharging his duties without fear or favor. He made a most faithful and efficient officer, winning high encomiums from all law-abiding citizens. He likewise served for four years as tax collector of the county and no public trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree.

At the time of the Civil War Mr. Henderson espoused the cause of the Confederacy and in July, 1862, enlisted in Green's brigade of Waller's battalion, which was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department and he served therewith until the cessation of hostilities, having in the meantime participated in some hotly contested engagements and many skirmishes. He went with Banks on the Red River campaign and in the last battle at Yellow Bayou was wounded in the mouth by a minie ball, whereby he lost five of his teeth, while his jaw bone was broken. That ball, as a souvenir of his military experience, is still in the family. Being thus disabled, he was granted a furlough and returned home but at the end of two months, having recovered from his injuries, he rejoined his command and was with his regiment on the Lower Brazos at the time of the close of the war. There the regiment disbanded and he returned home.

On the 1st of April, 1888, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Ishie J. Jewell, a native of Parker county, Texas, born in 1865 and a daughter of Hiram C. and Ann (Prince) Jewell, the former a native of Tennessee. He came to Texas in 1848, settling first in Lamar county and resided consecutively in Grayson, Collin, Hill, Parker and Tarrant counties. He and his wife are now residents of Fort Worth, Mr. Jewell being in the eighty-first year of his age. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this part of the state and his worth was widely acknowledged by reason of the effective aid which he rendered in the substantial development of this part of the state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were born two children, Modenia S., whose birth occurred February 21, 1880; and Robert W., who was born December 11, 1891.

In his political views Mr. Henderson was a staunch Democrat and, keeping well informed concerning the issues of the day, was able to support his position by intelligent argument. He was prominent in Masonry, having taken the degrees of the Royal Arch chapter and the Knight

Templar Commandery at Fort Worth and his life was in harmony with the teachings of the craft, which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. Mr. Henderson was a devoted member of the Baptist church of Fort Worth, while his wife holds membership in the Methodist church. He favored intellectual and moral progress as well as the material development of his county and was a man universally respected and honored by all who knew him because of his allegiance to principles of uprightness and integrity. He never falters in his support of any cause which he believes to be right, and while he prospered in his business undertakings and held friendship inviolable his best traits of character were reserved for his own home and his family, his interests centering in his household.

SAMUEL F. HEATH. Montague county has been the home of Samuel F. Heath since August of the centennial year, when he established himself within three miles of his present location, in close proximity to the far-famed Queen's Peak. His activities the past thirty years have been displayed in the varied interests of the farm and stock and while his efforts have redounded to his personal welfare his county's good has also been served and it is of the lives of such that it is the province of this work to commemorate.

The Empire state of Missouri furnished many of her hardy citizens to settle the frontier of the Lone Star state, and Mr. Heath among the number. This mecca of open range and cheap homes attracted him hither and he has passed his years here rather as a farmer than as a stockman. Stock-farming expresses the situation more accurately and as such his success is measured by substantial results.

Marion county, Missouri, is Mr. Heath's native place and his birth occurred October 15, 1843. His father, Richard F. Heath, was an early settler of that county from Virginia, was a farmer and died in 1845. The latter married Rachel Kincaid, a Missouri lady, who passed away in 1855, the mother of John K., of Marion county, Missouri, and Samuel F.

The responsibility of partially rearing Samuel F. Heath devolved upon his near relatives, for he was left an orphan at the age of twelve years. Limited education was all that was in store for him and before he attained his majority he was making his maiden effort in life's battle as a farm hand at twenty-five cents a day. For several years he followed common labor as a wage-worker and before the termination of his career as





Capt Hill A. Miller  
and  
Miss A. Miller

such he entered the army of the Confederate government, then in conflict with the United States, and saw about two years of military duty in the state of his birth.

His enlistment in Col. Porter's regiment occurred in 1863, in August, and was in "Pap" Price's army. His initiation into real serious warfare occurred at the battle of Newark, Missouri, and following this came Kirksville, Palmyra and a fiasco by another name in the same state. His command disbanded when events pointed strongly toward the eventual success of federal arms and Mr. Heath again welcomed the scenes of the farm.

In 1865 Mr. Heath joined a company made up in his county to go to the Pacific coast. They crossed the Missouri river at Nebraska City, went up the South Platte to Fremont's Orchard, crossed over to the North Platte and down through the Bitter Creek country in Wyoming and over into Idaho to Boise and thence to the Columbia river at The Dalles and down the river to Portland. Discouraged by months of sickness in Oregon Mr. Heath returned to Idaho in the spring of 1866, where, in company with Payne and Duster, he ran a pack train between Lewiston and Helena. In the fall of 1866 he sold his interest in this crude overland freight transportation company, took a boat at Fort Benton on the Missouri river and disembarked at Sioux City and made his way home.

Once more in his old haunts Mr. Heath resumed farming and continued it with fair success until his departure for Texas in the fall of 1875. He reached the state in November and stopped in Grayson county until August, 1876, when he introduced himself and small family to the few neighbors about Queen's Peak, in Montague county. He purchased a new farm of one hundred seventy-seven and three-quarters acres soon after his arrival, which he substantially improved and where he makes his home. As prosperity has justified he has increased his landed dominions by successive purchases until he owns 433 acres, a farm ample and sufficient for his future domestic needs.

February 14, 1867, Mr. Heath married Lizzie, a daughter of A. H. and Andro (Barnett) Kincaid, who was one of seven children in her parents' family. In 1887, Mrs. Heath died leaving children: Samuel, of McLoud, Oklahoma, married to Alice Chrisman and has children, Myrtle L., Homer W., John P., and Andro May; Ann Rachel, wife of Thomas Heath, of Jack county; Rev. J. O., Washington state, and Lizzie K. August 31, 1891, Mr. Heath married

Cora B. Presswood, a daughter of Joseph VanVacter and widow of Austin Presswood. Mr. VanVacter was a Virginian but came to Texas from Missouri, in which state Mrs. Heath was born July 13, 1865. The issue of this union are: Nora Belle, Hermine G., Norman, Thelma B., and Arvelle T.

Mr. Heath is a plain citizen with honest convictions who, on questions of public policy on national issues, espouses the cause of Democracy and in spiritual matters he holds to the Missionary Baptist faith.

WILL A. MILLER, JR., is a foremost young business man and public-spirited citizen of Amarillo. As manager of the Will A. Miller Land Company at this place he has been an effective factor in promoting permanent immigration to this section of the state and developing it as a great farming and stock-raising region. The Will A. Miller Land Company was founded by Mr. Miller's father, Will A. Miller, Sr., who was one of the leading business men of Decatur, Wise county, this state, for twenty-seven years, and a well known and honored Confederate veteran. Captain Miller was born at Monroe, Louisiana, in 1842, and in 1861 enlisted at that place as an artilleryman, going out as a sergeant and afterward being promoted to the command of a battery of artillery. It is notable that he opened the great battle of Shiloh, on the part of the Confederates, by firing the first shot from artillery. He was in a number of the great battles of the war, and won distinction by his service. For some time after the war he lived at Texarkana, Arkansas, and in 1876 came to Texas and located at Decatur, which remained his home until April, 1905.

In 1881 he started in the real estate business there, making a specialty of ranch and cattle lands. About 1884 the Will A. Miller Land Company was organized, which is now owned by himself and his sons, Will A. and Stuart, the latter managing the Shamrock office. The land transactions are now carried on at the Amarillo office, of which Will A. Miller, Jr., has charge. Several years ago this company was made the immigration agent of the Fort Worth and Denver Railway, and in that capacity the company's operations have followed the road from Fort Worth to Texline; and they have gradually opened the country toward the northwest and promoted the growth and development of all the towns and surrounding country on that line. Besides the large interests which they represent as agents, the Millers have large properties of their own, among which is a fine ranch in Archer

county and one in Potter county, sixteen miles west of Amarillo. The large business transacted by the company may be better understood from a few figures concerning their recent operations. In the year 1903 they sold at the Amarillo office a million and a quarter acres of Panhandle lands, and during the first eight months of the year 1904 their sales totaled a million acres. They have made a specialty of selling the lands of the famous L. N. and L. S. ranches, which are now in the process of division into small stock farms. The L. N. ranch lies in Randall and Potter counties, and at the time it was put on the market it contained nine hundred and eighteen sections of land. The L. S. ranch lies in Potter and Oldham counties, is almost as large, and has all been sold.

Captain Miller was a man of much influence at Decatur, and for several years he was honored by election to the office of clerk of the county and district courts there. His wife's maiden name was Emma Whetstone, and she was born near Shreveport, Louisiana, their marriage being celebrated during the progress of the Civil War. He is now living at Amarillo and is one of the progressive citizens of this city.

Will A. Miller, Jr., was born at Texarkana, Arkansas, May 14, 1871, and was reared and received his education at Decatur, Texas. He afterward studied law in the law department of the Texas State University at Austin, where he was graduated in 1891. He has never practiced except in connection with the company's business, and is the company's attorney and confines his legal work to the same. He came to Amarillo to establish the office of the land company in 1899 and has since remained a resident of this city. He is a very busy man, has the requisite energy for an extensive business of this kind, and his time is almost entirely occupied in promoting the growth and settlement of the Panhandle. He spends large sums for advertising, and has been the medium through which many settlers have been located in the stock-farming business in this part of the state and made worthy and permanent citizens. His business is always conducted on a thoroughly reliable and honest basis, without the misrepresentation and exaggeration which cause the statements of the ordinary real estate agent to be discounted fifty per cent in the judgment, and this policy has paid well and been to no small degree responsible for the large and continued success of the company. Mr. Miller has traveled so extensively through all this Panhandle region that he is one of the best known men of this section, and he likewise wields no small influence among his fellow citizens. At the present writing he is serving as chairman of

the Potter county Democratic executive committee.

In 1896 Mr. Miller was married at Decatur, Texas, to Miss Nellie Beard, and they have two children, Lee Roy and Charlotte.

PRICE W. BROOKS, a representative of one of the early families of Texas, who is now giving his time and energies to stock-farming in Montague county, is a native son of Kentucky, born February 13, 1847. His parents were John B. and Julia A. (Kelly) Brooks, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, in which state they were married. The father was of English descent and the mother of Scotch-Irish lineage and of Choctaw Indian stock. They were married in the old North state and afterward removed to Kentucky, whence they went to Illinois in 1854, remaining there until 1860. That year witnessed their arrival in Fannin county, Texas, and in 1863 they removed to Grayson county, where the father purchased raw land, which he transformed into a richly productive farm, making his home thereon until his death, which occurred in 1880, when he had reached the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. For some time prior to his death he was blind. The family, however, remained together and ultimately became possessed of large farming interests and gained a good start in the stock business, raising cattle, horses and other stock. They were progressive, accomplishing much through determination and earnest purpose, and their labors contributed in substantial measure to the material improvement and upbuilding of the county. The father was a minister of the Christian church and was among the first to preach that doctrine in Grayson county. He also extended his ministerial labors to many other counties, assisted in the organization of various churches and in the establishment of this work, his labor bearing rich fruit to the present time. His memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him and remains as a blessed benediction to those with whom he was associated. Politically he was a Democrat and used his influence for the party but never sought or desired office for himself. He was a broad-minded, intelligent man, charitable and kindly, his life being permeated by the principles of the Christian religion, so that his worth was widely acknowledged. He left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and an example that is indeed well worthy of emulation. His wife, also a member of the Christian church, died in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks became the parents of thirteen children: Elizabeth and Caroline, who died in child-

hood; Eliza A., the wife of C. Bamberger; Francis M., who in early life was a merchant and afterward became a land owner of Hill county, Texas; Hamilton, a minister of the Christian church; Richard and Price W., who were twins and remained partners in farming and stock-raising interests until the death of the former in 1887; John M., a farmer; Sarah R., the wife of J. Burnett; Clarinda, who married D. Cunningham, a merchant of St. Jo, Texas; Andrew J., a farmer; Ambrose A., a railroad man, also having business interests at Gainesville; and Columbus, a stockman. Both Francis M. and Hamilton Brooks served throughout the Civil War with the Confederate army.

Price W. Brooks remained under the parental roof until near the close of the Civil War, when he entered military service as a member of the state militia and was thus engaged in Texas until the close of hostilities. He then returned home and cared for his father and the farm until 1876, when he and his twin brother, Richard, embarked in the stock business in Denton county, Texas, where they purchased land and carried on general farming and stock-raising. They bought, run and shipped cattle, being thus engaged until the death of Richard Brooks, which occurred in 1887. They had been quite successful and had become well established in business. Price W. Brooks then settled up the affairs of the firm. At that time the range was free and he removed his stock to Montague county, locating at Belleville, where he remained for more than two years. In 1890 he took up his abode in the vicinity of the village of Lucky, where he first purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he built a house. There he located and placed some of the land under cultivation. Later he extended the boundaries of his place by additional purchase until he now owns six hundred and forty acres of valuable land, of which one hundred and eighty acres is devoted to the raising of the crops best adapted to the soil and climate. He also continues to handle stock and in his work is meeting with a creditable measure of prosperity, owing to his practical and progressive methods.

In February, 1876, Mr. Brooks was united in marriage to Miss Arminta Gray, who was born in Texas and is a daughter of John Gray, a farmer of Grayson county, who served throughout the war in the Confederate army. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church and in their family were seven children: Mrs. Lou Kennedy; Maggie, the wife of R. P. Brooks; Arminta, who became the wife of Price W. Brooks; Scott, Cham and Willie, all of whom fol-

low farming; and Babe, who became Mrs. Gray. To Mr. and Mrs. Price Brooks was born a daughter, Maud L., who is now the wife of L. Russom. In February, 1898, Mr. Brooks was again married, his second union being with Miss Sarah M. Pogue, who was born in Grayson county, Texas, and is a daughter of Nelson Pogue, a farmer and blacksmith, who located in that county at an early epoch in its development. He too was a member of the Confederate army and served until the close of hostilities, after which he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred in Grayson county. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. In their family were four children: William, a school teacher and farmer; Sarah M., now Mrs. Brooks; Mrs. Alice Bridges; and George W., a stock farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been born five children: Elmer D., Jessie, Price, Earl and Nellie, all at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Brooks hold membership in the Christian church and are interested in its work, doing all in their power for the extension of its influence and the development of its various activities. Mr. Brooks is also an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He carefully conducts his business interests and without taking advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction he has steadily worked his way upward until he is now accounted one of the substantial agriculturists of Montague county, having valuable farm property which is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and energy.

WILLIAM A. STEWART, member of the real estate firm of Crank and Stewart at Cleburne, is one of the best known citizens of Johnson county, both on account of his personal and business relations and especially because of his long and efficient record in public office.

Mr. Stewart, who was born in Carroll county, Tennessee, came to Texas in young manhood and in 1876 located in Johnson county. Up to 1882 he was successfully engaged in farming six miles south of Cleburne, and in that year moved to Cleburne. In the same year he was elected constable of the precinct, and honored that position by his services for some time. For a number of years he was employed in the Santa Fe railroad service, and in every capacity in which he has served himself or others he has been known for his energy, loyalty to duty, and strict integrity. In 1894 he was elected sheriff of Johnson county, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his eminent fitness and the value of his services in that posi-

tion, retained him in the office by re-election in 1806 and also in 1808. During his six years' incumbency of the shrievalty he was known as a thoroughly competent and brave officer, discharging his duties fearlessly, and enforcing the law without question or bias. Among the relics of his official career which he retains is the celebrated hangman's rope with which he executed three criminals while he was sheriff, and which has been used in the hanging of fourteen other criminals in various parts of Texas, the rope being loaned by Mr. Stewart to the sheriffs for the purpose. Certain very definite proportions and qualities distinguish a perfect hangman's rope from the ordinary article, and this particular rope was made by hand by a German ropemaker in St. Louis, on an express order from Mr. Stewart; it is thirty feet long, of hemp and oiled, and is unusually strong and heavy. Mr. Stewart's career in public office covers fourteen years altogether, and is noteworthy both by its length and efficiency.

On retiring from the sheriff's office Mr. Stewart resumed farming on Buffalo creek, three and a half miles south of Cleburne, but on January 1, 1905, returned to town and established himself in the real estate business in partnership with R. H. Crank, ex-county clerk. They attend to a very satisfactory business in real estate, rents and loans, and insurance.

Mr. Stewart is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and has fraternal affiliations with the Woodmen of the World. By his marriage to Mary E. Cannon he has four children: Mrs. Eva Ellen Pollard, whose husband is superintendent of the county farm; Charles L., Annie Belle and Katharine.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. PECKHAM, a member of the Fort Worth bar, comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished and his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. He was born in Albany, New York, during a visit of his mother to the Peckham family of that place, although the parents were residents of New York City. Judge Peckham is a cousin of Wheeler H. and Rufus W. Peckham and a member of the noted Peckham family that has furnished a number of distinguished lawyers to New York. His father, George W. Peckham, himself prominent in the profession in New York City, was a brother and law partner of Judge Rufus W. Peckham, who was the father of Hon. Wheeler H. Peckham, one of the ablest legists in the United States and of the present Judge Rufus W. Peckham, a justice of the United States supreme court appointed by President Cleveland in 1805. The

elder Rufus W. Peckham was judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York. The original American ancestors came from Peckham Rye, England, and joined the Rhode Island colony in 1649, after which they were associated for many years with the history of that state. George W. Peckham and his brother, Rufus W. Peckham, became residents of New York City in 1820, since which time they and their families have been associated with the legal profession in the eastern metropolis and with the supreme court of the Empire state at Albany.

Judge Peckham's mother was Mary (Watson) Peckham, also a representative of an old Rhode Island family that was established in New York City about 1820. She was likewise a cousin of Commodore Perry.

Before the Civil war George W. Peckham became largely interested in timber and other lands in Wisconsin and for that reason gave up his residence and practice in New York and removed with his family to Milwaukee, so that Judge Peckham of this review supplemented his early educational privileges in New York city by study in Milwaukee, where he also began preparation for the bar as a student in the office and under the direction of Matt Carpenter, a distinguished lawyer of that place. Prior to this time, however, he had had some military experience, having enlisted at Milwaukee for service in the Union army as a member of Company A, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac in the Ninth Army Corps. He was in all of the prominent battles in Virginia, including the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and Ream's Station and was also connected with the blowing up of the mines in front of Petersburg and other movements of the army. Near the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and was transferred to the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, after which he participated in the battle of Nashville, the last hotly contested engagement in which he took part. In his early army life he had many pleasant associations with such young men as Arthur MacArthur and Charles King, who have since become generals in the regular army.

After devoting some time to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence Judge Peckham was admitted to the bar at Milwaukee in 1870 and continued his practice there until 1874, when he came to Texas. He spent a short time in Fort Worth and then went further west, locating at Throckmorton, where he practiced law and resided for about twenty years. In 1804 he came to Fort Worth, where he has since made

his home and followed his profession, gaining here a distinctively representative clientage.

Judge Peckham was married in Texas to Miss Palestine Timmons, and they have six children, the eldest son being George W. Peckham, who is engaged in the real estate and loan business with his father under the firm style of George W. Peckham & Company, but Judge Peckham's chief business has been the law, in which he has gained creditable distinction and success.

JOHN G. CRUMP, M. D. The medical profession has an able representative at Saint Jo, Texas, in the subject of this sketch, Dr. John G. Crump, who has been identified with Montague county since its early settlement.

Dr. Crump was born in Bedford county, Virginia, December 19, 1839; was reared on a farm, receiving his elementary education in the subscription schools near his home, later attending Cedar Bluff and Lakeland academies, after which he taught school three terms in Arkansas. While teaching he took up the study of medicine, having for his preceptor Dr. J. C. Bradford, with whom he was associated for five years, as student and assistant. In 1870 he came to Texas and located at Head of Elm, near which the town of Saint Jo was platted three years later, where he began the practice of his profession and has continued successfully. In 1880, feeling a need of further preparation for his life work, he took a course of lectures in the Texas Medical College at Galveston, and in 1881, '82 and '83 he attended lectures in the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, where he graduated with honor. Also at different times he has taken post-graduate courses at the Chicago Polytechnic School of Physicians, and thus has kept himself in the advance line of his profession. At the time of his location in Montague county Dr. Crump and Dr. J. A. Gordon were the only physicians in a radius of many miles and his practice soon extended over a wide stretch of country, reaching into Clay county and over into the Indian Territory. It was not unusual for him to ride seventy-five miles to attend a patient. His long practice here has gained him a very wide acquaintance. Indeed, few men, if any, in Montague county are better known than he, and none are more highly respected. For thirteen years he has been surgeon for the M. K. & T. Railroad Co., and is medical examiner for a number of insurance companies.

Dr. Crump, like most Southern men of his age, has a record as a Confederate soldier. He had moved with his parents to Arkansas in 1858, and was in that state at the opening of the war

of the rebellion. Enlisting in Company D, First Arkansas Cavalry, which was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate army, and later to the Army of the Tennessee, young Crump took part in many of the hardest fights of the war. He was captured at Black River, Mississippi, and was taken to Fort Delaware and later to Fort Lookout, where he remained seven months, after which he was exchanged in December, 1863, at City Point and joined his command at Camden, Arkansas, with which he continued until the close of the war, June, 1865. During that time he received several slight wounds and once had some ribs broken, but was never laid off. It was after the close of the war that he taught school and took up the study of medicine.

In 1878 Dr. Crump married Miss Carrie L. Perkins, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Hezekiah Perkins, who had moved from Virginia to Texas some years previous to that time and was engaged in farming here. This happy union was severed by the death of Mrs. Crump, June 19, 1879. She left no children. August 6, 1880, Dr. Crump married Miss Florence E. Irwin, a native of Peoria county, Illinois, born in 1861, daughter of Samuel and Sarah A. (Miller) Irwin, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of North Carolina. The Irwin family moved to Texas in 1872, but Mr. Irwin returned to Illinois in 1876 and died there in 1881. Subsequently Mrs. Irwin came back to Texas and made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Crump, and died here December 23, 1890. They were worthy members of the Methodist church. Dr. and Mrs. Crump have six children, namely: John T. and Earl F., engaged in farming; Lizzie, Henry I., Carrie F. and Joe B., at home.

The Crump family worship at the Presbyterian church, of which both the doctor and his wife are members. He is also a member of numerous fraternal organizations. In the I. O. O. F. he has filled all the chairs, and for six years has been identified with the Knights of Pythias. He has membership in the State Medical Association and the North Texas and Montague County societies.

Dr. Crump is a son of Beverly and Frances M. (Gray) Crump, and grandson of George and Mary Crump, all natives of Virginia, both the Crump and the Gray families ranking with the "first families" of the "Old Dominion." Beverly Crump was the youngest of seven children, the names of the others in order of birth being Mrs. Sarah Bramlitt; Susan W., unmarried, died at the age of eighty years; John G., who was a prominent lawyer; Abner, who died in Arkansas



at the age of ninety-seven years; William W., a Missouri farmer and stockman; and Rhoda, unmarried, died at the age of ninety-five years. In the Gray family were three children: Salina S., who died unmarried, Frances M., and Mrs. Elizabeth Wiggington. Beverly Crump moved with his family to Arkansas in 1858 and died on his farm there four years later, in 1862. His wife survived him until 1872. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Henry M., who died while serving in the Confederate army; Phoebe, who died at the age of two years; John G., the immediate subject of this review; Napoleon B., who was accidentally killed; George A., an Arkansas farmer; Mrs. Mary S. Cantrell; Mrs. Josephine S. Jenkins; Rebecca; Mrs. Susan W. Bacon; and Rhoda V., wife of Dr. L. Kirby, of Arkansas.

J. W. BUTLER. A worthy example of what can be achieved in North Texas by perseverance and tireless industry is seen in the person of the subject of this brief sketch whose life record until recent years was one of few successes and many reverses. An adopted son of the Lone Star state, he has demonstrated to native and stranger alike that his mission here was to do something for his community while he was doing something for himself. That he is in the midst of the realization of his ambition his evidence and that of his friends amply testify.

Mr. Butler is the proprietor of the cotton gin at Charlie, Texas, and as such and as a harvester and thrasher of grain and manufacturer of native lumber, is the most widely known man of the great bend between the Wichita and Red rivers. He came to Texas enfeebled in health and in purse and both have experienced the physical and financial rejuvenation which follows a residence in this section and a serious dip into its industrial affairs.

Pike county, Illinois, was the birthplace of Mr. Butler and his natal day was January 13, 1858. He grew up on his father's, Levi Butler's, farm and obtained his education in the country school. The family went to that county about 1838 from Wisconsin, but the father was born in the state of New York. The latter married Louisa Wilson, reared a large family and died in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1802, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Wilson, born in Lancashire, England. Mrs. Butler died in 1803 at fifty-eight years of age. The children of this worthy couple were: Parvin, of Comanche county, Oklahoma; Joseph, of Miller, Missouri; J. W., of this notice; Ellen, wife of I. D. Elledge, of Valley City, Illinois;

Emma, of Chicago, Illinois; Louise, who married Richard Windsor, of Valley City, Illinois; Anna, now Mrs. Frank Ellis, of Valley City; and Maggie, wife of J. D. McCarthy, of Maples, Illinois.

On the approach of man's estate J. W. Butler began the serious side of life. His early employment was with the Wabash Railway Company, at day labor, and later being with the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works. Deciding to become a farmer he went in debt for his first horse. For eight years he was a renter of land and with his small accumulations he engaged in the implement business. His experience as a merchant was a sad one, for it lost him "his all." He came to Texas in 1800 in the employ of a windmill concern and while at Sherman was forced, by exorbitant expense bills, to leave the road and seek other fields. With eighteen dollars as his capital he left for Clay county, not knowing, of course, whether he "would sink or swim." He went to work at tank and windmill building for farmers and ranchers and in 1893, three years after his advent to the state, put in a wheat crop on the shares. This experiment proved a decided success and he repeated it but that crop of wheat has never "come up." He continued to farm by proxy following his trade in the meantime, till 1807, when he was aided to a threshing outfit by his neighbor, Robert Sawdon, and a successful business at this work was the result. The work of the farm, the threshing of grain, the making of lumber and the business of the gin have occupied his time the past few years. He has worn out several reapers and one threshing outfit, and is one of a few men whose experience with machinery has not encompassed his financial ruin. For one who has—likewise his wife—suffered from an enfeebled constitution, until the climate of Texas brought relief and strength, he has wrought successfully and well in Texas. In 1806 his wife's confinement in a sanitarium cost him a thousand dollars and in 1901 eight hundred dollars more was the price of her treatment in a like institution in San Antonio.

In 1903, Mr. Butler bought up the old gin at Charlie and replaced it with an entirely new one of latest improvement and pattern. It was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars and has a capacity of twenty-five bales a day. The season of 1903 he ginned one hundred and seventy-seven bales, and in 1904 nine hundred and forty-five bales and his place of business is the really important one in the little village. He owns a small farm of one hundred fifty-six acres and

rents much other land for the planting of a large acreage to crops.

Mr. Butler married November 1, 1882, Emma L., a daughter of David Pyle, formerly from Cincinnati, Ohio, but early settlers in Illinois. One child, Virgil, born July 3, 1886, is the issue of their marriage.

AUGUST H. BEVERING is the owner of three thousand acres of land, constituting one of the best ranches of his section of Texas, and he not only deserves mention as a most enterprising and representative business man, but also because of the part he has taken in improving the grade of cattle raised in the state. Prices are advanced through these means and the entire state profits thereby.

Mr. Bevering, whose home is at Charlie, Texas, was born in Lee county, Iowa, in 1855, his parents being Charles L. and Minnie (Hammond) Bevering, both of whom were natives of Germany. Crossing the Atlantic to America, they established their home in Lee county, Iowa, among its early settlers, and there the mother of our subject is still living, but the father died there in 1885, aged sixty years.

In the place of his nativity August H. Bevering was reared until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri. In the fall of 1873 he came to Texas, locating first at Austin and afterward at San Antonio, where he became connected with the cattle industry, with which he has since been identified. He began work as a cowboy and drove cattle all over the plains of this great state. In the winter of 1877 he came to Clay county and became associated with W. B. Worsham at Henrietta, the county seat. Mr. Worsham is a prominent banker and leading cattleman of this portion of the state. In 1878 Mr. Bevering went to Willbarger county and broke the first furrow of land within its borders. In fact, he has been connected with pioneer experiences through northwestern Texas and he assisted in building the rock house at Groesbeck creek, where the town of Quanah now stands. His attention, however, has largely been given to the raising of cattle, and in this he has been very successful. After his marriage he settled in Clay county and has since made his home at Charlie, where he has extensive cattle and farming interests. He has continuously developed his business along modern lines and is at present successfully conducting a ranch covering three thousand acres. It is located in the northern part of Clay county, near the Red river, and upon it he has many hundred head of cattle. He gives special attention to improving the grade

of his cattle, and now has fine stock, which finds a ready sale upon the market.

In the fall of 1882 was celebrated the marriage of August H. Bevering and Miss Nellie A. Hooker, a native of Delaware county, Iowa, and a daughter of B. F. Hooker, one of the prominent early settlers of Clay county, who has been an active factor in its development and substantial upbuilding. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bevering have been born seven children, who are yet living: Minnie, William, Frank, John, Merrill, Sadie and Ed. Keen and clear-headed, always busy, always careful and conservative in financial matters, moving slowly but surely in every transaction, he had few superiors in the steady progress which invariably reaches the objective point. He has met reverses and obstacles, but the story of his achievement in spite of this should inspire all young men who read this record with a truer estimate of the value and sure rewards of character and labor.

WILLIAM B. HARRISON, president of the State National Bank and city treasurer of Fort Worth, Texas, is a man of fine business ability, with a capacity for financial enterprises which was manifested at the beginning of his career, and for about twenty-five years has been prominently identified with public and business matters in North Texas.

He is a native son of Lone Star state, and his birth occurred in Red River county, in 1857. His parents were William M. and Elizabeth (Epperson) Harrison, both of whom are now deceased. His mother was a native of Tennessee. His father was born in Kentucky, but moved to Missouri, and came to Texas with his family about 1875, settling in Red River county. In the ante-bellum days he rose to prominence as a planter and farmer, owning a large estate, which, however, he sacrificed during the rebellion. He was a valiant Confederate soldier and served as a quartermaster officer in the brigade of General Samuel Bell Moxey. After the war he practically began his career over again, and with the money he had realized from his plantation he went into the wholesale grocery business at Jefferson, Texas. Here again he was successful. He later organized the second national bank within the state of Texas, known as the National Bank of Jefferson, at Jefferson, and of which he continued as president until 1884. He organized and promoted the building of the East Line and Red River Railroad, running from Jefferson to McKinney, Texas, and was president of the road until it was sold to the Goulds. In 1884 he came to Fort

Worth and in June of the same year established the State National Bank. This institution entered at once upon a prosperous career, and after twenty years is noted as a landmark in finance of Fort Worth and as an institution which has upheld its own credit and been a mainstay for many other enterprises during times both good and bad. The death of William M. Harrison occurred at Fort Worth in September, 1894. He was a man of untiring energy, broad-minded and enterprising, of fine business ability, and for his sterling qualities and personal character was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Fort Worth. It was said of him that he made two fortunes—one before the war, which he lost, and another in the mercantile and banking business.

Mr. William B. Harrison was reared and received his first educational equipment in the public schools of Jefferson, Texas, finishing with a course at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He began his career early, and for some years had a varied experience both in connection with his father's extensive interests and as an individual merchant in the hardware business at Greenville, Texas. For a time he was connected with the railroad which his father built. In 1886, two years after the establishment, by his father, of the State National Bank, he came to Fort Worth and began his association with the institution of which he is now president. After the father's death the bank remained in the control of the sons, and has always been a Harrison bank. The present officers are William B. Harrison, president, John C. Harrison, cashier, James Harrison, assistant cashier; the two latter are brothers of the president. Mr. Harrison is also president of the Cleburne Hardware Company, of Cleburne, Texas, which has a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars and is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state.

Mr. Harrison was first elected to the office of city treasurer in 1868, and is now serving his third term. He is also treasurer of the board of trade. In fraternal matters he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Harrison has a wife and two daughters, the Misses Mary and Lelia Harrison. The maiden name of his wife and was Miss Mattie Blassingame, who was an adopted daughter of the late General and Mrs. T. N. Waul. General Waul died in July, 1902, having been a distinguished Confederate soldier and a well known Texan, with citizenship in this state dating from the ear-

ly fifties. He spent his last days on his farm near Greenville. Mrs. Waul died in April, 1904.

MARCUS M. PITTMAN. As president of the Citizens' National Bank of Cleburne, Mr. Marcus M. Pittman is identified in an intimate and exceedingly influential manner with the financial and general prosperity of that city and the surrounding country. He has been a citizen of Cleburne since 1893, and has been connected with manufacturing and financial affairs at this point ever since. The Citizens' National Bank, although one of the recent institutions of the kind to be founded in this portion of the state, has a most creditable record in all its departments. It was established, by Mr. Pittman and his associates, in August, 1903, and opened its doors for business on August 10. The report of its affairs, rendered February 14, 1905, showed a capital stock of \$100,000, with individual responsibility of stockholders placed at eight hundred thousand dollars; surplus and profits, \$20,697, and deposits, \$188,133. The bank is having splendid success and is thoroughly representative, as it is likewise one of the strongest factors in maintaining this rich and growing city and county, with their varied resources and industries. The directors of the Citizens' National are: John L. Cleveland, Dr. D. Strickland, Riggs Pennington, J. M. Moore, John R. Johnson, Leon Cleveland, M. M. Pittman, T. J. Wagley, J. C. Blakeney.

Mr. Pittman, who was born in Jackson county, Georgia, is a son of Judge M. M. and Mary (Boggs) Pittman, and is connected with the best of the old southern families. His father was a lawyer at Jefferson, Georgia, and for some time served as judge of the county court. Mr. Pittman received his educational advantages at Martin Institute, at Jefferson, and at the University of Georgia at Athens. At the beginning of his independent career he taught school, for a while in Georgia, and, on coming to Texas in 1881, was five years superintendent in charge of the public schools of Longview. It was Mr. Pittman who brought Professor Cousins, the noted educator, to Texas, having brought that talented instructor to this field as his assistant in the school work at Longview. From Longview Mr. Pittman went to West Texas, and for seven years was engaged in the mercantile business at Midland, since which time Cleburne has been his home. On first coming here he built an oil mill, later installed a gin, and then the Pittman flour mill, all representative industries of the city. The oil mill he has since sold, but still owns the flouring mill.

By his marriage to Miss Lulu Stark of Jackson county, Georgia, Mr. Pittman has two children, Ruth and Katharine.

THOMAS MITCHELL ANDERSON. Under the mountain's foot, in the valley of Bean's creek, stands the farm cottage that marks the homestead of Thomas M. Anderson of this review. It is conspicuously prominent and commanding from the station and village of Sebree, in Jack county, and shelters 'neath its hospitable roof the sources of power in the creation of a home whose influence has permeated the community around about and in the improvement of a farm which marks the height of progress and advancement along the waters of the silent creek. Two hundred and fourteen acres of the Hancock Survey came into possession of Mr. Anderson when he came into the county in 1882, and it became the play-ground of his activities and to its borders cling new acquisitions of territory which mark his substantial progress as a stock farmer and testify to his achievements during the score of years that approximately limit his residence within the county. Upwards of six hundred acres are embraced within the area of his rural dominions and the stock and grain raised under supervision and direction of its owner have been sources of wealth and power in the accumulation of this knightly estate.

Tarrant county, Texas, was the home of Mr. Anderson from 1852 until his advent to Jack county. Abraham Anderson, his father, established the family there, maintained it as a farmer, came to Jack county with our subject and died here in 1890, possessed of an estate which constitutes the home of his maiden daughter. Casey county, Kentucky, was the first American home of this family, for it was there that John Anderson, a Scotchman and the grandfather of our subject, settled and reared the following family: John, Abraham, James, William, Nancy, who died unmarried, and Polly, who married Ben Snigget. Abraham Anderson married Catherine, a daughter of Dandridge Tucker, a farmer, in 1837, and brought up his children in the paths of rectitude in his native and in his adopted state. He was born in 1812 and his wife was born in 1819 and died near Vineyard in 1903. The children of their household were: Dandridge, who was killed while in the Confederate service in the battle of Chickamauga; William, who died also in the southern army; Thomas M., of this mention; Nancy, of Jack county, wife of Frank Gilmore; Paulina, who occupies the parental homestead; Bettie, of Terrell, Texas; and Donnie, wife of J. H. Leach, of Fort Worth.

Casey county, Kentucky, was the birthplace of Thomas M. Anderson, and January 7, 1844, marks the natal day. The frontier county schools of Tarrant county sufficed for his mental training in youth and the farm of his father was the scene of his youthful and early activities. The second year of the war he enlisted in Company F, Nineteenth Texas Cavalry, Burford's regiment, Parson's Brigade of the Trans-Mississippi Department. He fought in battle at Helena, Cape Girardo and Jackson, and was with General Price's army during a portion of his service. Toward the close of the war his command returned to Texas and he was disbanded near Hempstead when the end finally came.

The harvest field caught Mr. Anderson first when he resumed civil life, and when this was over he bought an ox team on a credit and became a freighter from Jefferson, Pine Mills and Houston to inland points toward the frontier in Texas. Having gotten a foothold he began handling cattle and looking in the direction of agriculture three miles north of Fort Worth. His success there placed him in a position of independence, so to speak, when he should begin his career in his new home in Jack county.

May 8, 1871, Thomas M. Anderson and Mary Paschall were united in marriage in Tarrant county. Mrs. Anderson was a daughter of Stan Paschall, who came to Texas from Tennessee and settled in Van Zandt county, where Mrs. Anderson was born in 1853. Mr. Paschall married Miss Martha Dube, and their children were: Jack, of Wise county; Mrs. Anderson; Dennis, of Wise county, and Bettie, who married Joseph Clark and died without issue. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson's children are: Dolly, wife of Lee Caldwell, with issue, Ethel, Thomas, Claud and Mary Lillie; Abraham, who is on the old home, married Bulah McDonald, and has children, Eula, John and Abraham; Fannie, who married Thomas Cannon and has a son, Clarence; Lillie, wife of James Cannon, of Tarrant county, with children, Willie, Ralph and Georgie Anna, and William F., who is on the home farm and married to Georgie Stanley and is the father of Thomas Wilburn.

In local political matters Mr. Anderson has never failed to show his sympathy with the movement for honest and competent public officials and has frequented primaries and representative conventions for placing in nomination Democratic candidates and has helped to contest the political ground about his own precinct with the opposition party for success at the polls. He is a gentleman of independence of action, liberty of thought and freedom of speech, and with a

nature in harmony with the bright side of life. He sympathizes with and helps the weak, lends encouragement to and proffers wholesome advice to the short-sighted and wayward and promotes the interests of peace and goodwill every day of his life. He is not a stickler for strict orthodoxy in spiritual matters, believing rather in the accomplishment of good results in this life with indifference as to our fate in the future world. His community and his county hold him in high regard and "Uncle Tom" Anderson is the central figure of the Vineyard settlement.

GEORGE W. YEAKLEY, M. D. For more than forty-five years the family of which the subject of this review is a distinguished representative has owned Texas as its home, and it was founded here by George O. Yeakley, whose advent hither dates from the Saturday before Lincoln's election to the presidency in November, 1860. Although the state of Tennessee was the mother of the family of this rare name, from where ramifications of it spread north, south, east and west, Dent county, Missouri, furnished the Lone Star state its quota and it was in the latter county that George W. Yeakley was born August 18, 1854.

George O. Yeakley was born in Greene county, Tennessee, February 9, 1809, and descended from a German emigrant who, with all his family save two little sons, died en route to the United States and were buried at sea, the sons being disembarked on the Atlantic coast as waifs to make their way in the world as best they could. In a short time one of them died and the remaining one, whose christian name is not preserved to us, was left to be honored with posterity of the generations of the future in the new world. From Castle Garden the original Yeakley drifted into Tennessee, where he became a blacksmith's apprentice, finished his trade, followed it throughout life and died leaving eleven sons, one of whom was George O., father of the subject of this notice.

In 1836 George O. Yeakley migrated to Washington county, Missouri, where he was for a number of years engaged in lead mining, but when he located in Dent county he turned his attention to farming and there and in Texas ever afterward followed that vocation. In Texas he resided from 1860 to 1871 in Denton county, when he went into Cooke county, and in 1884 to Wise county, temporarily, and died there April 13 of that year. On the issue of the Civil war he was a Douglas Democrat, while his brothers and his mother in Tennessee were adherents of the cause of the Union, and this political clash was

the cause of somewhat estranged family relations. For his wife he chose Lydia, a daughter of Mr. Grubbs. His wife died in Cooke county, Texas, November 24, 1882, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Of the issue of George O. and Lydia Yeakley Martin Van Buren was the oldest and he died in Chico, Texas, June 14, 1898; Mary died without being married, Margaret, of Young county, Texas, is the wife of J. C. Stewart; James M. of Chico, Texas, and Dr. George W.

The farm was the scene of the childhood and youthful life of Dr. Yeakley, and he acquired a liberal education in the common schools. As a beginning in life he taught country school two years in Denton county and at the age of twenty-two years took up the subject of medicine with Dr. J. S. Riley, of Bloomfield. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, first, and the term of 1879-80 studied in the Kentucky School of Medicine. February 28, 1884, he graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville and opened an office for practice at Chico, in Wise county, Texas. He practiced his profession in that community for eighteen years and then located in Bowie. The year 1904 he was a partner with Dr. Elder, of Bowie, but January 1, 1905, he and Dr. Sneed Strong associated themselves together and the firm of Strong & Yeakley is one widely and favorably known in Montague county.

While in Chico Dr. Yeakley was local surgeon for the Rock Island Railway, and in Bowie he officiates in the same capacity. He is examiner for the Equitable, Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies, as well as several other strong companies, and in 1898 he took lectures in the Chicago Polyclinic and again in 1902 and 1905. He is loyal to Democracy and has helped to carry the party's wishes into effect in local conventions.

Dr. Yeakley was first married in Cooke county, Texas, August 29, 1880, to Maggie, a daughter of Zelitha and John B. Edwards, formerly from Tennessee. The issue of this union was a daughter, Myrtle, wife of Charles E. Peck, of Elk City, Oklahoma. January 18, 1890, Dr. Yeakley married Miss Sallie Moore, a daughter of James B. Moore, a South Carolina settler to Jacksboro in 1880. Verena Davis Yeakley, a daughter, was born February 17, 1902.

HENRY W. NYE, operating in real estate in Fort Worth, his business ability being manifested in his capable control of property interests both for himself and others, had his birth in the far-off Pine Tree state, his natal place being





FRANK B. STANLEY

Fairfield, Somerset county. His parents were Heman and Julia R. (Wing) Nye, who were likewise natives of Maine and their home locality had long been the ancestral place of residence of the family. The progenitors of the Nye family in America, however, settled first in Massachusetts, whence later generations removed to Maine. The well known humorist, Bill Nye, and also Senator Nye of Nevada, are descendants of the same original stock, Heman Nye being a cousin of the humorist. Heman Nye was a farmer and lumberman, to which pursuit he was reared and to the conduct of which he devoted his energies throughout his business career. Both he and his wife died in Maine.

Henry W. Nye began his education in the local schools of Fairfield, Maine, and supplemented his early advantages by an academic course in Waterville, that state. In early manhood he enlisted as a private in Company C, Maine Infantry, which command achieved fame in the Civil war. He was enrolled in 1862. His company was first stationed at the forts east of Washington, but after about three months joined McClelland's army at Harper's Ferry and subsequently went to Virginia and down the Loudon valley to Fredericksburg. He was in the battle there in which eighty thousand Union troops were engaged on the 12th of December, 1862. The brigade to which Mr. Nye belonged threw the pontoon bridge across the river at that point. Later he participated in the battle of Spottsylvania, which occurred early in the year of 1863. Afterward his brigade foimed the rear guard on the march to Gettysburg and in that battle formed the center which received Pickett's charge.

On the second day's battle Mr. Nye had a finger shot off and also sustained another wound which necessitated his remaining in the hospital for six months. On rejoining his regiment he was commissioned lieutenant. He again joined his command at Brandy Station on the Rapidan in January, 1864, and with the regiment went into the battle of the Wilderness, the principal fighting being done on the 6th of May, when they lost half of their brigade. Company C entered that battle with three officers and forty-four men and when the charge was made on Spottsylvania Court House, which was a part of the movement of that engagement, they started in with only eleven men all told and when the charge was ended every man in the company had been disabled with the exception of Mr. Nye and one other, these being the only two of the entire company who were able to get over the breastworks. During a part of this time Lieutenant Nye temporarily commanded Company H, but

did not become detached from his original company. Not long after this he was shot by a sharpshooter, which completely disabled him from further service in the army. He was often in the thickest of the fight in many hotly contested engagements and he made a splendid record for bravery and loyalty upon the fields of battle.

Returning to his home Mr. Nye spent three years in recuperating and then went to Albany, New York, where for three years he was engaged in the insurance business with his brother, A. H. Nye, living there during the time when the Tweed Ring was at the height of its power. Removing to Rutland, Vermont, Mr. Nye resided there for ten years engaged in the insurance business and on the expiration of that period he came to Texas, arriving at Fort Worth in January, 1877. Here he has since made his home and he has watched the place grow from a small town to its present metropolitan proportions. He was first engaged in conducting a farm near the town, but gradually became interested in city property here, erecting buildings and conducting various business transactions. Through his efforts unsightly lots have been converted into improved city property, good buildings have been erected and his labors have contributed in substantial measure to the growth and progress of the city as well as his individual success. For five years he was inspector and appraiser of a loan company, but for a number of years past has given his undivided attention to his real estate dealings.

Mr. Nye was married to Miss Mary Whitman, a native of Lewiston, Maine, and they have two sons, Fred F. and William H. Mr. Nye has never been a candidate for office, although he has been in times past an influential figure in politics, but he has not desired distinction in that line. He is well known in Grand Army circles both local and national, is commander of the local post in Fort Worth and for five years was a member of the national council of administration and served on the staff of Commanders Alger and Warner. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. In Fort Worth he has made a creditable name in business circles through the recognition and utilization of opportunity and through his close conformity to a high standard of business ethics.

JUDGE FRANK B. STANLEY. The profession of law offers no opportunities save to determined spirits, and within its circles Judge Frank B. Stanley has won success. He was born at Xenia, Ohio, in 1852, but when a young boy removed to Iroquois county, Illinois. When



twelve years of age he left home, and for several years thereafter led the interesting life of a frontiersman, cowboy, miner, scout, prospector, contractor, etc., in the southwest, principally in the Indian Territory, where also he was a government surveyor and assisted to sectionize the Indian Territory for the Interior Department, thus becoming thoroughly familiar with the plains country from the Rio Grande region in Texas north to the Dakotas. Following these experiences he located at Eastland, Texas, for the study of law, and was there admitted to the bar in 1876. Five years were spent in that city, and on the expiration of the period, in 1882, he came to Fort Worth and here he has ever since remained in the active practice of the law, being a prominent commercial and corporation attorney. He was a member of the law firms of Wray & Stanley, Stanley & Spoons and Stanley, Spoons & Thompson, but in the summer of 1904 Judge Stanley withdrew from partnership relations and now practices individually, his work being principally of a consulting nature. For ten years he was a member of the firm of general attorneys and solicitors for the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad, and is still one of the consulting attorneys for the company. For a number of years Judge Stanley has been a prominent figure in the Republican party of Texas, in which his efforts have been successful in maintaining harmony and in keeping down factional troubles. He has been a member of the State Executive Committee, also serving in other important positions in the party organization, and is a pleasing public speaker in conventions. In one state convention where the party was unfortunate enough to be divided into two factions Judge Stanley was so acceptable to each faction that one of them nominated him for attorney general and the other for judge of the supreme court. In 1904 he received the Republican nomination for congressman from the Twelfth Congressional District of Texas.

**EDWARD GROGAN.** The subject of this sketch was born near Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia, February 12, 1863. His parents, Royal W. and Frances A. (Summerfield) Grogan, removed from the civilized old state to the then uncivilized Northwest, Texas, arriving in Denison March 3, 1874, while that place was yet only a "burg" and the gateway to Texas and the southwest.

Remaining in Denison about one week the family met and formed the acquaintance of H. K. and Silas Needham, then forming a small colony

of settlers for Clay county (then far west and unsettled). The colony left Denison by ox teams, principally, and arrived at the Whaley ranch below the mouth of the Big Wichita river some ten or twelve days later and there went into camp for a few days until they could locate and make preparation to occupy their new homes. The spot chosen by the Grogans was on the north side of the Big Wichita, near the present town of Charlie, where their tent was pitched and surrounded by a stockade of split cottonwood logs as a protection against the bands of Indians yet roaming through the country.

The Grogans were among the first settlers of Clay county, if not the very first family to settle in the county after the war, and they underwent many hardships while endeavoring to exist here in those days. Denison was the nearest railroad point and there being no bridges over the streams west of Gainesville, the journey to the Gateway was a long, and often times, a hazardous one. On one occasion the family was forced to go without bread for three days, living on wild game, meanwhile, and being fairly comfortable while awaiting the home-coming of the family commissary.

The well known Curtis Bros. then had a cattle ranch on the Big Wichita, and from this ranch the Grogan family was supplied with beef, the latter's supply of provisions being divided with neighbors in cases of necessity.

After remaining in their first location about one year Mr. Grogan Sr. moved south of the Big Wichita, where some advantages were to be had superior to those where they first settled and the domestic establishment was set up near the Colonel Whaley ranch.

Edward Grogan had poor school advantages, attending school only four months after his arrival in Texas, and that in a "dugout" in the winter of 1876-7, the teacher being Hon. John B. Hopkins, an educated gentleman and an able instructor who is yet in Clay county. After finishing his education Ed was forced to be hired out to help support the family and begar life as a "cowboy," first in a small way, herding a small bunch of cattle for Colonel Whaley to keep them away from the fields, as there were no fences yet. He was next engaged by Campbell and Sandell to herd beef cattle on Frog creek, but moved them soon to Fort Reno, Indian Territory, to supply the United States government with beef on contract there. From August, 1878, to June, 1879, he spent at the Fort and then returned to Texas.

He was next engaged by A. E. Powers to herd cattle on the Big Wichita and, later by

George F. Perry, of Gainesville, who owned a ranch near the mouth of that river in 1881. Being of mature mind for one of his years, Mr. Grogan had learned the value of a dollar. The hard struggles of previous years to earn a livelihood had not escaped him and he saved some of his wages rather than spend it all as many "cowboys" foolishly did. With an eye fixed on the future, in the spring of 1883 he was able to and bought about forty-five head of stock cattle which he took to Fort Sill where he accepted an offer from his former employer, Mr. Campbell, at good wages, practically having charge of the beef department of his employer's industry and holding his cattle with the herd.

In this position Mr. Grogan "picked up" rapidly, having free grass for his own cattle and monthly additions in cash from his work. He bought more stock and soon had a bunch of "stuff" worth attention, and, in time, his employer became his partner in business. He was so associated for two years, during which time he secured a large and profitable oat contract from the government, in conjunction with his brother, R. P. Grogan, then a merchant at Benavue, Texas. They supplied the government stock at Fort Sill with 300,000 pounds of oats, filling the contract up to the letter and coming off with several thousand dollars to the good.

About this time our subject began to cast about for a place to call "home." In company with his brother before mentioned, he bought a portion of the R. R. Brown survey just below the Big Wichita on Red river and a year later he purchased his brother's interest in the three hundred and nineteen acres. Seeing the trend of matters he was convinced that the man who hoped to grow and graze cattle must own the grass or be driven out of business, so he set about acquiring more land and as a result he owns nearly sixteen hundred acres of as good land as lies in the bend of Red river, all under fence and stocked. In addition to this princely estate he owns town lots in different places and an interest in a company drilling for oil in the Clay county field.

Mr. Grogan was the first man to introduce concrete as a building material in Clay county and erected a store building of it in the new town of Byers in 1904.

July 10, 1889, Mr. Grogan married Margaret F., a daughter of John G. Kerr, formerly from Cooke county, Texas. Seven children resulted as the issue of this marriage, viz: Samuel Austin, Walter Kerr, Joe Bailey, George B., Fannie D., Ola C., and Mellie D.

In politics Mr. Grogan is a Democrat and has always taken a more or less active part in county political work. He has been several years a school director and is a member of the Methodist church. His residence is two and a half miles northeast of Byers, where he is engaged in farming and the stock business, having from two to four hundred head of steers on hand. While he was a pioneer, as is shown, and was thrust upon the world with rather crude preparation for the real battle of life he has kept pace with the onward march and his methods have fairly won a place among the substantial men of his county. He is always ready to aid worthy enterprises, is public spirited, progressive to a marked degree.

JUDGE S. C. PADEFORD is a distinguished member of the bar at Cleburne, having broad and comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence together with an ability that enables him to sink personal prejudices and opinions into the labors of a profession to which life and liberty must look for protection. He was born in Copiah county, Mississippi, but was reared in Hinds county, that state, his parents being T. D. and Sarah (Burton) Padelford. His father, a resident of Mississippi, in which state he was born, lived and died, became a well known planter and slave-holder there. His wife was likewise a native of that state.

In his parents' home Judge Padelford spent his youth and his early educational privileges were supplemented by a course of study in the University of Mississippi at Oxford, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1873. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law and after thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1874. He sought a field of labor in Texas, coming to Cleburne in the same year and opening an office for practice here. His professional career is not unlike that of most lawyers who enter the ranks of the legal fraternity to compete with men of greater years and experience. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, but Judge Padelford demonstrated his skill and ability to cope with intricate problems of law and also gave proof of his unflinching fidelity to his clients' interests. His advancement therefore was sure and certain because he had as a basis of his success broad knowledge, an analytical mind, keen discernment and strong reasoning powers. Owing to these qualities he has worked his way steadily upward until he is now the peer of the ablest practitioners of law in Texas. His reasoning is cogent, his deductions logical

and in the application of a legal principle to the point at issue he is seldom, if ever, at fault. He has served as special district judge at various times and in April, 1905, was appointed by Governor Lanham to act as special judge on the supreme bench at Austin in a case in which one of the supreme judges was disqualified. In his private practice he was for twenty-one years associated as a partner with Judge William A. Poindexter, now retired, the firm being Poindexter & Padelford. Judge Padelford is now alone and he has a large and satisfactory practice in all the courts, both state and federal, and is in possession of one of the largest and most valuable law libraries of Texas, with the contents of which he has intimate knowledge.

Judge Padelford was married to Miss Minnie Beard, a native of Alabama, and they have two children, Paul and Grace. The judge holds membership in the Methodist church and is a student of those questions which are to the statesman and man of affairs of deep interest, questions relating to the welfare, progress and substantial improvement of county, state and nation. He has done able service for the city in many lines that have proved beneficial and moreover he is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights.

**JOSEPH NEWTON McCRARY.** The subject has had much to do with the material improvement of Clay county, having been at all times identified with its building interests, as a carpenter, and having also been connected with its farm and home development. He has resided within the state's boundaries since the year 1870, when, with his young wife—and both under age—he settled in Ellis county. He was without resources other than his willing hands, and his first work in the state was at cutting saw-logs. He chanced soon to get in with B. D. Hinkle, a carpenter, and, being handy with tools himself, he made the association so agreeable to his foreman that the business of learning the carpenter's trade was at once undertaken. He remained with Mr. Hinkle until he was able to do efficient work himself and was thus put in possession of an occupation that has contributed no little to the success of his career in the Lone Star state.

When he left Ellis county and came to Clay in 1870, Mr. McCrary had a wagon and team and less than fifty dollars in money. He pulled

in on Smith creek, where deer, turkey and antelope were really too numerous for thrift, and where one could almost kill wild turkeys with a club, and, in 1880, bought a tract of wild land on that stream and set about its crude frontier improvement. He built a log hut fourteen feet square and moved his family in on the ground, as Gainesville was the nearest market for dressed lumber and other supplies, and he was associated with those primitive surroundings some six years, when he sold out to an advantage, having paid only one dollar an acre for his land, and purchased another new tract one mile west of Bellevue, which he still owns. This farm Mr. McCrary has put chiefly to the production of grain and its improvements embrace a five-room cottage, barn and shed room, a wind mill for his well and fencing and cross-fencing all around. He remained in the active supervision of the place, its cultivation devolving upon his sons, till 1901, when he removed into Bellevue and has here busied himself exclusively with his tools at the carpenter's bench. His farm contains two hundred and four acres and is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the little town of Bellevue and of the country around it, and this, together with his residence in town, shows distinctly what J. N. McCrary has accomplished with his hands since he came to Texas.

On his trip to Texas Mr. McCrary came by wagon with Eagleton McCrary, a cousin, and eight weeks were consumed on the journey. They started from Rutherford county, Tennessee, where he was born August 25, 1850. His father, James McCrary, was a Tennessean by birth, his natal year being in the twenties. While a Confederate soldier the Yankees captured him and imprisoned him at Camp Chase, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1863. He was a farmer and left four children by his marriage with Jane Donnell.

The McCrarys are of Irish ancestry, the grandfather of our subject, Arthur McCrary, having accompanied his parents into Tennessee from the Emerald Isle about the opening of the nineteenth century. Arthur McCrary always lived in Rutherford county and was there twice married and there reared two sets of children and there passed away. By his first marriage his child was: Jane, who married James Starnes and passed her life near Lexington, Missouri. By his second marriage there were: James, father of Joseph N. of this review; Anderson, of Tennessee; Mary, who married James Beckton; Joe, who died in Tennessee; Margaret, wife of Frank Lowe; Fannie, deceased, without

issue; Nancy; Mrs. James Gilley; and Mellie; who married Jesse Gilley and is now deceased.

For her second husband Mrs. Jane McCrary married Asa Todd, and this union was without issue. The McCrary children were: Joseph N., of Bellevue, Texas; and William, John and James of Rutherford county, Tennessee. The mother died January 2, 1905.

Joseph N. McCrary's school advantages were confined to the rural districts and the most primitive and short-lived kind at best. He was forced to aid in the care of his younger brothers, in the way of contributions from his labor, and as a youth of sixteen he was earning wages and making his efforts, in his limited sphere count. As a resident of Clay county he has aided in the construction of many of the buildings in Bellevue which stand as a monument to the handiwork of their builders, and among them are the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist churches, the schoolhouse, and the residences of Webb, Jackson and Duncan.

January 25, 1870, near their native place Mr. and Mrs. McCrary were married. Her maiden name was Mollie Carnahan, a daughter of Preston and Sarah E. (McCrary) Carnahan, from North Carolina to Tennessee. Mr. Carnahan was a son of James Carnahan and Mrs. Carnahan was a daughter of John McCrary, a distant relative of the subject of this notice. Mrs. McCrary, wife of Joseph N., is one of five children, as follows: Sarah, wife of Jesse Williams, of Tennessee; Mrs. McCrary, born March 24, 1852; Jane, who married William Hoover and died in Collin county, Texas, leaving a family; Peterson, who died in Tennessee; and Lillie, wife of Frank Harney, of Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. McCrary's children are: Albert, whose wife was Mary Anderson and whose children are: Carl, Drusilla and Frank; Baltes S., is the younger of the two children in family and is married to Daisy Baynham and has children; Lloyd, Cecil and Lucile.

The McCrarys were strictly southern in sentiment and all of our subject's uncles served in the army of the Confederate states. Following the war they identified themselves politically with the Democratic party and Joseph N. of this review has maintained the family record.

J. W. STEWART, who is following farming in the Red river valley in Montague county and is so directing his labors along practical and progressive lines that his efforts are being attended with a gratifying measure of success, was born in Johnson county, Arkansas, July 10, 1853. His parents were William and Louisa

(Swift) Stewart, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, their marriage, however, being celebrated in Arkansas. The father was a son of Joseph and Jane (Davis) Stewart, both of whom were native of North Carolina, where they were married. Joseph Stewart was a son of William Stewart, one of three brothers who emigrated from Scotland to the new world and landed at North Carolina, where all three brothers entered the war as soldiers of the American army battling for independence. They served until the close of hostilities and the achievement of independence, subsequent to which time one settled in New York, while two remained in North Carolina. One of these brothers never married. The other, William Stewart, became the founder of the branch of the family to which our subject belonged. These three brothers were descended from the royal house of Stewart in Scotland.

William Stewart became a prominent planter in North Carolina, where he remained up to the time of his death. He reared seven sons, most of whom became tillers of the soil. John Stewart, however, was a prominent lawyer and became judge of the courts and moved to Virginia, where he lived and died. Joseph Stewart, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was reared in North Carolina and removed to Tennessee, while later he became a resident of Arkansas. It was then a territory and within its borders he located land and improved a good farm, being identified with the progress and development of his community from pioneer days down to the admission of the state into the Union. He lived there at a time when bear hunting was a common sport and retained his residence there until the state became thickly settled and its wild lands had largely been reclaimed for the purposes of civilization. He served in the war of 1812 and also in the Creek Indian war and in fact the Stewarts have been represented in all of the American wars. Joseph Stewart had no aspiration for office, but preferred to live the quiet life of a farmer, and was an honest, upright man, always true to his professions as a member of the Baptist church, in which he long served as deacon. He aided in organizing the first Baptist church in his part of Arkansas and was one of its staunch supporters and active workers. His life was at all times honorable and upright, commending him to the confidence and good will of those with whom he was associated either through business or social relations. In his family were nine children: William, Thomas, Samuel, Hamilton, John, Daniel, Henry and Lafayette, all of whom

followed farming; and Lucinda, who became the wife of M. Swift. Hamilton died prior to the Civil war but the other seven sons became soldiers in the Confederate army and served until the close of hostilities, save that William, Thomas and Daniel were killed in the service. The others returned to Arkansas, where they spent their remaining days. All were members of General Price's command and Cable's division and became respected and worthy residents of the community in which they made their home.

William Stewart, father of our subject, married and settled upon a part of the old homestead, improving there a good farm. This he did before the war and he was making good progress in his business interests when the call for troops was issued. His patriotic spirit was then aroused in behalf of his loved southland and he went to the front, serving the Confederacy well. When at home, however, on a furlough which was granted him because of illness he was shot and killed by a Yankee scout on the 5th of September, 1863. He saw much hard service, which he manfully bore for the sake of his country. He too was a faithful and devoted member of the Baptist church and his life record was in harmony with his professions. Politically he was a Democrat but never sought nor desired the honors or emoluments of public office. He lived a contented and happy life up to the time of the Civil war and then entered the service, wherein he eventually gave his life to the south. His wife survived him and died in June, 1800, when more than sixty years of age, her birth having occurred in September, 1829, while Mr. Stewart was born in 1823. Following her husband's death she remained upon the homestead and carefully reared their children, who have become respected and worthy members of society. Mrs. Stewart was a daughter of John Swift of Richmond, Virginia, a carpenter by trade, recognized as a good mechanic. He removed to Fayetteville, Tennessee, and later to Arkansas, establishing his home within its borders when it was a new country. There he made lumber from the stump with a whip-saw and broad axe in order that the commodity might be used for the building of houses. He also became a farmer and was an enterprising and progressive citizen of that community. In 1850, however, he became attacked with the gold fever and started overland for California but died en route of cholera. He left a wife and twelve children, namely: Clib, William, Marion, Marcellus, Jack, Ashley, James, Elisha, Mrs. Angeline Odum, Mrs. Sarah Hartgraves, Mrs. Louisa Stewart and Mrs. Malvina Oglesby.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart were five in number: Columbus, a farmer and Baptist minister, residing in Parker county, Texas; Hardena, now Mrs. Lane; J. W., of this review; Mrs. Amanda Wilton; and Mrs. Caroline Hill. The parents were members of the Baptist church and were worthy people, enjoying in high degree the friendship and good will of those with whom they came in contact.

J. W. Stewart, whose name introduces this record, was ten years of age at the time of his father's death. He was compelled to take an active part in the work of the farm and assisted his mother in every way possible. There were hard times for the family during the period of the Civil war, for the women and boys of the household had to do the work of the country as the fathers, husbands and brothers were all in the army. As William Stewart never returned to take up the work of the farm again J. W. Stewart remained and assisted his mother in keeping the family together and providing for their support. He continued at home up to the time of his marriage, which occurred in January, 1875, the lady of his choice being Miss Lucinda Hill, who was born in Johnson county, Arkansas, in December, 1852, and is an estimable lady, who has indeed been a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband during the thirty years in which they have traveled life's journey together. Her parents were Joseph and Emeline (Jones) Hill, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Alabama. Both were reared in Arkansas, where they were married. Mr. Hill was a farmer and blacksmith but left the fields and the shop at his country's call and joined the Confederate army, which he served long and well, displaying valor upon many a battlefield. He continued with his command until he laid his life upon the altar of the south in September, 1864, being killed in an engagement. He was a plain, honest mechanic and farmer, well known and highly respected because of his genuine worth. His widow still survives, now making her home in Arkansas. In their family were eight children: Kimble, who was killed in the Civil war in 1863; Jasper, who served throughout the war; Jane, the wife of John Davis; George, who was also a soldier during the period of hostilities between the north and the south; Columbus, now a farmer of Oklahoma, who for four years served as sheriff of Madison county, Arkansas; Lucinda, now Mrs. Stewart; T. J., a resident farmer of the Choctaw Nation; and Amanda, the wife of J. Akred.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Stewart rented a farm for two years, after which he purchased a small tract of land. In 1879 he sold out and came to Texas, where he rented land and raised one crop. He then returned to Arkansas and afterward went into the territory and leased some land which he cultivated, but was not satisfied with his location and returned to his native state. In 1884, however, he removed to the Cherokee Nation, where he remained for five years, and in 1890 he came to Texas, where he engaged in the operation of rented land for a similar period. In 1895 he purchased three hundred and twelve acres of land, where he now resides. This he has fenced, has erected thereon a commodious residence and barn, also various buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He has made stock lots and in fact has his farm well improved, two hundred acres of land being under a high state of cultivation. He has also planted an orchard which yields its fruits in season. His house stands on a rise of ground forming a natural building site, overlooking the farm and surrounding valley. In fact, this is a model property in the midst of a rich agricultural district and the home is pleasantly located four miles northwest of Spanish Fort in the Red river valley. From his earnings Mr. Stewart had saved one thousand dollars, which he paid on his purchase, incurring an indebtedness for the remainder. His first crop was his shortest one. He has since raised good crops and success has crowned his efforts, so that he has cleared the farm from all financial encumbrance and has a clear title to his place. He has an abundance of stock, has a large granary filled with wheat and a large amount of corn and cotton. He is considered one of the most successful agriculturists of the valley and has given to the farm and its cultivation and improvement all of his attention, so that by earnest work and good management he has gained success. He is among the prominent and substantial agriculturists of this part of the state and deserves all the credit that is due a self-made man.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart has been blessed with nine children: Orpha, now the wife of D. Louderback; Beger, who married and died soon afterward, passing away November 3, 1901; Putnam, a farmer of Oklahoma; Ira, the wife of M. Paine; Coda, Walker and Zed, all of whom are assisting the father on the home farm; Louisa E., at home; and Hardena J., who died December 5, 1890. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Baptist church and the family is one of prominence in the community, their circle of friends

being extensive. Mr. Stewart gives his political allegiance to the Democracy, of which he is an unflinching advocate. He uses his influence for the growth and development of the party and he had served for ten years as school director, when he declined to occupy the position longer, but has since been again elected. He, too, is a consistent member of the Baptist church and he likewise belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In his business career he has made the best use possible of his opportunities and through earnest and persistent effort has worked his way steadily upward.

JAMES H. MADDOX. The family name of Mr. Maddox is one which is ineffaceably traced on the history of Fort Worth and which figures on the pages whose records perpetuate the principal events from early days to the present time. He was born in Claiborne parish, Louisiana, in 1862, his parents being Colonel W. A. and Mary A. (Mays) Maddox. The father was born in Troop county, Georgia, April 15, 1825, but removed from that state to northern Louisiana in 1848 and purchased a large plantation. In 1877 he located in Tarrant county, Texas, and for a number of years cultivated a farm a few miles south of this city, retiring from active labors several years before his death, which occurred at the home of his son, E. P. Maddox, April 25, 1904, age eighty. During the Civil war he was a gallant Confederate soldier, and for meritorious service was made the colonel of his regiment. He was twice wounded, and participated in many of the leading engagements of the war. His funeral services were conducted under the auspices of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 158, United Confederate Veterans. Mrs. Maddox's death occurred at Fort Worth in 1877. One of their sons, Colonel R. E. Maddox, is now president of the National Bank of Commerce of Fort Worth, was tax assessor and collector of this city for nine years, later was extensively engaged in farming and breeding blooded stock in Tarrant county, and for some years previous to the panic of 1893 was one of two men who were the largest taxpayers in the county. Another son, Walter T. Maddox, served as sheriff of Tarrant county for several years, and is now engaged in the real estate business here.

James H. Maddox, the seventh son, came to this state in 1876, a short time previous to his father's arrival, although some of his brothers came previous to that time. For about four years he was engaged in work on his father's farm, and was then made the deputy sheriff of Tarrant county, in which capacity he served for fourteen years. In 1891 he was made the chief of

police, this office being technically known as city marshal, for whoever becomes city marshal is appointed ex-officio chief of police by the city law, and in this position Mr. Maddox served for six years, following which, for nearly four years, he was manager of the Fort Worth branch of the Pabst Brewing Company. In April of that year he was elected chief of the fire department, and has served as such continuously to the present time, proving an efficient officer.

In this city Mr. Maddox was united in marriage to Miss Josephine B. Douglas, a member of a well known Virginia family, and whose death occurred April 5, 1899, leaving two sons, Douglas and Victor. In his fraternal relations Mr. Maddox is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and the Eagles.

ALBERT DEVEREUX. It is both as an early settler and as county surveyor of Wise county that Albert Devereux is widely known, for his advent hither dates from the year 1874, and his service in the capacity of the county's engineer embraces an epoch of its greatest and most rapid development.

Since the Centennial year, when he was chosen county surveyor the first time, he has been a land man and, whether in office or out, he has occupied his time chiefly as a locator and a dealer in Texas lands. In the subject of agriculture he has ever maintained an interest, and beginning with the little tract he bought on Deep creek where he first made his Wise county home and extending down through the years, the encouragement of settlers and settlements has been the burden of his thoughts. Born within the limits of the Lone Star state and nurtured under the benign influences of its soil and climate, Mr. Devereux typifies in the essential elements of his makeup those solid and vigorous characters who have ever taken rank in the civil affairs of their respective localities and whose labors have wrought beyond the disposition of money to compensate. The extent of his field work with compass and chain and his familiarity with the land lines everywhere in Wise county makes him and his office a veritable bureau of information relative to these matters, and he is easily the best informed man on titles and lands in the county.

December 15, 1848, Albert Devereux was born in Rusk county, Texas, a son of Julien S. Devereux, who settled in Montgomery county on entering the Lone Star state a young man, and later on moved into Rusk county, where he remained until his death in 1856. The father was

born in Georgia, in Milledgeville, in 1821, his father, John Devereux, having been a planter and a gentleman of French antecedents, who passed away in Rusk county in about 1840. Julien S. and Mrs. Lou Holcomb, of Mobile, Alabama, and Albert, were the latter's children who reared families, except Albert, who died of yellow fever at Pensacola, Florida, in about 1840. While passing to his majority Julien S. Devereux acquired a liberal education and became a man well equipped and well trained mentally. He possessed the qualifications requisite to a reliable legislator and Rusk county sent him to Austin to do her share of the law-making for the state, and he died in 1856 while holding this position. For his wife he chose Sarah A. Landrum, a daughter of John Landrum, a Mexican war veteran as well as a Texas veteran of the battle of San Jacinto.

Just before the battle which decided the fate of Texas was fought Mr. Landrum came to the scene of the conflict from Alabama, and as a civilian maintained himself a farmer. He was of German stock and passed his last years in Van Zandt county where he is buried. Mrs. Sarah A. Devereux lived to an advanced age and died in Cherokee county in 1902, at the age of seventy-two, having been the mother of: Albert, of this notice; Julien S., Jr., who died in Ector county, Texas, in 1899; William P., of Cherokee county; and Charles M., who died in Montgomery county in 1883.

Albert Devereux's life was a rural one until after he became a citizen of Wise county. He was a student of McKenzie College near Clarksville, Texas, and attended the Gilmer high school under Morgan H. Looney, there acquiring the principles of surveying, a fact which has proved an event of much importance in his life. He was married before he reached his majority and took up the work of the farm. His mental and physical equipment comprised his chief assets when he came to Wise county, yet the "hungry wolf" never prowled around his door. From 1877 to 1881 he filled the office of county surveyor, and having thus familiarized himself with the work and popularized himself as a reliable engineer he continued in the work as a locator in this and other parts of the state, thus extending his acquaintance and widening his influence and usefulness. In 1900, he was again chosen county surveyor and has been twice re-elected to the position. Mr. Devereux is not only known as a surveyor and a citizen, but as a Democrat also. He has known two generations of Wise county political managers and has participated with them in distributing the spoils of office on



ALBERT DEVEREUX





many biennial occasions. He annually attends the State Democratic conventions as a delegate, almost without fail, and by his vote has aided in the nomination of some men who have come to be national characters representing the Lone Star state.

February 11, 1869, Mr. Devereux married Elizabeth A., a daughter of B. F. Stamps, an early settler of Rusk county from Alabama. Mrs. Devereux was born in Rusk county in the month of January, 1851, and her mother was Fannie, a daughter of Dr. P. T. Richardson, also of Alabama. The issue of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Devereux are: Julian O., William E., and Harper, deceased; Antoinette, wife of Ira Stepp, of Wise county, with children, Julian, William and Edith; Frank L., of Cherokee county, who married Josie Douglass and has a son, Frank D.; and Charles, Leila B., and Albert, Jr., who continue with the parental home. Mr. Devereux is a member of the Methodist church and belongs to the Masonic Fraternity and also several other societies.

**WILLIAM MATTHIAS WAGNER.** For many years the subject of this personal review has been identified with commercial affairs in Clay county and is now the leading merchant of Vashti, where, as chief of the firm of Wagner and Son, he established himself late in 1904. He has been known as a merchant in the county since the year 1890, when he opened a store in Newport and has, almost continuously since, devoted himself to commercial affairs. He represents a type of successful business men whose chief and soundest training has come from the school of experience and whose steady tread has been always onward and upward toward a brighter sunlight of financial independence. His business activity has led him long past the meridian of life but he is still a factor to be reckoned with in the brisk and sharp trade competition universally prevalent now.

A glance into the genealogical storehouse of the Wagners of this branch finds it mothered by the famous old Palmetto state, from which the great-grandfather of our subject emigrated during the first years of our national existence, and took up his residence in Lincoln county, Tennessee. There he began rearing a family, of whom Daniel Wagner, grandfather of our subject, was one. The latter pursued the rural calling of his ancestors, married there a Miss Kinkannon and in the early twenties, moved into Hardin county as one of its first settlers. He was a gentleman of standing, an extensive farmer, for he owned slaves, and both he and his

wife lie buried in its soil. Of their children, Francis died in Montague county, Texas, leaving a family; Matthias, our subject's father; Susie and Mattie both became the wife of J. J. Williams and died in Tennessee, leaving children; Betsy married Exas Nevill and died in Titus county, Texas, with issue; Nancy married James Porter and left a family at her death in Titus county.

Matthias Wagner was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, and was brought up in Hardin county. His birth occurred in 1818 and he died in Montague county, Texas, October 21, 1886. He was a plain citizen and farmer, a Christian gentleman, a Mason and a Democrat. He emigrated from Tennessee, and passed his remaining years in the Lone Star state. He married Mary B. Graham, a daughter of James Graham, one of the first settlers of Hardin county. The latter's early home there was situated on Horse creek where, as a mechanic and farmer, he prospered and became one of the large land-owners of the county. He was of South Carolina birth, married a Miss Blackburn and reared a family of six daughters, namely: Ursula and Betsy, both died in Hardin county; Mary B., born in 1818, died in Hunt county, Texas, in 1875, was the mother of our subject; Catherine, who married A. Williams, died at Gainesville, Texas, and left a family; Sallie, now Mrs. Boyd, has a family and resides in Montague county, Texas, and Jane Dickson, of Navarro county, Texas, also has children.

Of the numerous family of Matthias and Mary B. Wagner, Martha E. resides in Mansfield, Indian Territory, and is married to Rev. L. E. Covey, M. D.; Sarah M., wife of E. G. Bivens, of Montague, Texas, is now deceased; Susan, who died in Hardin county, Tennessee, married Calvin Covey; James D., of Selma, Colorado, is a physician; William Matthias, our subject; Francis, of Weatherford, Texas; Mary, wife of L. McCurry, of Arkansas; John J. died without marriage, in Hunt county; Henry H., of Marietta, Indian Territory; David E., of Mansville, Indian Territory; Julia L., of Mountain View, Arkansas, is the wife of Robert McCurry, and Lillie A., wife of a Mr. McCurry, resides in Batavia, Arkansas.

William Matthias Wagner lived in Hardin county, Tennessee, till he was twenty-six years old. He was born there October 16, 1846, and the days of his infancy and youth were filled with pastoral scenes. The schools of the rural neighborhood furnished him with the rudiments of an education and he was drawn into the deadly military conflict of the sixties as soon as he

had reached the enlistment age. He entered the army of the Confederacy in 1864 and his company was "G," and his regiment the First Confederate Cavalry, Captain J. W. Irven and Colonel John T. Cox. He was in Jackson's division and Forrest's Corps, and his service covered, roughly, the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia. He participated in Hood's raid into Tennessee, was guarding prisoners at Columbia, Tennessee, and at Nashville, and then helped fight the engagement at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the last of the war for his command, and it was surrendered to Gen. E. R. S. Canby at Gainesville, Alabama, in May, 1865.

The war ended, Mr. Wagner was one of the first to return to the implements of peace and for the succeeding three years the labors of the farm knew him. In the autumn of 1868 he made his first trip west and halted not until he reached Mount Pleasant, Titus county, Texas. Here he passed two years as a farm hand, returning to his old home in 1870, and there, January 4, of the next year, married, and, after three years, returned to Texas to make his future home. He stopped a year in Hunt county and, in August, 1875, he moved to Montague county and there bought a farm and began life in earnest. Deciding on a change of location, he sold his homestead in 1877, and purchased one four miles from the village of Newport, in Clay county, which he improved, occupied until 1880 and which he yet owns. On leaving the farm he engaged in the hardware and implement business at Post Oak, in Jack county, but after a year sold out and established himself in a similar business in Newport, where he continued with success until 1903, when he again sold, occupied himself with his farm a season and in the fall of 1904 associated himself with his son and purchased the leading hardware and implement business in Vashti. They also carry a stock of groceries and harness and are successors of the firm of Gerard and Childress.

Mr. Wagner's first wife was Anna Walker, who died November 9, 1888, at Post Oak, Texas. She was a daughter of Rev. W. C. and Caroline P. (Kerr) Walker and was born June 3, 1854. She was one of the following children: Anna J.; Fannie, widow of Dr. Welch, of Caddo Mills, Texas; Lizzie, who died in Clay county as the wife of Lewis Kendall, left a family; Rev. W. J. Walker, of Vashti; Luther J., who died at Cloud Chief, Oklahoma, with heirs; and Emma and Nannie who died without marriage.

In Mr. Wagner's family are children: Rev. James E., of Manchester, Iowa, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a graduate of

Parsons' College, at Veal's Station, Texas, and of the Iowa University, class of 1904. He married Miss Kate Britt and has children, Alto, Willie, Eugene and Hughes. Addison M., died at Newport at twenty years of age; William Alfred, of Whitesboro, Texas, a bank employe, is married to Ida R. Peters and has children, Eugenia and Lena; Ada, who died at Veal's Station in 1879; Ira E., partner in the firm of Wagner and Son, is a graduate of the Henrietta high school, a student in the State University of Texas for three years and a teacher for a term at Charlie, is unmarried; Ella Nora and Ola May are both products of the Henrietta high school and are abiding with their father in Vashti. February 16, 1890, Mr. Wagner married Mrs. Ellen R. Spikes, a daughter of Allen and Mary (Spence) Gray, formerly from Jasper county, Mississippi, where Mrs. Wagner was born July 1, 1850. Her father was a native of South Carolina and her mother of Alabama.

Democracy has claimed the Wagners as among its most reliable supporters, and W. M., our subject, has frequently represented his district in delegate conventions of the party in Clay county. He has served as a justice of the peace at Newport and as notary public, also. He is a Cumberland Presbyterian and a Master Mason and a citizen whom to know is to revere for his substantial and manly qualities.

JUDGE W. F. RAMSEY, a distinguished member of the Cleburne bar, also prominently connected with financial interests as the president of the National Bank of Cleburne, has in an active career so directed his efforts that his life work has been marked by consecutive advancement and successful accomplishment. While attaining individual prosperity he belongs to that class of men who at the same time promote the general welfare and contribute in a tangible way to the upbuilding and progress of the localities in which they reside.

Judge Ramsey was born near Temple, in Bell county, Texas, his parents being John J., and Nancy (Clark) Ramsey. The father, a native of Kentucky, came to Texas in 1854, locating in Bell county, and after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted with the Confederate troops, serving first with the army in Virginia and later, after a brief period spent at home, joined the army which was operating in this state. He was then at Houston until the close of hostilities. Subsequently he became a prominent merchant, being connected with commercial pursuits for twenty-five years. During the last eight or ten years of his life, however, he was retired from

active business and he passed away at the home of his son, Judge Ramsey, in Cleburne, in the winter of 1904. His wife, who was born in Tennessee and was there married, departed this life in Texas in 1875.

Judge Ramsey was largely reared in Johnson county, Texas, to which he removed in 1861 with relatives who lived at Alvarado, going there after his father joined the army. He spent about five years as a student of Trinity University, in Tehuacana, Texas, and was graduated in the literary department with the class of 1876 and completed the law course in 1877. He was then licensed to practice and on the 4th of July of the latter year established an office in Cleburne, where he has since made his home. His was the usual experience of the young lawyer who has to wait for clients, finding it necessary to cope with old lawyers well established in their profession. As business was accorded him, however, he demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence, and in later years his practice has been very extensive and of a distinctly representative character connecting him with the most important litigation tried in the courts of the district and making heavy demands upon his time. He is now attorney for all the railroads in Johnson county, likewise for the National Bank of Cleburne, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Waterworks Company, the oil mill and other important interests. In fact, he is well known as a corporation lawyer. He has likewise served as special district judge and as special judge of the Texas supreme court but has never been a candidate for office. His first law firm connection was as a member of the firm of Brown, Hall & Ramsey, his partners being prominent representatives of the Cleburne bar, and the firm was for many years known as an unusually strong and able one. Later changes in the firm led to the adoption of the firm style of Brown & Ramsey, succeeded by Brown, Ramsey & Crane, the junior partner being the well known lawyer, M. M. Crane, ex-attorney general and a brilliant lawyer, now of Dallas, Texas. Later the firm became Crane & Ramsey. As before stated Mr. Ramsey has also figured prominently in other business connections in Cleburne. In 1900 he was elected president of the National Bank of Cleburne, the oldest national bank of the city, being organized as an institution of that character in 1889 and as the successor of a very strong private bank. The capital stock is seventy-five thousand dollars with surplus and profits exceeding that amount and the deposits now amount to over six hundred thousand dollars, having increased about two hundred per cent or from two hundred thousand

dollars from the time that Judge Ramsey accepted the presidency. He is likewise president of the Cleburne Waterworks Company and is interested financially in other prominent enterprises and projects of the city.

Mrs. Ramsey, who in her maidenhood was Miss Rowena Hill, is a native of Fayette county, Texas, and they have seven children: W. F. Ramsey, Jr., who is a practicing lawyer of the firm of Ramsey & Odell; Sam, Mildred, Benton, Knox, Mary and Dorothy, all at home. The social prominence of the family makes their circle of friends an extensive one. Judge Ramsey is a prominent Mason, having taken the degrees of the commandery and of the Scottish Rite, and he is also connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and other fraternal organizations. He is president of the Cleburne school board, of which he has been a member for several years and is a public-spirited and prominent citizen, recognizing the possibilities of the municipality and striving earnestly for the adoption of such measures as will contribute to the public growth along lines of substantial and permanent improvement.

DAVID HENRY BATES. Of those whose initial settlement in Clay county antedates the close of Indian incursions in North Texas, David H. Bates is among the very first, for his advent here was March, 1873, when, in pursuance of a previous arrangement, a colony of Indiana people accompanied him hither to become permanent settlers. The year prior the choice of location was made by Mr. Bates near the center of the county and his own site for a home was selected about one and a half miles south of the county seat.

Theirs was the first settlement in that whole country and it was made prior to the existence of public surveys and when not a house yet marked the site of Henrietta. The best that settlers could then do was to "squat" on land and await the coming of the surveyors to tell them where they were. This was Mr. Bates' plan and when the lines were finally run it was found that his location was adjoining a tract of school land.

His first efforts put forth in the county were in the erection of a stockade in which to keep himself and stock safely from surprise and attack against Indians and every night his padlock went on his gate as regularly as he closed his cabin door. The history of Indian troubles south of Red river in those days shows them to have overrun all this country every full moon and much stock was driven off all around Mr. Bates but nothing of his was ever molested.

He began life here at a species of farming, raising feed chiefly, which he sold to the government troops and to stockmen. He cultivated the place three years and tiring, no doubt, of his lonely life on the frontier, he returned east and located in Jasper county, Indiana, where he became a merchant at Remington, and was so engaged there for eight years, when he removed to South Dakota and became extensively identified with business affairs near Huron. He owned an elevator, was in the grain business and had, also, farming interests, and was a prominent citizen of that locality until February, 1901, when "on to Texas" again loomed up before him and he returned to Clay county. Since his return to the Lone Star state trading in lands has occupied him in the main, and his possessions in real estate consist of about fifteen hundred acres around and near Henrietta.

David H. Bates was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 11, 1846. His father, Ozro Bates, was a farmer and was only a youth when he accompanied his parents to Cincinnati. Laben Bates, our subject's paternal grandfather, was an Englishman born, and moved into the Ohio valley from Brattleboro, Vermont. He brought his family down the Ohio river on a raft, stopped at Cincinnati, where he established the first line of drays in the city. His settlement there was made about 1806 and he died of cholera in 1810. Of his family of children, Smith died near Indianapolis, Indiana; Nathaniel S., died near Council Bluffs, Iowa, being one of the pioneer stage men of our country and following the business on the frontier until overtaken by the construction of the Burlington railroad when he made his home in Council Bluffs and called his work finished; Anne, who married John Borling, died in Greenville, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah Allen, died in Marion county, Indiana; Peter, died at Peobibilo, Mexico, a soldier in the Mexican war.

Ozro Bates made his settlement, on beginning life, in Butler county, Ohio, where he followed the plow and wielded the cradle, and about six years later he migrated to Marion county, Indiana. He lived on a new farm there for several years and then changed his location to Carroll county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm near Delphi, where he died on November 22, 1895. He married Mary Hartman, a daughter of Henry Hartman, a farmer on the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania, in an early day, but who finally settled in Wayne county, Indiana. Mary Bates died near Delphi, Indiana, the same year her husband passed away.

Mr. Bates, of this review, is the second in a family of seven children, the others being: Na-

thaniel S., of Rensselaer, Indiana; William M., of Delphi, and Susan, wife of John Brown, of Terre Haute, Indiana (the two latter children are twins); Smith, of Bates county, Missouri; Mary, who died at Delphi, married George Rohrbach, and Dr. Joseph W., of Broadripple, Indiana.

With a country school education to equip him for life's duties, David H. Bates began the struggle as a farmer on a small farm in Jasper county, Indiana. After an experience of four years he embarked in the mercantile business at Remington and was so engaged until he decided to come to Texas, when he disposed of his interests and began the career of wandering in which we have already traced him. May 3, 1876, he married Rachel A. Hughes, a daughter of Michael Hughes from Gallatin county, Kentucky. Mr. Hughes' wife was Elizabeth Edwards, whose home is with her daughter in Henrietta. Mr. Hughes was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, in 1814 and died in 1871, while his wife was born in 1826. The Hughes children were Margaret McIntyre, who died in Indianapolis, Indiana; Mary James, who died in Jackson county, Missouri, leaving five children, and Rachel, Mrs. Bates, born October 26, 1846. Nellie is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Bates and her birth occurred February 21, 1877. She is a close companion of her invalid mother and is a bright spot in the life of her worthy father.

The Bates of this record are and have been Democrats, but he has at no time had aspirations for public office. David H. united with Odd Fellowship some years ago and his name is on the rolls of the Christian church.

JOHN VIVIAN GOODE. For nearly fifteen years identified with the railroad and business interests of Fort Worth and Northwest Texas, Mr. J. V. Goode belonged among that class of energetic and forceful men of affairs who organized, directed and gave permanency to Fort Worth during the most important epoch in its development. No one familiar with the history of this portion of the state fails to understand the vital connection between its railroads and its permanent prosperity, and it is among the former railway men of the city that Mr. Goode performed his leading part in affairs.

Dying at the age of forty, on November 4, 1903, Mr. Goode had engaged in the battle of life at an early age, and though his career ended before middle life it was none the less fruitful in permanent results. Born in Goochland county, Virginia, on December 31, 1863, he was a son of Dr. and Elizabeth Goode. Of cavalier Virginia

ancestry, the Goode family has long been represented in the professions and affairs of the Old Dominion, and Dr. Goode, who died in 1897, was a graduate of Yale University, later assistant under Dr. Draper in the Yale faculty, and on returning to Virginia settled on his father's plantation in Goochland county. It was on this old homestead that his youngest son, John Vivian, was born. The Civil war laid in desolation the Goode estate, and at its close Dr. Goode moved to Staunton in the same state.

In Staunton the son John passed his childhood, though not altogether after the usual fashion of boys, for the fever of ambition and action seized him betimes and when only twelve years old he learned the complicated art of telegraphy. Such precocity could not escape the notice of those about him, and the fact that he was remarkably efficient procured him early advancement to responsible position and decided him in his career of railroad service. As "boy operator" for the Western Union he became almost a celebrity in that part of the country, and at the age of fifteen he went west to Springfield, Illinois, where he was employed as train dispatcher for the Wabash, and when eighteen was chief dispatcher for that road. Following a period as train master for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, he came to Texas, in 1889, and as the incumbent, successively, of the positions of train master, superintendent and general superintendent of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway he was during the next eleven years one of the best known railroad men of North Texas. He was connected with the Denver road while it was still new and was establishing its line through the great country to the northwest, that being the most important Texas railroad after the Texas and Pacific.

While in the railroad business Mr. Goode became connected with various business enterprises in Fort Worth, and the demands that these made upon him finally caused him to sever his connection with the railroad, that being in March, 1901. He and his partner, M. H. Mills then organized the National Lumber Company at Fort Worth, and Mr. Goode became president. The organization of the Southern Tie and Lumber Treating Company followed soon after, and he likewise was president of that concern, whose plant was located at Texarkana. Retail branches of these enterprises were distributed at various points throughout Texas and Oklahoma, and the remarkable business capacity of Mr. Goode and his associates was shown in the rapid growth and extension of the business.

May 18, 1898, as one of the brilliant social events of Fort Worth, Mr. Goode married Miss

Joc-e Terrell, daughter of Capt. Joseph C. Terrell, whose prominence as a pioneer citizen of Fort Worth gives his name a place on nearly every page of its history. The one child of their union is John Vivian Goode, Jr.

His connection with railroad and business affairs brought Mr. Goode the friendship and acquaintance of the leading men of the south, and by them he was held in the highest esteem both for his personality and the qualities which enabled him to accomplish so much during a short lifetime.

DAVID WALLACE HOLMES, M. D. The profession of medicine at Bellevue is represented by the able and thorough practitioner of the Eclectic school, Dr. D. W. Holmes, introduced as the subject of this personal review. Time has burdened him with but the age of middle life and experience has endowed him with a wide range of professional equipment, which is an assurance to his community of a normal pathological condition and a freedom from professional embarrassment on account of the physical infirmities of age.

While a settler of Texas of comparatively recent date, Dr. Holmes's tenure here warrants the claim that he is a Texan indeed, and his entry into the spirit of the common affairs of his town and community marks the permanence and sincerity of his citizenship. His advent to Clay county dates from October, 1892, at which time he opened his office in Bellevue and since which time he has had his ear to the public heartbeat. He had been a member of the profession but a year when Bellevue first knew him, and his former home, and the place of his origin and bringing-up, was in Carroll county, Tennessee.

He was born at Lavinia, October 27, 1863, and his father's farm marked the place of his childhood and youthful endeavor. His was one of the ancient families of the commonwealth of Tennessee and it was founded in Carroll county by John Holmes, of Virginia. The latter was the great-grandfather of Dr. Holmes and his record was that of one of the early farmers of his county. He died about 1860, and among his several children was John Holmes, grandfather of the subject of our review. The latter was born in 1815, followed the calling of his pioneer father and passed away in Carroll, his native county, in 1888. He married Eliza McAlexander, and reared a family of three sons and five daughters. Of this family Lysander was the oldest and he was born in 1840.

Lysander Holmes resides at Lavinia, Tennessee, with the companion of his life, nee Helen

McDougal, and, like his worthy ancestors, has been a tiller of the soil. During the Civil war he fought on the Confederate side, and while he has essayed no political ambition, or special enthusiasm, Democratic principles have always received his endorsement and his modest support. Helen McDougal, his wife, was a daughter of John and Mollie (Hickman) McDougal, who can be termed "old-timers" of Carroll county, and of their nine children Helen was the seventh.

Seven children constituted the issue of Ly-sander and Helen McDougal and David W., our subject, was the first born. The others were: Mollie, wife of Jesse McAlexander; Belle, wife of Ira Cunningham; Eliza, now Mrs. Lee Taylor; J. Roscoe; Maggie, widow of Frank Noe; and William. All, save the doctor, are residents of their native county.

Dr. Holmes had access to the public schools of his home county only for his literary training. He chose medicine for his life work when he attained his majority and began preparation for his profession in the office of an uncle, Dr. W. N. Holmes, of Milan, Tennessee. When qualified for college he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1801 and inaugurated his career as a physician by a year's practice in the city of Jackson, in his native state. Soon after his arrival in Bellevue he formed a partnership with Dr. J. J. L. Ball, whose removal from Bellevue in July, 1803, caused a dissolution of the firm, and since then Dr. Holmes has pursued his profession alone.

In his practice the doctor has had no specialties, devoting himself solely to the ills common to the country and to the treatment of injuries the result of accidents such as occur in the course of years in the best regulated communities. In his capacity as an examiner he represents the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual and the Equitable Life, the Penn Mutual, of Philadelphia, and the Security Mutual, of Binghampton, New York, the Manhattan Life, of New York, and Prudential, of Newark, New Jersey.

February 3, 1802, Dr. Holmes was united in marriage, in Marshall county, Tennessee, with Dovie, a daughter of James and Amanda (Erwin) Anderson. Two children have blessed their union, the first born, a daughter, Helen A., born December 30, 1806, died May 16, 1808, and the second, a son, David, Jr., was born October 9, 1800.

In the matter of fraternities, Dr. Holmes has had all the honors conferred by the order of Odd Fellowship, having the subordinate and encampment degrees and having been a member of the Texas Grand Lodge.

JOHN F. SWAYNE, formerly active and prominent in official life of Tarrant county, a successful stockman, and one of the distinguished citizens of Fort Worth, was born in Henderson county, Tennessee, July 31, 1850. His parents were James W. and Amanda J. (Henry) Swayne, and through both branches he is of excellent and famous ancestry. His father, a native Virginian, born November 6, 1821, was of the noted family of Swaynes who have contributed so many distinguished citizens, especially to the legal profession. Former Associate Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme court was a brother of John Swayne's grandfather, while of those who have attained distinction in the law in later years might be mentioned Judge Swayne of Memphis. James W. Swayne, the father, who visited Texas in 1849, without locating, however, died in 1856, at the age of thirty-five. His mother, Sarah Hite (Parkins) Swayne, of Winchester, Virginia, was also a member of a prominent family, and herself a brilliant and talented woman. John F. Swayne's mother, who was born May 18, 1824, in South Carolina and died in Tennessee in 1857, aged thirty-three years, was a descendant of Patrick Henry. The parents were married July 8, 1847.

In keeping with the record of a family of so many of whose members joined the learned professions, Mr. Swayne received educational advantages on a par with the best offered in America at the time. His two years as a student of Washington and Lee University in Virginia were spent when that noted institution was under the presidency of Robert E. Lee, and among the various mementoes which he retains of his life there is one he particularly prizes—an excuse from class duties on account of illness, written and signed by the former Confederate leader. Mr. Swayne came to Texas in 1860, but after teaching school for a year in Titus county returned to his former home in Lexington, Tennessee, where, having pursued his law studies in the meantime, he was admitted to the bar. In 1872 he located permanently in Texas, and at Fort Worth became associated as a law partner with Captain Joe Terrell, one of the historic characters of this city. Business and active identification with affairs proved more attractive to Mr. Swayne as a field of effort than the law, and he soon resigned his active practice and began dealing in real estate. On the organization of the city in 1873 he was elected the first city secretary, and since that time has figured often and prominently in public life. In 1875 he went west for

a short time, and in those early days began his experience in the cattle business. After serving for some time as deputy he was elected clerk of Tarrant county in 1880, and, thrice re-elected, served altogether eight years in that capacity, leaving the office in 1888. After this official career he resumed real estate and cattle business and this has been his principal line of activity ever since. The hard times following the panic of 1893 made serious inroads into his fortune, as he at that time held large blocks of Fort Worth realty, which suffered a great shrinkage of values during the financial depression. For several years Mr. Swayne has been well known for his stock-raising enterprise, his herd of registered Jersey cattle containing some splendid specimens, and his success in this line gives him a prominent place among the stockmen of this city.

Mr. Swayne was married in 1874 to Miss May Hendricks, the daughter of Judge H. G. Hendricks, in his day one of the most eminent citizens of Fort Worth. A native of Missouri, he was a lawyer by profession and one of the pioneers of the profession in Texas. He lived for several years at Sherman, Grayson county, and later moved to Fort Worth, where he died in March, 1873. He was one of the original donors who had contributed money for the building of the Texas and Pacific Railway to Fort Worth, the consummation of which work did not take place, however, until three years after Judge Hendricks' death. In his practice he had been a partner of Peter Smith and also of Major Jarvis, and was noted everywhere for his high-minded citizenship and integrity of character. Of good ancestry, he was a relative of Vice President Hendricks of Indiana.

Also through her mother Mrs. Swayne belongs to a noted family. Her mother, Eliza A. Everts, who was a member of the same family to which the distinguished William M. Everts of New York belonged, died in Fort Worth in 1804. Previous to her death she built the splendid Worth hotel as a memorial to her husband, and left a valuable estate besides. The children who survived her, besides Mrs. Swayne, were Harry, Wallace, George and Mrs. Sallie Huffman. With ancestry direct to Revolutionary heroes, Mrs. Swayne is prominent in the work of the Patriotic Order of the Daughters of the Revolution, being regent of Mary Isham Keith Chapter at Fort Worth. Her ancestry also goes back to the historic Miles Standish, she being in the seventh remove from that ancestor. As a pioneer in women's club work at Fort Worth she has also been very prominent, and organized and for four

years was president of the Woman's Wednesday Club of Fort Worth, which is probably the most important woman's club in Texas, its literary and philanthropic work being carried out on a large scope. Mr. and Mrs. Swayne have two children: Mrs. Mattie Swayne Moffett and Mary Newton Swayne.

Hon. James W. Swayne, who for several years has been a prominent lawyer and citizen of Fort Worth, having served some time as county attorney, is a brother of Mr. John F. Swayne. The former is at present engaged in the oil business in Louisiana.

JAMES A. BURGESS. April 9, 1859, the subject of this personal mention was born near St. John, New Brunswick, from which place he migrated, in the early years of his majority, eventually reaching Texas and establishing himself in business in Bowie. The wanderings which finally terminated in the Lone Star state in 1884 took him over a wide region of our common country and sufficed to gratify an ambitious longing for "seeing the world" and contributed much to his contentment when he finally settled down.

Mr. Burgess' business connection with Bowie dates from July, 1889, when he embarked in the lumber trade in the city. He had been in Texas then five years, having opened a lumber yard in Joshua, Johnson county, in March, 1884. The panic of 1893 worked a hardship on lumber dealers all over the country and Mr. Burgess closed out his yard in Bowie, with considerable shrinkage, and during the interim between his business exit and his return, in the spring of 1895, he was variously employed in lumber yards elsewhere and in other matters, going into the furniture business with Z. M. Wilson in Bowie; then his former lumber partner, B. S. Pollard, succeeded Mr. Wilson and the twain did business together till the year 1900, when it sold out and Mr. Burgess joined D. H. Sigmon in the undertaking business, the only establishment doing an exclusive undertaking business in Bowie, and in the spring of 1905 Mr. Burgess bought out his partner, D. H. Sigmon, and now conducts the business himself.

Recurring to Mr. Burgess' place of birth, we find it the home of the Burgess family since the forepart of the nineteenth century. William Burgess, our subject's grandfather, was a native of Gaxhill, Yorkshire, England, where he married Mercy Beauhom. A few years subsequent to their marriage they emigrated and took up their residence in the country about St. John, New Brunswick, where their lives were spent in pastoral pursuits. Their children were: Robert



P., father of our subject, and William, who died without heirs.

Robert P. Burgess' birth occurred in 1818, in the vicinity of St. John, and, while he owned a farm and reared his family upon it, he was a carriage-maker and he actively followed his trade. He was united in marriage with Margaret McLeod, a daughter of William and Jemimah (Littlejohn) McLeod. From boyhood Mr. McLeod served in the English navy and was on the transport which took Gen. Wellington across the English channel to win the battle of Waterloo. He afterward, in the closing years of his active life, took his family to New Brunswick where, near St. John, he and his wife lie buried.

Robert P. and Margaret Burgess were the parents of: Mary B., wife of A. C. Smith, of Boston, Massachusetts; Jemimah M., widow of Andrew Kee, of St. John, New Brunswick; William, who died in Laguna, New Mexico, leaving a family; Robert, of Kingston, New Brunswick; J. Charles, of Parsons, Kansas; James A., of this notice; and Alfred E., of St. John, New Brunswick.

James A. Burgess grew up on the farm and about his father's carriage shop and acquired a fair education in the common schools. At eighteen years of age he began the serious side of life, among his first acts being his trip from St. John to Navajo Springs, Arizona, a journey diagonally across the United States and embracing some four thousand miles. There he joined his brothers as a cowboy on their ranch and in this vocation he remained some three years. Going next to Parsons, Kansas, he took a clerkship in a grocery but a short time later went into the employ of the M. K. and T. Railway Company, finally becoming a fireman. Concluding this service he came to Texas and established himself in the lumber business, as previously noted.

Mr. Burgess first married, July 7, 1887, Amelia B. Marley, daughter of Dan and Elizabeth Marley, of Oak Point, New Brunswick. She died March 20, 1880, at Parsons, Kansas. One child was born and died in California at the age of six months.

May 4, 1892, in Montague county, Mr. Burgess married Miss Jessie M. Alsabrook, a daughter of James M. and Laura (Stallings) Alsabrook, who came to Texas from Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess' children are Robert L. and Alleen.

Mr. Burgess has exemplified his thrifty tendency in Bowie by the accumulation of some of its real estate and in the improvement of a home on Wise street he has contributed toward the city's internal development. Although a Republican in national politics, his neighbors and friends

—strong Democrats though they are—have chosen him to represent them on the common council from the Second Ward and in many other ways has he felt the assurance of their sincere confidence. In Masonic work he has taken the chapter degree and in Pythianism he is one of the brave.

JOHN J. GOODFELLOW, county surveyor of Tarrant county, with his home in Fort Worth, has a unique record as a county official. He has been identified with the county surveyor's office almost continuously for a quarter of a century ante-dating all present officials of the county. With the exception of two years he has been continuously in the position of county surveyor since 1888, and his record is in all points a most enviable one.

Mr. Goodfellow was born in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1856, his birthplace being on his father's farm, which was situated adjoining where the city of Moberly has since grown up, at that time there being nothing there except the railroad section house. Mr. Goodfellow's parents were Moses and Nancy (Beale) Goodfellow. The father, who was born in Meigs county, Ohio, in 1820, in 1841 became an early settler of Randolph county, Missouri, and in 1860, having traded for two hundred and five acres of land in Tarrant county, moved to this part of Texas and became one of the first settlers. His residence was near the eastern line of Tarrant county, and, as a successful farmer and public-spirited citizen, made that his home till his death, which occurred in October, 1897, when seventy-seven years of age. The place is still known as the Goodfellow homestead, as Mrs. Nancy Goodfellow, the mother, whose native state was Kentucky, still lives there, aged seventy-seven years, and is in good health.

Reared on the old homestead and receiving his early education in the common schools, Mr. Goodfellow made his preparations for a career by completing a surveying and engineering course at Palmyra Institute. He continued to make his home on the paternal farm until 1880, having during 1879-80 taught one term of school, and then was appointed to a position in the surveyor's office, under Surveyor W. G. Finley, now deceased. With the exception of the two years from 1896 to 1898 he has been in the surveyor's office ever since, either as deputy or county surveyor, and no other county official can show such a long and continuous record. In 1887 he was appointed as county surveyor to fill a vacancy, in the following year was elected to the office and has been re-elected every two years,

with the exception of the one term mentioned above. Besides his work as county surveyor he has done and still does a large amount of surveying for outside parties in Tarrant and other counties, he being a most capable representative of his profession.

While he makes his home in Fort Worth, Mr. Goodfellow owns a fine place of a thousand acres in Tarrant county, sixteen miles north of Fort Worth, known as the "Goodfellow Timber Reserve." This is one of the beautiful spots in the county, with a combination of forest and lake and farm that make it an attractive resort, especially in the summer time. He here conducts a hog, goat and cattle ranch, does some miscellaneous farming, and the lake is stocked with black bass.

Fraternally Mr. Goodfellow is a member of Woodmen Lodge No. 2, at Fort Worth. He married Miss Lou Swann, of Arlington, this county, and their five children are: Olive, Lillian, Eulah, John J., Jr., and Louise, all at home.

**WILLIAM LEANDER DONNELL AND THOMAS F. DONNELL.** The brothers who form the subject of this article have been conspicuously identified with the material affairs of Young county for so long that it seems they ought to be classed among its pioneers, yet they were not here when the county was reorganized and, consequently, as merely early settlers and as leading citizens in an industrial way do they derive their chief distinction.

The lives of William L. and Thomas F. Donnell have been so closely allied from birth to the present that what may be said of one may be assumed of the other, and when a business venture is attributed to William his brother Thomas can be counted as bearing an equal share in it. Their successes and reverses have been borne together and their combined judgments have directed a way which has led to masterly achievements in the domain of their life work. They have been both civilian and soldier and whether in the pursuit of trade or in the chase of the enemy the same determination to succeed and the same devotion to cause has ever spurred them on.

The Donnell family, father and sons, came to Texas from Hickory county, Missouri, in 1865, to escape the dangers incident to a mixed and hostile political sentiment engendered in southern Missouri on account of the Civil war. They settled in Hopkins county, Texas, where our subjects engaged in the tannery business in a small way, making it a success and winning the capital with which to establish themselves in the business of milling, ginning and farming, in Hunt county,

beginning with 1867. They remained in Hunt county for a period of ten years, converted their real property into cash, and driving, in 1877, a bunch of cattle into Young county, where they had decided to establish their future home.

A previous investigation decided them to locate on the Clear Fork river, where one hundred and sixty acres of land was pre-empted, the nucleus of their present ranch. Having been millers and discerning the advantages of a grist-mill in their new location they acquired a site and constructed a dam and erected a small burr mill on the present site of Eliasville, the first structure in the village. The building and rebuilding of the dam across Clear Fork and the erection of the mill and its equipment, first with burr machinery and then with rolls, necessitated an expenditure of many thousand dollars, but the expectations of its proprietors have been met and the plant still does service in proportion to the supply of grain raised in their locality.

In the early time the brothers established a store near the mill, but they parted with this when their cattle industry demanded. In the early eighties they engaged in merchandising with Childress Brothers in Terrell, Texas, Thomas F. Donnell representing the brothers in the active conduct of the store. They closed this out also, and the promotion of their stock interests ever afterward occupied them.

In their stock venture in Young county our subjects achieved marked and gratifying results. Their herd increased satisfactorily, from year to year, and while the range was still open its grassy sward was accessible to them without money and without price. First they counted their cattle by the hundreds and then by the thousands and, in 1886, ten thousand head was not too large an estimate to place on Donnell brothers' stock branded with "P.S." While they built up rapidly and became strong and noted in their sphere they had visitations of misfortune, and nothing so staggered them as their losses the year of "the big die"—1885-6. This event followed close upon the historic drought of that time, and it laid low something like forty per cent of their entire herd. With energy and determination characteristic of them they took a little firmer grip on the situation and recuperated, in a great measure, the financial embarrassments they met that year.

The Donnell brothers' ranch occupies a vast territory on the waters of Clear Fork, comprising four thousand acres of land under their ownership and three thousand acres under lease, which, allowing ten acres to the cow, supports

seven hundred head of stock, their present herd's size.

The Donnell brothers were born in Wilson county, Tennessee; William Leander October 25, 1836, and Thomas F., September 21, 1838. James Donnell, their father, was a native of the same county and was born in 1812. The grandfather of our subjects was John Donnell, who emigrated from South Carolina, where his birth occurred about 1791, to Wilson county, Tennessee, following or accompanying his family on into Missouri in 1841 and dying there twenty years later. He was a farmer and married a Miss Davidson, by whom were born: James, Newton, who died in Missouri; William, who passed away in Denton county, Texas; Alfred, who left a family at his death in Grayson county, Texas; Samuel, of Irondale, Missouri; Cynthia, who married a Thompson and died in Denton county, Texas; Polly married James Young and left a family in Grayson county at her death, and Martha married an Alexander and passed away in Hickory county, Missouri.

James Donnell prospered as a farmer in Hickory county, Missouri, acquired a large body of land, had many slaves and was regarded among the county's leading men. He enlisted in the Confederate service along with three sons and, notwithstanding his advanced years, he filled the place of a young man and did as valiant service for the cause as his capacity would permit. For his first wife he married Julia Waters, a daughter of Shealey Waters, a Tennessee farmer, who emigrated there from Virginia. Mrs. Donnell died in Hickory county, Missouri, in 1852, being the mother of Leo W., who died in the Confederate army; William L. and Thomas F., our subjects. James Donnell married, the second time, Martha A. Foster, a daughter of Mr. Doke. She died in Hunt county, Texas, in 1877, while her husband passed away at the home of his sons in Young county February 28, 1870. By their union a daughter, Julia A., was born, who married George Bellah and died in Hunt county.

The country schools provided William L. and Thomas F. Donnell with a modest education, and about the time they came of age they embarked in mercantile pursuits in Hermitage, Missouri. They were thus connected in a business way when the war came on, and they closed it out and offered their services to the South. Company D, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, commanded by Captain Feaster and Colonel Burns, was the company and regiment the father and sons joined, and it served in Parsons' Brigade, in the Trans-Mississippi Department. They fought at Pea Ridge, Helena, Cane Hill, Jenkins' Ferry, Pleasant Hill

and Mansfield, where the Missouri troops stopped and later fought the Jenkins' Ferry engagement. The command moved down Red river and saw no more active service and the company was paroled at Shreveport at the close of the war. Thomas F. Donnell became a lieutenant of his company and received a wound at Pleasant Hill, but William L. persistently declined honors above a private and passed through the ordeal without accident or casualty.

Thomas F. Donnell married in 1861 Miss Fannie Robinson, a daughter of R. I. Robinson. She died in Terrell, Texas, leaving children as follows: Emma, wife of I. A. Morgan; William, Leo, Charles, Alvin and Homer, all Young county farmers and connected with the Donnell ranch and farm. William L. Donnell married in Hopkins county, Texas, March 17, 1866, Miss Sallie Robinson, a daughter of R. I. Robinson. While they have not been blessed with issue, Mr. and Mrs. Donnell have done much toward the bringing up of their brother's family and reared two orphan children of the Snow family, one of whom, Mrs. Sallie DeLong, of Eliasville, still survives.

Before the rebellion James Donnell and sons were numbered among the able and financially independent people of Hickory county, Missouri. As a result of the war they were left in comparative poverty and began life anew when they came to Texas. Here the surviving sons led off and made substantial progress from the start and the several enterprises with which they have been connected have achieved marked success. They have had nothing to do with politics, but have given active and substantial support to church work and are members of the Presbyterian organization, the church home of their worthy ancestors.

CHARLES R. BARKDULL. Among the employes of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad who have served the station at Henrietta the subject of this notice holds the record of having given the longest continuous service, his long tenure of position being ample evidence of the confidence in which his company holds him. Although his appointment as agent dates from January, 1903, his connection with the station as its operator began in 1890 and the relations of both employer and employe seem to be mutually pleasurable.

Mr. Barkdull came to Texas in December, 1879, from New Orleans, Louisiana, a cripple and alone and without a profession or influential friends. He stopped at Fort Worth, secured a place where he could learn telegraphy and when

he was able for work on the line was sent out to Wills Point by the T. & P. Railway as its operator. A few months afterward he was recalled to Fort Worth to take a position in the freight office of the same company and remained there until he took charge of the station at Benbrook as its agent. In August, 1882, he went to work for the G. C. & S. F. Railway in Fort Worth and was with the company there till August of 1883. In November, 1886, he was sent to Justin as agent and terminated his services with it there two years later. After a visit to New Orleans and Florida he took work with the Fort Worth & Denver road and was sent to Henrietta as operator and cashier.

East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, was the birthplace of Charles R. Barkdull and the date was December 18, 1860. His father, Enoch J. Barkdull, identified himself with the south prior to the war and became a well known factor in Republican politics during and after the reconstruction period. His early life had been passed as a merchant in Akron and Massillon, Ohio, and he embarked in business at Jackson, Louisiana. He went south in 1858, and in a few years his private fortune was wrecked by the mercantile route and after the war, and for many years, he was an employe of the custom house in New Orleans. He died in 1890 in New Orleans at the age of seventy-two years of age. His birthplace was in Ohio and his ancestors were of German blood. The names of Barkdull, Barksdale and Barkdoll are all from the same origin, the change in the spelling occurring to suit the fancy or taste of some careless and indifferent member of the family.

Enoch J. Barkdull married Olive Robinson, born in Montpelier, Vermont, in 1820, and died in New Orleans in 1872. Their children were: Emma, who died in Henrietta, Texas, in 1892 as Mrs. George Goodwin; Laura, now Mrs. Everest Blanc, of New Orleans; Augustus and Enoch, Jr., of Chicago; Olive, who died as Mrs. W. F. Faulkner, of Fort Worth; Lucien H., of Chicago; Charles R. and John W., of New Orleans.

Charles R. Barkdull was educated in the city schools of New Orleans. Between five and six years of age he was run over by a street car and both his legs taken off below the knee, and was probably the first child to lose both feet in such an accident. He was about again in six months and was for a time in the employ of Dr. Bly, of New Orleans, in his artificial leg factory, as an advertisement for the place. He seems to have had no serious intentions on or thought about the world until near his twentieth year, when he left

New Orleans and cast his lot with Texas and the west.

December 12, 1880, Mr. Barkdull married Rose Caldwell, a daughter of John Caldwell, of Zanesville, Ohio. Mrs. Barkdull met her future husband while on a visit to Fort Worth. The issue of their marriage are: Olive, deceased; Elise, wife of Frank Davis of Fort Worth; Earl, Rose, Charles, Jr., Inez, Laura and Lois, all still with the family circle.

FRANK M. ROGERS, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Medlin Milling Company, one of the leading institutions of this section of the state, was born in Henderson, Texas, and in the place of his nativity was reared and received his early training. When but a boy of twelve years he began clerking in a grocery store in Henderson, thus continuing for about a year or two, when he again entered the school room. On reaching the age of sixteen years he became a salesman in a dry goods store in Henderson, spending six years in that capacity, while for the two subsequent years he was engaged in traveling, and then embarked in the same line of trade for himself in Henderson. It was while conducting his dry goods store there that he became interested in the milling business at Wolfe City, the latter, however, at that time being only a secondary consideration.

The Medlin Mills had been established at Wolfe City by a stock company in 1900, composed of a few business men of the town and farmers, who went into it as a matter of public enterprise with a view of making the town a better grain market and increasing its growth in a business way generally. Like most new industries, however, it underwent some difficulties in getting its business established, so much so that the personnel of the stockholders was almost wholly changed within the first eight months of its existence. At a critical time in the life of the institution Mr. J. H. Blocker and Mr. Rogers became identified with the management of the company, at the same time becoming the owners of the principal part of the stock. These two gentlemen have successfully pushed the business to the front, enjoying a magnificent trade and increasing its capital from time to time. In May, 1904, the capital was increased to two hundred thousand dollars, and the general office moved to Fort Worth. The company owns and operates the White Wolf Mills, at Wolfe City, with a daily capacity of five hundred barrels of flour and meal. The success of the business has been phenomenal, and not only has the capital of the institution grown by leaps and bounds, but the

success of the business has been equally as remarkable. White Wolf flour has a reputation that stands alone as the finished product of the millers' art. The mills have never attempted to cover a wide territory, finding it unnecessary to go outside their immediate section, but such a demand has been created for the products of the institution that in 1904 the management determined on increasing the capacity by the building of a new and entirely separate plant, which is modern in every particular, lending every facility for the economical manipulation and handling of both grain and its products. The capacity of this plant, in addition to that at Wolfe City, will give to the company a daily capacity of twenty-five hundred barrels, finished products, a grain storage capacity of four hundred thousand bushels and warehouse space of over twenty thousand square feet, enabling them to store two hundred carloads of finished products.

As above stated, the success of the company is largely due to Messrs. Blocker and Rogers. When the present stockholders became the owners of the company it was these two gentlemen and their associates who took the bulk of the stock and have successfully conducted it through the troubled waters. Mr. Blocker is the president of the company, while Mr. Rogers is its secretary, treasurer and general manager. His wide experience in a commercial way has ably adapted him for the position he now holds. He has the entire management of the company, ably supported by a board of five directors, and has thrown around him a corps of young men who have assisted largely in the success of the institution. Mr. Rogers maintains his home in Fort Worth. He is a member of the Board of Trade, of the order of Elks and other local organizations, and is a thorough-going and enterprising business man.

He was married twelve years ago, in 1893, to Miss Gladney, and they have two children, James T. and Lillian, both in school.

J. W. BLACKSTOCK, following farming in Clay county, was born in northern Georgia, November 3, 1860, his parents being R. W. and Cornelia (Whitsett) Blackstock, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of North Carolina. His paternal grandfather, William Blackstock, was a planter and miller and was of Irish descent. His entire life was spent in Georgia, where he was widely known and highly respected, his integrity and honor being above reproach. In his family were the following named: James, a noted Baptist minister of Georgia; R. W.; Lafayette; Jasper Lafayette, who came to Texas

and was a teacher, merchant, chorister in his church and a prominent man; Eliza J., the wife of J. Russell, and Mrs. Montgomery.

R. W. Blackstock was reared in the state of his nativity, learned the milling business in connection with his father, and also followed merchandizing. Becoming a soldier of the Confederate army in the Civil War, he sustained a wound in battle. Previous to the war he had been a slave owner and he was a very prominent and influential citizen of his community. In 1870 he removed from Georgia to Arkansas, where he purchased a farm and thereon made his home for thirteen years. He then sold that property and came to Texas, settling at Dodd City, where he lived retired up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1894, when he was seventy-six years of age. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church and he also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. His wife, who died in 1903, at the age of seventy-six years, was a daughter of Moses Whitsett of North Carolina, a well-to-do farmer and influential resident of his community. He died in the old North state and his wife removed to Georgia after dividing her slaves among her children. There she lived retired until her death. The members of the Whitsett family were: Mrs. Jane Harris; Mrs. Cornelia Blackstock; Angeline, deceased; James, who served as captain in the Confederate army; Joseph, who also commanded a company of Confederate troops; and Moses, who served as a private in the Confederate army. By the second marriage of the mother there were two children: Augustus Ray and Henry, who were likewise Confederate soldiers.

Richard W. Blackstock had a family of eleven children: Mary Angeline, the wife of L. Thornton; Mrs. Nancy Turner; Dorinda, who died in childhood; Henry and William, who also passed away in early youth; Augustus, who died at the age of sixteen years; J. W., of this review; Joseph, John and Thomas, all of whom are residents of Texas; and Mrs. Fannie B. Williams.

J. W. Blackstock, born in Georgia, removed with his parents to Arkansas and remained under the parental roof up to the time of his marriage. His education was of a practical character and he was reared to farm life. In 1880 he began operating the homestead farm, which he continued until 1882, when he came to Texas, settling first in Montague county. There he rented land, on which he lived for 5 years, after which he removed to Jones county and again rented a farm for two years. On the expiration of that period he returned



J. W. BLACKSTOCK



to Hunt county, where he spent two years and then again went to Jones county. In September, 1893, he took up his abode in Clay county, where he rented a farm and later purchased an adjoining tract of land, on which he continued until December, 1903. He then sold out and purchased where he now resides, becoming owner of three hundred and eighty-one acres of fine land in the valley of the Big Wichita river. It is beautifully situated and he has erected thereon a commodious residence which stands on a natural building site, so that he is able to command an excellent view of his farm and surrounding country. At the time of his purchase only a portion of the land was under cultivation but he has since made many substantial improvements, has carried on the work of clearing and cultivating the soil and has an excellent farm. He may well be termed a self-made man, for his prosperity has come as the direct result of consecutive effort, indefatigable purpose and strong determination. He is rated with the best farmers of the county and his place is valuable and productive.

Mr. Blackstock was united in marriage to Miss Sallie M. Whitaker, who was born in Tennessee in 1864 and is a daughter of F. M. and Parlie (Graves) Whitaker, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. Her father followed the occupation of farming as a life work and at the time of the Civil War he put aside business and personal considerations in order to become a member of the Confederate army. In 1880 he removed to Arkansas, where he purchased a farm, and two years later he sold out there and came to Texas, settling in Jones county, where he yet resides, being a prominent agriculturist and highly respected citizen of his community. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he and his wife are now enjoying the comforts of life that come as the reward of well directed labor in former years. In their family were the following named: Lewis, a resident farmer of Arkansas, Sallie May, now Mrs. Blackstock; Mrs. Elizabeth Colwell; William, who is engaged in merchandising in New Mexico; Mrs. Maggie Woodson; Mrs. Nelly Howard, and Mrs. Violet Blackburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackstock have had five children, but Curon died at the age of two years, while the second child died in infancy, and Ada also passed away at the age of two years. Edith B., who was born June 29, 1885, and Harry, born August 16, 1888, are at home. Mrs. Blackstock is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Blackstock is a Mason in the Blue lodge. He is

interested in many progressive public measures and has co-operated in various movements which have contributed to the general good. His life stands in exemplification of the fact that industry and careful management constitute the basis of success, for it is by the exercise of these qualities that he has gained a place among the substantial farmers of the county.

SELDON JASPER MILLER. In the subject of this notice we are presented with a descendant of one of the veterans of the Texas Revolution, John Miller and a nephew of Sam Miller, a San Jacinto veteran as well as an Indian fighter of his early day. The state of Alabama gave to the struggling Republic of Texas the Miller brothers, William, Samuel and John, and when Texas independence had been consummated and peace established they settled near the eastern border, where they pursued their favorite vocations, reared families and died, William in Anderson and Samuel in Rusk county. John Miller was a lieutenant in the Texas Revolution. He acquired a headright from Texas, as all veterans did, and the Iron Eye country of Anderson county witnessed his permanent settlement in the Republic he helped to establish. He was a millwright and cabinet workman and the sphere of his usefulness was confined to the region in which he spent his last years. He married in that county, in 1843, Mrs. Eliza Eason, widow of Mills Eason and a daughter of the pioneer, William Adams, from Tennessee. The latter settled in Anderson county and died there, after rearing a family of nine children. There are no descendants of Mills and Eliza Eason, but John Miller and his wife were the parents of John T., who died in the Confederate service in 1861; Amanda D., wife of J. B. Duvall, of Newport, Texas; Seldon J., our subject, and Garrett L., who passed away in Clay county. The father of these children died in 1851. The mother married then John Hassell, who died in Anderson county without children, and Mrs. Hassell then married William Box and died in Anderson county in 1872.

Seldon J. Miller was born in Anderson county, Texas, February 20, 1847, twelve miles east of Palestine. Farm life knew him in boyhood and the primitive facilities for an education prevented anything more than the most meager training in school. In 1863 he entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Louisiana, where he joined Green's Brigade. His company was I of the Seventh Texas Cavalry, Captain Horn and Colonel Huffman. Mr. Miller fought in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill and spent his last year in Arkansas



and Louisiana. He left Kechi hospital for home following Lee's surrender and made his home chiefly in Cherokee county until his settlement in central Texas. In 1864, in Mississippi, his regiment in one battle was pitted against a regiment of colored troops, which, when the fight ended, had been annihilated, all killed but one.

Beginning life as a citizen, Mr. Miller worked for a time for wages in a sawmill and as a carpenter in Palestine. Having accumulated some cash he established himself in the family grocery business in Mustang Mills, Johnson county, and after conducting the store a time he sold it on time and the purchaser finally robbed him of the debt. Being much reduced in resources he began life anew on a farm in Johnson county, and the next year bought a tract of school land in Parker county—Leon county land—and he undertook its reduction and improvement. From 1876 to 1879 he was identified with stock and the farm in Parker county and in 1879 he brought the proceeds of the sale of his farm to Clay county and purchased a place on Ten Mile Prairie, on the Buffalo and Newport road, in the neighborhood of Liberty school house. He was a resident of that community until 1900, when he again sold and moved to his location three miles northeast of Vashiti. His farm of two hundred and forty acres lies in the fertile zone of North Texas and is adjacent to Bowie, and is in the midst of a strong moral and intelligent community. General farming has received his attention and his efforts in Clay county have placed him in material independence.

Mr. Miller married in Johnson county December 3, 1874, Ava L., a daughter of Frank Gunn, a Georgia settler who came to Texas subsequent to the Civil war. Mrs. Miller was born in Butts county, Georgia, August 28, 1857. Mr. Gunn married Martha A. Barnes and died in Hillsboro in February, 1901. They were the parents of: Luc C., wife of J. M. Stillwell, of Hood county, Texas; Joseph W., of Newport, Texas; Emma, wife of James Castleberry, San Angelo; Daniel G., of Bosque county; Ava L. and Zaluta E., who married Samuel Reed, of Hillsboro. Mr. Miller's first wife, whom he married in Cherokee county, was Mary E. Guttry, who died, leaving a daughter, Sarah E., wife of Charles Yeary, of Amarillo. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Miller are: Lulu E., wife of James Standerfer, of Washita county, Oklahoma, with children, John S., Estelle, Leta, Nora and Kittie; John F., the second child, died at eight years; Edwin P., of Clay county, is married to Addie Allen and has a son, Earl E.; William P. and Charles Claude.

WALTER T. MADDOX. No citizen of Fort Worth is more widely known or highly regarded than Walter T. Maddox. He was born in Troop county, Georgia, being a son of Colonel W. A. and Mary A. Mays) Maddox, whose history will be found on other pages of this work. The son Walter was about four years old when taken by his parents to Claiborne parish, Louisiana, being there reared on a plantation, and before reaching his eighteenth year enlisted in the Confederate army as a cavalryman in the Fifth Louisiana Battalion under General Harrison. His services were principally in Louisiana and along the Mississippi river, and during the latter part of the struggle served under the command of General Brint. His squadron was placed north of the Red river on picket and scouting duty, and were the means of cutting off Federal aid to General Banks on his expedition up that river and captured many Union soldiers, also in many other ways assisting in bringing about the defeat of that general's army at the battle of Mansfield.

After a military career of over two years Mr. Maddox returned to his home, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he started west, without any particular objective place, but with a view of finding a new and good country in which to establish a home. He had previously married Miss Sallie Hightower, a native of Georgia, and on the journey he was accompanied by his wife and their only child, Rosa, who is now Mrs. T. L. Brown, of San Antonio, Texas. They had a wagon and hack, with good horses, and were well equipped for the journey. On arriving at Fort Worth, at that time not much more than a frontier settlement, without railroad facilities, Mr. Maddox was at first not favorably impressed with the place, but on being shown about the town by Captain Paddock, who in those days, as he has ever continued to be, was a great "boomer" for the city, and was so enthusiastic in his predictions as to what it was destined to become that Mr. Maddox decided to locate. He accordingly established himself in the livery business, and immediately joined hands with Captain Paddock in booming the town. He prospered in his undertakings, and continued in the livery business until 1880, when he was elected to the office of sheriff, and so faithfully did he perform the duties connected with that official position that he was three times re-elected, being its incumbent for six years.

Mr. Maddox's record as sheriff is one of which he may be justly proud, and constitutes his chief title to fame in the Lone Star state. He assumed the duties of the office at a time when lawlessness had grown to such proportions that criminals

and disreputable characters were but feebly combated, and Fort Worth was almost daily subjected to fights, brawls, murders and many other depredations. But the lawless element soon found that Mr. Maddox was a man of determination, sterling worth and absolutely fearless, with a sole aim of preserving law and order and protecting citizens and their property. Surrounding himself with a picked corps of deputies known for their bravery and devotion to duty, it was not long until Fort Worth was enjoying the peace and quiet of a law-abiding community. Several notable murder and other cases were handled by the sheriff and his force during his term of office, chief among which may be mentioned the Knights of Labor strike, principally among railroad employes, in 1886, the last of Mr. Maddox's regime. This was the occasion of much rioting and public disturbance, and to quell this he swore in a force of two hundred men, among them being many well known residents of the city. At the close of his term of office his official affairs were in such excellent condition that he was enabled to close up all matters with the board of county commissioners in half an hour, leaving a clean and honorable record, for which he was given special credit and commendation by that board in a statement for the press which they prepared on that occasion. Up to that time he was the only man who had served the county as sheriff three terms.

During the year following his retirement from office Mr. Maddox was engaged in the real estate business, after which he became a partner with Mr. Ellison in the furniture trade, with the firm name of Maddox, Ellison & Company. After ten years of continued prosperity as a member of that firm Mr. Maddox sold his interest to his partner and became a member of the furniture firm of Fakes & Company, in which he remained about one year. On the expiration of that period on account of ill health he decided to withdraw therefrom and again take up the real estate business, in which he has ever since been continuously engaged, conducting a general real estate and rental business, with offices in the Wheat building. Some years ago he purchased for his residence the old Joe Brown home, one of the historic places of Fort Worth, and this he remodeled and refurnished, making it an ideal home. He also owns considerable business property in the city, and prior to the depression of 1893, with his brother, Colonel Robert E. Maddox, he was one of its largest taxpayers. Ever since taking up his residence here he has been a generous contributor to all public enterprises designed to promote the city's growth and upbuild-

ing, one of his first benefactions being a liberal contribution to the Texas & Pacific Railroad to locate in Fort Worth. He possesses those qualities which constitutes true citizenship, and whether in public or civil life will serve his fellow men well.

Four children have been added to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Maddox in Texas, namely: Mrs. Emma Covey, Walter T., Jr., Mrs. Eula Billheimer and H. Clyde Maddox. Mr. Maddox is a member of R. E. Lee Camp, U. C. V., in which he holds pleasant relations with his old army comrades of the gray, also of the Masonic order and the First Methodist church.

THEODORE O. WILSON. For eleven years the business of the Fort Worth & Denver Railway Company at Sunset was conducted by the subject of this review. He performed its multifarious duties with a care and patience and loyalty that would have been commended even in his private affairs, and when he resigned his position on October 14, 1904, it was to retire from eighteen years of strenuous life devoted to railroad work. Following a period of rest he was selected to manage the business of the Bank of Sunset and, as its cashier, is identified with the business of his town.

In the pursuit of his calling Mr. Wilson drifted into Texas from Glenwood Springs, Colorado, where he had been in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway as telegraph operator for a year. He took a position as operator for the Denver road in Fort Worth and after two years of service the company sent him to the station at Sunset. He learned telegraphy at Hancock, Missouri, and took service with the Frisco company for four years, leaving their employ at Dixon to engage with the D. & R. G. people at Glenwood Springs.

Mr. Wilson began his westward itinerary as a teacher, starting from his native state and teaching his first school at Newport, Tennessee, two years, and concluding his work as a pedagogue in Pulaski county, Missouri, with another two years' work. He was born in Gilmer county, Georgia, June 10, 1862, a son of a farmer, Barnett Wilson, a native of Cocks county, Tennessee. For his wife Barnett Wilson married Miss Martha Quillian, a daughter of B. B. Quillian. He passed away in Gilmer county, Georgia, in 1889, while his widow still survives and resides in Collinsville, Texas. The issue of their marriage were: W. V. Q., who died in Fairmount, Georgia; Leola K., wife of John Hutchinson, died in Georgia; Theodore O. and Theodotus A., twins, the latter of Collinsville, Texas, and Lawrence, who

died in Cooke county, Texas, in November, 1904. While W. B. Quillian was a farmer in early life he was later, for fourteen years, superintendent of the Georgia Deaf and Dumb Institute and subsequent to this he was agent of the Western Atlantic Railway at Cass, Georgia, and postmaster of that place. Theodore O. Wilson was provided with a liberal education and completed it in Ellijay Seminary, at Ellijay, Georgia. He began his career at the age of nineteen years, when he opened his first school at Newport, Tennessee. His eighteen years of office work was a training preparatory for the work of his present position and when he took charge of it he and his friends had no misgivings as to the result.

The Bank of Sunset is a private bank owned by T. C. Phillips and A. E. Thomas, and was opened for business first in 1904, with Sam Furman as owner and proprietor. It has a capital of \$10,000 and deposits of \$30,000, and is regarded as a safe and conservative institution.

Mr. Wilson was married at Sunset first October 30, 1895, his wife being Miss Birdie Humphrey, a daughter of W. H. Humphrey from Kentucky. Mrs. Wilson died March 9, 1899, leaving a son, Herschel. August 12, 1900, Mr. Wilson married his wife's sister, Miss Eura Humphrey, and has an infant son.

While Mr. Wilson has had no connection with politics, he casts his ballot at elections and on all national issues is in line with the Republican party.

**BENSON LANDRUM.** The gentleman named as the subject of this article is Bowie's leading wholesale and retail feed and grain dealer and has been identified with the Lone Star state since 1868, when his father settled in Falls county, where the remaining years of his youth were passed. In the thirty years of active identity, chiefly with industrial affairs of Texas, his achievements have been such as to mark his career a successful one and today we find him taking a leading part in the domestic commerce of the metropolis of Montague county.

The family of which our subject is a worthy representative is an Alabama one, constructively, but actually from the Palmetto state of South Carolina. Its most remote ancestor accessible, George L. Landrum, grandfather of our subject, was not its American founder, but George L. Landrum was born in South Carolina in 1768, saw some service with the Continentals during the Revolution and fought the English again in the war of 1812. He married and reared a family of sons and daughters, as follows: Amelia, Samuel, who died in Falls county, Texas; George,

who passed away in Kentucky; Frances, of Barber county, Alabama, married Quinny Wood; Rebecca, who became Mrs. William Dickson and died in Austin county, Texas; Richard died in Kentucky; Paulina married John Manley and died in Austin county, Texas, and Benjamin L., who died in Falls county, Texas. The parents of this family left the Palmetto state and became settlers of Barber county, Alabama, where the father plied his trade as a gunsmith and blacksmith and where he and his wife lie buried.

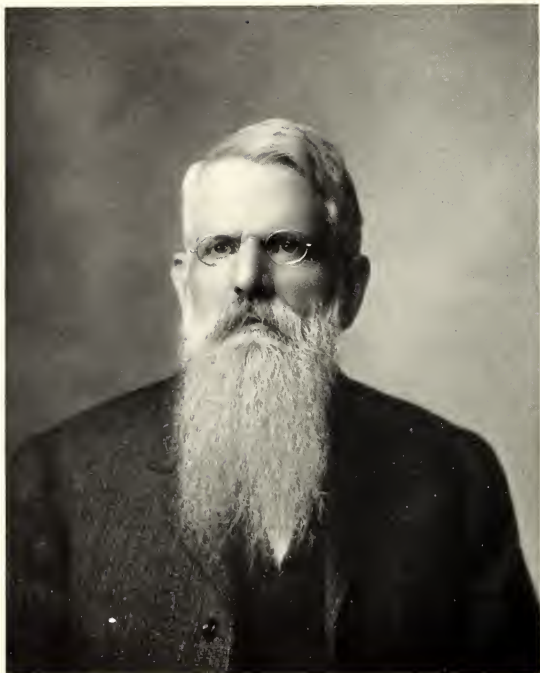
Benjamin L. Landrum, father of Benson of this notice, was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, in 1818, and accompanied his parents, as a child, in their removals to the westward, first into Georgia, and finally into Henry county, Alabama, where he reached maturity and acquired a fair education. He chose the medical profession and prepared himself for his duties in the Philadelphia Medical College, graduating in 1841. He came to Texas and engaged in practice in Montgomery county, where he married, but soon returned to Alabama and practiced in Montgomery county until 1866, when he went to Loundes county, from which point, in 1868, he returned to Texas and identified himself with Falls county four years, then to Madison, then, in 1877, he located at New Ulms, in Austin county, where he remained nine years and then returned to Chilton, Texas, his former and last home.

During the rebellion Dr. Landrum was petitioned to remain with his profession as a citizen and this he was permitted to do, although having a desire to serve the state in the armies of the Confederate government. He was a man with positive opinions and maintained his position on questions at issue against all comers. He was a Democrat, but never sought nor filled office. His first wife was Mrs. Lizzie Page, a daughter of Mr. Park, a farmer of Madison county, Texas. Mrs. Landrum died in Loundes county, Alabama, in 1867, being the mother of: Nettie, deceased wife of Thomas Bentley, of Falls county, Texas; George, of Madison county, Texas; Elmo, of Falls county; Benson, our subject; Elizabeth, wife of Gus Tomlinson, of Falls county; Ella, Mrs. L. Tomlinson, of the same place; Carrie, wife of Jack Pettit, of Madison county, and Joseph, who died in LaSalle county, Texas.

In Austin county, Texas, Dr. Landrum married Miss Ferribe Lee, who survives him and resides in Falls county. The issue of this marriage is Louise, wife of J. J. Jones, and Benjamin, Jr., both of Falls county, Texas.

As Benson Landrum came to maturity he acquired a very good education and he discharged his obligation to his father by remaining a use-





W. L. CATE

ful adjunct to the family home till he was twenty-two years of age. At the opening of his independent career he ran cattle for a Falls county stockman for four years, following which he borrowed \$250 and equipped himself with a team and implements for farming. He rented his father's place, kept bach, and cultivated it seven years. With the profits of this bachelor era he purchased a hundred acres, with which he busied himself for a few years, when he purchased the interests of the heirs in the old home and settled down to farming right. This gave him three hundred and twenty acres and, March 30, 1881, he took a wife to his possessions, where she was truly a "better half" until her death in 1880. In 1894 he sold all but fifty acres of his farm, came to Bowie, and, for nearly a year, was employed in the Waples-Painter lumber yard and in the confectionery business. In 1891 he purchased two hundred and in 1896 three hundred acres at Petrolia, in Clay county, which proved to be oil territory upon development later on. This he farmed until 1904, when he sold one hundred acres at a good price, came back to Bowie and bought out the grain and feed business and property of C. R. Morgan, where he is now conducting a successful business.

Mr. Landrum first married Miss Eugenia Smith, a daughter of Samuel Smith. At her death, February 12, 1889, she was the mother of Nettie E., wife of Herman O. Cunningham, of Petrolia, Texas; Harvey B. and Dora, of Bowie, and Eugene, of Falls county. In November, 1891, Mr. Landrum married Miss Anna Hankins, a daughter of F. G. Hankins, who came to Texas from Arkansas. Roy, Willie, Eva, Bernice and Lewis are the issue of this union.

Unlike his father, Mr. Landrum is a quiet citizen, with strictly business tendencies and with a flood of good-nature oozing from every pore. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a Woodman, and a member of the Missionary Baptist church. His political beliefs are those of the dominant party in his state, but he is without political ambition and the casting of his vote is his share in political affairs.

CHARLES J. MCKENNA, county auditor, who since 1901 has been a resident of Fort Worth, was born in Toledo, Ohio, a son of John and Mary (Sullivan) McKenna. His father was for many years a citizen of Toledo and there his death occurred, while the mother still makes her home in that city.

Charles J. McKenna was reared in Toledo and acquired his education in its public schools. Having a natural ability in mathematical lines he be-

came an expert accountant and among other positions of a responsible nature that he held in his native city was that of assistant city auditor, in which position he served for three years. He came to Fort Worth in 1901 and has since made his home here. For some time he was connected with the Rock Island system as commercial agent, while subsequently he took charge of the book-keeping and accounting of the Rosenbaum Grain Company at Fort Worth, which position he was filling when in the latter part of April, 1905, he was appointed to the position of county auditor of Tarrant county by the board of county commissioners. This is a recently created office, established by enactment of the legislature providing for the auditor in a county having a city of more than twenty-five thousand population. Mr. McKenna's previous experience well equipped him for the office, and has enabled him to systematize and properly conduct the affairs of the position. Everything connected with the office is now working smoothly and his promptness and fidelity are notable features in his official service. A charter member of the local lodge of Elks, he is popular with his brethren of the fraternity and is well known in social and business circles here where his personal traits of character and ability have gained him recognition and secured for him warm and favorable regard.

WILLIAM L. CATE, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service and a resident of Fort Worth, is a native of Bradley county, Tennessee, and a son of Andrew J. and Nancy (Simmons) Cate. The father, who was a farmer and mill owner, was numbered among the early settlers of Bradley county in eastern Tennessee, where he located ere the Indians had left that part of the country, and there he spent the remainder of his life, his wife's death also occurring there about 1885.

William L. Cate spent the days of his boyhood and youth on his father's farm and in the sawmill, usually spending the winter months in the latter, while his summers were devoted to farm labor. He received a good education as far as the facilities of those days afforded, and in his young manhood began teaching school, being thus engaged in McMinn county when the Civil War was inaugurated. The family were Unionists, bitterly opposed to secession, and were naturally drawn into the strife which that section of the country had to undergo on account of the contending sentiments of its citizens, often neighbors and even families being divided on the great question. Mr. Cate went to Kentucky to enlist in the Union army, joining

Company A of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, in October, 1862, which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland. His service was of the trying and hazardous sort which most of the Tennessee and Kentucky cavalymen underwent during the war, extending to nearly all the states of the south, and in the winter of 1864 they were sent on what is known as the General Smith expedition to Mississippi, while in June and July of the same year they went on a similar trip into Alabama, under General Rousseau. Mr. Cate went with the cavalry to Georgia, under General McCook, where he was engaged in the fighting near Atlanta, was captured and taken as a prisoner of war to Charleston, South Carolina, but was released after two months of incarceration and joined his regiment at Nashville, thence being taken to Louisville and remounted, and returned to Nashville just in time to march to Franklin, Tennessee, to take part in that battle, one of the most sanguine of the war, waged on both sides by experienced, seasoned and determined soldiers. At the battle of Nashville, following, he was at the extreme left, and thus did not get into the thickest of the fight. Pursuing Hood to the Tennessee river, Mr. Cate was engaged in numerous minor skirmishes, and after that campaign his regiment was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, going to Vicksburg, New Orleans and thence across the bay to Mobile, joining the expedition against Forts Spanish and Blakely, the destruction of which preceded the taking of Mobile proper. They then campaigned across the country to Baton Rouge, and after the close of the war returned to Nashville, Mr. Cate being mustered out of service at Edgefield, across the river from that city, July 11, 1865. Mr. Cate enlisted as a private in an organized company, was soon promoted to orderly sergeant and later to first lieutenant and captain, each promotion following an arduous campaign. His company was complimented on the battlefield at Sugar Creek, Alabama, December 26, 1864, by the brigade commander for the gallant stand made in resisting the charge of Hood's retreating army. His army record is one of which he may be justly proud, for it is the record of a brave soldier, faithful to the least as well as to the greatest of his duties, prompt, reliable and self-sacrificing.

When peace had been restored Mr. Cate quietly took up the ordinary duties of life in his old home in Bradley county, farming and teaching school. He remained there about twelve years, being most of the time engaged in teaching in Chatata Seminary. In 1880 he entered the government railway mail service, beginning at the

bottom of the ladder' in the classification of "helper," on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, running between those two cities. He soon became a regular man on the route, and was later transferred to the run between St. Louis and Texarkana, in the Iron Mountain Railroad, while subsequently, in 1888, he was promoted to district chief clerk at Little Rock. From the beginning of his life in the mail service the fast mail was his especial hobby, and after becoming chief clerk he urged this with all his energy. The first regular fast mail on the Iron Mountain was established about 1893. Mr. Cate remained at Little Rock in the position of chief clerk about six years, his jurisdiction being a part of the Eleventh Division, extending over Arkansas and on the Iron Mountain into St. Louis. He was then transferred to St. Louis as chief clerk of the St. Louis & Texarkana Railway postoffice and other Eleventh Division interests. Remaining in that position about three years, he was then promoted to assistant superintendent of the Eleventh Division and assigned to duty at Fort Worth, which city has ever since been his home. The office of the Eleventh Division at Fort Worth has jurisdiction over Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Western Louisiana and Texas.

Mr. Cate married Elizabeth Julian, and they have four children,—Clifford J., Roscoe S., Anna Lea and Rose E. In his fraternal relations Mr. Cate is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Honor. He is widely known among the men on this division of the railway mail service, and has many friends among them and also among the people of Fort Worth.

**WILLIAM HENRY MYERS.** We introduce as the subject of this article one of the middle-era cowmen of Texas, whose passing from a tenderfoot and a habitue of the range to a solid ranchman, with a permanent abiding place, and widely known as a breeder of and dealer in high-grade cattle, is here recorded. His advent to the state and his identity with the range date from a dozen years after the close of the Civil war and while the conditions and the methods then in vogue were very similar to those of ten years before, the beginning of a revolution in the great grazing industry was on and William H. Myers' appearance on the scene was in ample time to participate in it.

Mr. Myers was no novice in the cattle business when he threw his first lasso on the Texas plains, then the common name for all of frontier Texas, for his youth and early manhood had been passed on stock farms in the Blue Ridge

mountains, where his father was engaged largely in the cattle business. Rockingham county, Virginia, was his native place, and his birth occurred in November, 1853. His was an old-settled family in the valley of the Shenandoah. Rudolph Myers, his father, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1821, and his father and brothers were the founders of the family in the Old Dominion state. The grandfather was from Pennsylvania and the pure blood of the German race coursed through his veins.

Rudolph Myers was widely known as a large farmer and stockman in his county of Rockingham, and during the war he was connected with the military establishment of the Confederacy for a time. He married Eveline Cromer, a daughter of Joseph Cromer, a slave owner and a farmer and stockman of Rockingham county, where he was also reared. Rudolph Myers died in 1896 and his wife passed away in 1900 at seventy years of age. Of their issue, Joseph G. Myers is county surveyor of Rockingham county; William H., our subject; St. Andrew, of the old home county; Samantha, who married R. H. Dudley, of Augusta county, and Robert E. Lee, a cattle dealer of the latter county.

William H. Myers received his education in the schools common to the times in his rural surroundings and his interests in business matters were identical with those of his father until past his twenty-first year. Desiring larger opportunities for the exercise of his talents in his chosen field than the old state offered, he sought Texas, landed at Fort Worth in 1878 and secured work with Frank Goodin on the Little Wichita river in Clay county. When Belcher and Easley bought out Goodin they inherited young Myers as a part of the paraphernalia of the ranch. Next we find him working for the Ikards by the month, looking after their cattle and at the same time keeping an eye on his own small herd. Eight years after his advent to the state he was the lessee of a ranch on Duer creek and the beginning of his independent career was on.

In his career as a cowboy Mr. Myers was not long numbered among the tenderfeet. He soon learned to cinch and pack a pony and sat his saddle as firmly as a barnacle on a boat hull. Time nor distance made no difference with him on the "round-up," and when he rolled up in his blankets to sleep it mattered little whether it was in a cabin or in the open air. Out in the rain and the sleet and the snow, amongst the wild-eyed longhorns gathering mavericks, and in a country infested with beasts of prey, he plied his vocation, looking oftener on the humorous side of life, and all the time laying the foundation for his own

entry into the arena as an embryonic cattle king.

In 1888 Mr. Myers began the purchase of land, buying three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five acres three miles south of Blue Grove, and this he fenced and cross-fenced, put on his ranch buildings and established himself in his permanent home. His tract cost him from \$3 to \$7.30 an acre, and he soon started his ranch as a breeding farm, handling Short Horn cattle. These he raised and dealt in till 1897, when he substituted the White Faces, heading his herd with "Jeffries," No. 2150, "Buckeye" and "Colonel," northern bred animals. He has a small herd of registered Herefords and his home ranch is devoted exclusively to the promotion of this industry, while his upper ranch, embracing some fifteen hundred acres, near Henrietta, furnishes pasture and feeding ground for his beef cattle.

From 1896 to 1901 he was a member of the firm of Myers, Nutter & Neville, having extensive ranching interests between Blue Grove and Henrietta and handling a large amount of beef and other cattle. Since selling his interest to his partners he has confined himself to his individual matters and, as the proprietor of the Blue Grove Hereford Stock Farm, he is reckoned one of the successful "cowmen" of his county.

Myers' ranch is widely and popularly known for its hospitality and good cheer. Its bachelor quarters are presided over by a genuine Virginia gentleman, inured to all the environments of a frontier life, yet happy at the prospect of being able to serve and provide for the welfare of friends away from home. In sympathy with the unfortunate, charitable to those at fault and loyal to his multitude of friends, "Billy" Myers is an honored representative of the ranchers' brotherhood.

THOMAS GRAY WORLEY. Widely known in the druggists' sundries and general drug business of Montague county and the oldest established business of the character in Bowie is that presided over by Thomas G. Worley of this review, whose business life has been passed within the limits of the county which he honors and whose success has been measured by the steady and upward trend of a quarter of a century of active, conservative business life.

Since 1883 the drug trade of Bowie has known Mr. Worley, at which time he came here from Montague without a cash capital, and with no property save a home in Montague town worth \$500, and arranged to take a half interest in a \$2,600 stock of drugs and sundries owned by White, Bivens & Company, then doing business at the foot of Mason street. His experience at the be-



ginning of this venture embraced two years as a grocery clerk in Montague, but this only served him as a means of forming acquaintance and he was wholly without knowledge pertaining to the important business in which he was about to embark.

With the assurance that one familiar with the stock and proficient in the business would remain with the store for a time, and while he himself was becoming able to conduct the business, Mr. Worley made the trade and took his place behind the counter. Before the lapse of two weeks he was left without his experienced clerk and, although barely able to tiptoe and touch bottom, as it were, he kept a steady head, surmounted every difficulty and mastered his stock without any embarrassing consequences to the public.

At the end of a year J. S. Smith purchased the other half interest in the White, Bivens & Company, and the firm of Worley & Smith existed for two years, when Mr. Smith sold and Mr. Foreman came in, and the firm of Worley & Foreman continued in business till 1889, when the junior partner sold to the senior, and since then Thomas G. Worley has been in business alone.

Mr. Worley's prosperity and growth in Bowie has warranted his expansion in realty lines and he has substantially aided in Bowie's development by building him a commodious home on Mason street and shown his abiding faith in the town by purchasing other residence property here and a half interest in a business house on Smythe street.

In 1877 our subject came into Montague county and took up his residence in Montague. It was during the closing scenes of his youth and his individual efforts promised all that contained anything substantial for him. His education was somewhat hampered and meager, yet sufficient for use as a teacher, and to this vocation he applied himself for one or two terms of country school. He was recognized, in the early years of his majority, by political leaders, and was named for and elected constable of Precinct No. 1 of Montague county. Following this he spent about eighteen months as helper in a livery barn in Montague, and then the grocery store, and out of it all some substantial accumulations had resulted.

Mr. Worley came to Texas from Hardin county, Tennessee, where his birth occurred January 17, 1857. Michael Worley, his father, was a farmer and, prior to the war, owned a few slaves and was born in Tennessee in 1794. He was twice married and in his first family of children were: John V., of Hardin county; Mrs. Margaret Williams, who died in Arkansas; Mrs. Lucin-

da Nichols, who passed away in Tennessee; Mrs. Louisa Brisco, who died in the home state; Mrs. Lydia Richardson, who left a family at her death in Tennessee, and Martin Worley, who died in the army during the Civil war. For his second wife Michael Worley married Livina Bost, who passed away in Montague county in 1884. Her children were: Charles P., who left a family at his death in Montague county in 1894; Abraham J., a Montague county farmer; Peter P., likewise a farmer here, and Thomas G., our subject.

In Montague county, February 17, 1886, Mr. Worley of this review married Miss Mattie Stallings, a daughter of J. W. Stallings, who came to Texas in 1875 from Coffey county, Alabama. Mrs. Stallings was Miss Parker before her marriage, and she was the mother of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Worley's children are: Earnest Lee, James Andrew, John D., Lawrence Charles, Olympia, Arthur and Alton B. Parker.

Mr. Worley is without honors gained from politics, but as a citizen he has rendered public service to his town. He served six years on the city council, helped provide some of the substantial educational facilities of the city school houses and the like, and was a member of the committee on water works, which public utility was provided during his official term. From 1898 to 1902 he was city recorder, where his efficiency was shown in a clerical capacity.

JOHN ALFRED MARTIN, who has been a resident of Tarrant county since 1877 and for a number of years was known to the business world as proprietor of a hotel at Arlington and in Fort Worth, is now serving his second term as clerk of the district court at Fort Worth and is one of the most popular and efficient of the county officials.

Mr. Martin has passed through a varied and active career. He was born on Boone's creek, near Jonesboro, Washington county, Tennessee, in 1842, a son of Dr. Alfred and Sallie (Hunt) Martin, both of old and well known families in that part of the state. His father was an old-timer and prominent in the affairs of Washington county, which was one of the earliest settled portions of Tennessee and the scene of a part of the life of Daniel Boone. Besides being a physician he was a member of the state legislature, and later of the state senate. He died at the old home in Washington county in 1883, age eighty-two years. The mother, also a native of Tennessee, was a daughter of Major Samuel Hunt, one of the first sheriffs in his part of the

state. She died on October 8, 1861, aged fifty-three years.

Mr. Martin's mother died while he was serving his country in the war. Though reared on a farm, he passed his young days in a home of comfortable affluence and with surroundings of culture and refinement. He received most of his education at Boone's Creek Institute. He was on the verge of young manhood when the Civil war came on, and early in 1861 he enlisted for Confederate service in the Twenty-ninth Tennessee Regiment, Company G, which was one of the first companies organized in that part of the state. He served under several of the prominent Confederate leaders, including Bragg, Beauregard, Joe Johnston and Hood. Beginning with the battle of Wilson's Creek, he took part in several of the great campaigns of the war; was in the campaign through Georgia, fought at Dalton, at Atlanta, thence went to Jonesboro and participated in the engagement there; from there accompanied Hood to Nashville, and in the battle of Franklin Mr. Martin was wounded twice, so that he was completely disabled for further service. This brief outline of his army life shows that he participated in the most important movements of the Confederate armies of the west and south. Beginning as a private, at the time he received his honorable discharge on account of his wounds he was adjutant of his regiment. He had three brothers in the army who spent much of their time in Federal prisons, and one of them, Captain Jerome N. Martin, commanded his company at the battle of Franklin.

After his army career Mr. Martin remained at home about three years, and during that time was married to Miss Mattie A. Brown. He then went to Christianburg, Virginia, where he lived seven years. In 1877 he came to Tarrant county, Texas, and has made his home in this county ever since. Both at Fort Worth and in Arlington he was in the hotel business, conducting a hotel in the latter place about seven years. He has also had considerable and successful experience in farming in this county, having a place south of Fort Worth. A man of recognized worth and of very popular standing among all his fellow citizens, in November, 1902, he was elected to the office of clerk of the district court of Tarrant county, and in 1904 received a re-election without opposition. The district court of this county is divided into two branches, the seventeenth and the forty-eighth judicial districts, so that the business of the clerk's office is very heavy.

Mr. Martin is well known in fraternal circles, being affiliated with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men; and is a member of Lee Camp of the Confederate Veterans. Eight children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Martin. One daughter, Mattie A., is deceased, and the others are: Flora, Mrs. Lallah R. Rollins, John A., Jr., Mary L., Horace H., Walter, Hortense.

HON. HENRY P. BROWN of Cleburne, whose reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor and whose high standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability, has since 1886 practiced in Cleburne and in 1902 formed his present partnership with W. H. Bledsoe under the firm style of Brown & Bledsoe. Mr. Brown is a native of Alabama, his birth having occurred in Marion on the 15th of March, 1857, his parents being W. R. and Mary (Parish) Brown. The father, now deceased, was a native of Virginia and throughout an active business career engaged in banking. His wife, who has also passed away, was born in North Carolina.

Mr. Brown of this review was reared and educated in his native city and after acquiring his preliminary education he continued his studies in Howard College. He began preparation for the profession under the direction of Mr. Pettus, now United States senator, at Marion, while his brother, Hon. Charles G. Brown, ex-attorney general of Alabama, also acted as his preceptor. Mr. Brown was licensed to practice at Marion, where he remained as an active member of the profession until 1886, when he removed to Cleburne and has since been identified with the legal fraternity here. Distinguished honors have come to him in connection with his chosen calling. He served as assistant attorney general of Texas under Hon. M. M. Crane, now a prominent member of the Dallas bar, filling the position for about a year, when he resigned to assume the private practice of law at Cleburne. Here he was first associated with D. T. Bledsoe, one of the original members of the Cleburne bar, and later was a partner of Judge W. F. Ramsey, under the firm style of Ramsey & Brown. His next partner was Colonel J. F. Henry, and in 1902 he entered into his present relationship with W. H. Bledsoe under the style of Brown & Bledsoe. This is a strong legal firm, having a large general law business that connects them with much of the important litigation tried in the state and federal courts of Texas.

On the 9th of November, 1881, at New Orleans, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Annie G. Lockett, a granddaughter of A. B. Moore, the war governor of Alabama, and they now have a daughter, Miss Bennie Brown.

Mr. Brown is prominent in the ranks of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, in which he has been accorded high official preferment. He is now past grand chancellor of the grand lodge of Texas and is the supreme representative. He has also gained a wide acquaintance in political circles and his oratorical ability has made him a popular public speaker throughout Texas. He has done much campaign work in support of the Democracy and was one of the noted speakers in the celebrated campaign for governorship between Clark and Hogg. His attention, however, has been chiefly concentrated upon his law practice, which has now assumed extensive proportions. His careful preparation of cases is supplemented by a power of argument and forceful presentation of his points in the court room, so that he never fails to impress court or jury and seldom fails to gain the verdict desired. His scholarly attainments and genuine worth have gained him the friendship of many of the most prominent citizens of the state and he is accorded a position of leadership in fraternal, political and legal circles.

BARNEY G. GIBSON, one of the leading farmers of Montague county, Texas, was born in Meigs county, East Tennessee, October 4, 1855, son of Randall and Sarah (Brady) Gibson, both natives of Tennessee and members of representative families of that state.

Farrell Brady, Mr. Gibson's maternal grandfather, was a pioneer settler of Tennessee; owned a large plantation and many slaves; was a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church, and a highly respected citizen. He died in Tennessee at the ripe age of eighty-five years. In his family were the following children, namely: Sarah, Polly, Betty, Polk, Sellers, Smith and Charles. Randall Gibson, after his marriage to Sarah Brady, settled on a Tennessee farm, where he prospered until the war of the rebellion interrupted the various industries of the country, especially farming on the border states. Both armies foraged from him, devastated his farm and left him financially ruined. While a southern man and a sympathizer with the southern cause, he did not on account of age, take an active part in the war, but two of his sons, James and Charles, served all through the struggle as Confederate soldiers. After the

war he continued to reside on his farm and tried to replenish his wasted fortunes and he remained there until 1881, when, his children all gone, he sold out and came to Texas, locating in Fannin county, where he bought a tract of land and for a few years carried on farming operations extensively. Here he died in 1891. Of his children, we record that James died in Arkansas; Charles died in Fannin county, Texas; Lizzie is the wife of a Mr. Asbury; Farrell is a resident of Gibson county, Texas; Smith died in Tennessee; Hiram lives in the state of Washington; Mary is the wife of C. Hackleman; and the youngest, Barney G., is the direct subject of this review.

Barney G. Gibson spent his first sixteen years on his father's farm in Tennessee. Then in 1871 he came to Texas, stopping first in Fannin county, where he secured employment as a farm hand, and was thus occupied for six years. In 1877 he married and settled on a rented farm. Five years later he came to Montague county. Here he bought a small farm on which he lived eleven years, then sold it and bought the six hundred acres of land on which he has since lived. To the few improvements that had been made here at the time of his purchase, Mr. Gibson has added until he now has a valuable, well-improved farm. He has built a commodious residence, has two tenant houses and other good farm buildings, and has two hundred acres of his land under cultivation, the rest being used for stock purposes. He also has a fine orchard.

Like his father before him, Mr. Gibson is a Democrat, and has never sought or filled public office, preferring to give his time and attention to his own private affairs. He and his family are members of the Missionary Baptist church, in which he is a deacon.

Mrs. Gibson was before her marriage Miss Margaret Wriston. She was born in Kentucky, daughter of Reuben and Venetta Wriston, both natives of Kentucky, who came with their family to Texas at an early day and located in Tarrant county, whence they subsequently moved to Fannin county. In each of these counties Mr. Wriston improved a farm, and on the latter one he died. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Their children, five in number, are as follows: Clay, Mrs. Jane Bell, Mrs. Emaline Chidix, Lewis and Mrs. Margaret Gibson. Barney G. and Margaret Gibson have six children: Charles; Josephine, wife of J. Eller; Ladora, wife of J. Ashford; Hattie, wife of O. Hutchison, and Minnie and Effa, at home.





JAMES M. SMALL

REV. JAMES M. SMALL. A life of activity, such as has been experienced by the subject of this review, it is rarely our privilege to record. Rich in deeds which win humanity for the Kingdom, and pregnant with events whose rehearsal would find interest at every fireside, its evening is passing in a clear sky and a glowing sunset and night will mark the splendid closing of a life whose longevity is rarely equaled and seldom surpassed. Eighty-seven years marks the last milestone of his onward journey, and fifty-three years marks the period of his life's labor in the ministry. In the quiet retreat of his comfortable and modest home his retirement is surrounded by his books, by the blessings of prosperity and health and the influences of a united household.

James M. Small was born at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, Virginia, May 25, 1818. His father, William Small, was a merchant tailor, who also had some interests in agriculture, was born a few years subsequent to the close of the American Revolution and was a native of the state of Virginia. During the war of 1812 he was captain of a company stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, and helped to prevent the capture of that place by the British on one occasion. His father was a wagon-master in the Continental army during the Revolution, while a brother of his father, a Tory, was a colonel in the English army. The family are of Scotch-Irish origin and are, according to residence and service indications, entitled to all the honors due original and patriotic Americans.

William Small was prominent in Free Masonry. His home in Virginia was along the Potomac river and in the forepart of the nineteenth century the Masons of the state held convocations at points along the river annually, at which much important degree and other work was done. He was an attendant upon these meetings, was prominent in their councils and filled the post of grand marshal, on which occasions he wore a sword—a Damascus blade—presented to the lodge by a relative of General Washington, along with a Masonic apron of sheepskin, which paraphernalia was presented to Washington by the Czar of Russia just after American independence had been won. Both being Masons, the Czar desired to express his high regard for America's greatest citizen and soldier and accomplished his purpose in the six-word inscription on the blade, "From the oldest to the greatest."

About 1831, William Small left his native state and brought his family westward, and for some years, lived about over Southwestern Ohio,

but before the Civil War he located in Lincoln, Illinois, where he died some time in the latter sixties. His wife, who was Elizabeth Kooontz, passed away in Virginia, being the mother of Mary A., wife of Dr. John Rush, died in Royalton, Ohio; Hettie died in Lincoln, Illinois, as Mrs. Daniel Jackson; Elizabeth, who died at Lincoln, Ill., was Mrs. Dr. A. Cook; and James M., of this record.

The coming to manhood of our subject occurred in Virginia and Ohio and his education was acquired in those states and in Tennessee. Viney Grove Academy, near Fayetteville, Tennessee, rounded out his life as a college student, to which place he went intending to prepare for the law. While in school a spiritual conversion visited him and he felt a call to the gospel instead, and all idea of the law was abandoned. He engaged in teaching school as a livelihood in Tennessee and did his first religious work there.

In the spring of 1849 a select company was formed from four counties, numbering thirty-six young men, to emigrate from the east to the west. The gold fields of California was their destination and their train of wagons was supplied with about every appliance needed in the trades or professions in that new Eldorado of the west. The company elected Colonel Ferguson captain and took the southern route, going from Memphis to Fort Smith by boat and thence struck boldly into the wilderness to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Striking the Rio Grande river they followed it down to Cook's trail and, at Mr. Small's suggestion, rafted down the Gila river with their heaviest supplies to its crossing and on to their destination. The trip down the Gila was made for the purpose of lightening the loads on the teams and the rafts were laden with medicine—for which the government had offered them \$1,000, at Santa Fe—with blacksmith's tools and other bulky and heavy articles, being a complete outfit for the wilderness. While Mr. Small proposed to undertake this journey alone, seven others finally joined him and so long as the river remained narrow and swift they made good time and without incident. When the mountainous country had been passed and the valley land appeared the river grew shallow and sandbars impeded the progress of the navigators so much that they decided to make a lighter raft, load it lightly, and one desperate fellow took charge of it and started on, declaring he would neither ask nor give help. Several of the others decided to meet the wagons below on foot while Mr. Small threw away some of his load and continued his journey down stream. The man on the light raft grounded so often on sandbars that he abandoned

his raft and its load and, footsore and weary, he reached the wagon crossing on the river on time, while our subject, finding a note tied to an overhanging tree, from the captain, telling him to abandon everything and come to the crossing by a certain day, obeyed, and thus ended the journey down the Gila and thus, much reduced, the company continued and finally completed its tramp to the Pacific.

His first efforts in California were directed in mining. A company was formed, of which Mr. Small was treasurer, for the purpose of turning the Macalomy river, whose bed proved to be rich in gold, but toward fall of 1850 Mr. Small abandoned his mining project, located in Napa City, near San Francisco, and began his career, regularly, in the ministry. He was the first preacher to visit that place and he talked to its inhabitants in the dining-room of a boarding house until better accommodations could be provided. He organized the first Sabbath school, furnished testaments and made seats for the room, filled all the offices from janitor to minister, himself. He started the organization of the first Masonic lodge and rented a two-story box house, the first floor of which was used for a church and school-room and the upper floor for a lodge room. He taught the public school of the place for two years and while carrying on his church and pastoral work, at the same time found it necessary to make long journeys at night that it might not interfere with his educational work. The church which he organized became the first Cumberland Presbyterian church of Napa City and with it and with the surrounding country in Sonoma county he was identified, as a minister, until 1872, when he removed to Texas.

In the autumn of 1873 Rev. Small became the pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Fort Worth, but resigned the following year and for the succeeding eight years gave his time to various places in Central Texas where Cumberland Presbyterian congregations were without pastors. In 1882, he came to Montague county and was, for four years, situated on his farm some four and a half miles from Bowie, engaging the while in his favorite calling wherever the opportunity presented. In 1868, his voice failing him, he preached his last sermon and his quiet residence in the city of Bowie has since followed.

In 1856 Rev. Small was first married in Sonoma county, California, his wife being Miss Martha Thompson, a daughter of John B. Thompson from Missouri. In 1859 his wife died and in January, 1862, he married Frances

J., a daughter of Allen Hightower, from Jackson county, Missouri, where Mrs. Small was born May 26, 1834. William T. Small, a son by his first wife, is Rev. Small's only child. He was born in Sonoma county, California, February 28, 1859, and was reared there and in Texas. His education was obtained in Mansfield and Bryan, Texas, in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, and he finished it in the State University of Missouri.

The first year of his business career William T. Small devoted to the drug business, but on abandoning this he engaged in teaching school and followed it several years. He finally settled down to the farm near Queen's Peak, in Montague county, where he has achieved his ambition as a successful stock-farmer. He owns several farms, aggregating some nine hundred and fifty acres, and is numbered among the substantial men of the county. He was married in Boone county, Missouri, in 1883, to Miss Marietta, a daughter of Judge Angell, and a son, James M., was born of this union.

Rev. Small became a Mason in 1845 and has taken all the ancient degrees, blue lodge, chapter and council. During active life he manifested much enthusiasm in the ancient craft and the spirit of its founder has animated him in the fulfillment of the noble purposes of the order.

ALONZO L. MALONE. Education in Texas is rapidly approaching the zenith of its perfection. The unequaled school fund of the state has inspired a development which has been rapid and permanent, and under the guidance and direction of tried and true school men the friction of old is fast disappearing from its machinery and the efficiency of instruction brings to the system a completeness and a harmony necessary for a high rank among the educational establishments of her sister commonwealths.

Each successful superintendent has been an efficient unit in the achievement of such substantial results for our common, or public school system and his work in the grades is reflected by the mirror of grand results, distinctly, yet in harmonious blending with every other block of the beautiful mosaic. He is one of the architects of the structure while his teachers are the mechanics who fashion it and bring it out a beautiful and attractive edifice. As a prominent factor in the growth of the public school system of the state Bowie's superintendent has been engaged for many years. In the school room, in the county normal and in the teachers' associations his voice has been heard in appeal for practical education, for efficient instruction and

for the development of character along with the training of the mind. In the several places where he has had charge his tenure of office has been ample guaranty of the efficiency of his administration, and in association with his fellow-teachers they have been pleased to honor Professor Malone with their friendship and confidence.

Alonzo L. Malone is a Tennessean by birth. October 29, 1860, was his natal day and the city of Alexandria, in DeKalb county, the place. His father, a farmer and stockman, was Jackson Malone, and his paternal grandsire was William Malone. The latter established the family near Alexandria in 1797, on what is still the family homestead, and upon which he died in 1870 at eighty-six years of age. He was simply a plain farmer, of North Carolina birth, and his wife was a member of the Whitley family. Their five children, all of whom reared families, were: Yancey, who was killed in battle as a Confederate soldier; David, who died near Alexandria, Tennessee; Carroll, who came to Texas before the war and died here; Rebecca, resides in DeKalb county, Tennessee; and Jackson, our subject's father.

Jackson Malone was born at Alexandria, Tennessee, February 24, 1822, passed his life as a farmer, served in the Confederate army and now resides at Alexandria. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of William Christian, who bore him children, as follows: William, of Alexandria, Tennessee, as are all the others, save our subject; Prof. A. L. of this notice; Samuel; Eliza, wife of J. W. Sandlin; Dr. Stanton Malone, who died in 1891; and Oscar, the youngest.

Alonzo L. Malone started his education in the public school of Alexandria, where he later took the B. S. degree in the Normal college. He took the A. B. degree in the Pure Fountain college and after he had entered on his work as an educator in Texas he was honored with the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D., by the National Normal University, of Lebanon, Ohio.

Professor Malone became a teacher before his education was finished, his early experiences being in country school work. His evident ability as a school man commended itself to his fellow townsmen and he was elected county superintendent of DeKalb county, and served two years. His last work in that state was at Temperance Hall, following which he came to Texas.

In the Lone Star state he became superintendent, or principal, of an independent normal school at Deport, and filled the position four years, being two years on the board of county examiners. He then became city superintendent

of schools at Ladonia, where he remained ten years, serving eight years as a member of the teachers' examining board of Lamar county. From Ladonia he went to Caldwell, where he was in charge of the schools three years and also served on the Burleson county board of examiners during that period. In 1900 he was president of the state board of examiners and he is now president of the Northwest Texas Teachers' Association. On leaving Caldwell Mr. Malone went to Durant, Indian Territory, for a year and, in 1904, took charge of the public schools of Bowie.

In addition to his work in the school room he has conducted summer normals at Wolfe City, Leonard, Bonham, Ladonia and Cameron, Texas, and has served on the faculty of summer normals in other counties. He is a gentleman of progressive and advanced ideas, a strong instructor and liberal toward the expanding tendencies and innovations of the times.

February 13, 1890, Professor Malone and Miss Rosa Holt were married in Deport, Texas. Mrs. Malone is a daughter of John and Nancy (Dozier) Holt who came to the state from Missouri. Mrs. Malone was born in Lamar county, Texas, January 25, 1871, and had a sister, Mollie, who married J. E. Wilson and died in 1901. She had a brother, N. L., practicing medicine in Lake Charles, Louisiana, and another brother, Ollie, of Lamar county.

The issue of the marriage of Professor and Mrs. Malone are: A. Grady, Pauline and Edna Hazel. In fraternal work Professor Malone has taken the chapter degree in Masonry, is an Odd Fellow, a Pythian Knight and a Woodman. He is active in Christian work, is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and a deacon of the Bowie congregation.

WILLIAM L. SWEET, one of the most popular and best known citizens of Fort Worth and Tarrant county, is now serving his second term as county assessor, an office which he has honored by his conspicuous usefulness in the management of all its departments. He has spent all his life in this state, having been born at Prairie Point (now Rhome), Wise county, August 11, 1858. His parents were N. L. and Amanda (Tolbert) Sweet. His father, a native of New York state, accompanied his parents to Pike county, Illinois, where he was reared, and in 1852 he came with his family to Wise county, Texas, being one of the first settlers of that county, where he lived on a farm until his death, in 1871, at the age of forty-eight years. As a pioneer he confronted the hardships of life in



a new country, and with his neighbors was compelled to suffer many losses consequent upon the Indian raids so frequent in Wise county and vicinity for many years after his settlement there. He is a well remembered figure among the old-timers of Wise county. His father was forty-eight years of age when he died. Mr. Sweet's mother, who was born in Pike county, Missouri, died in Tarrant county in 1882, aged sixty-five years.

The first twenty years of his life Mr. Sweet spent at home, gaining his early education and working on the home farm. He learned the barber trade, and becoming proficient in this, for twenty years he had the leading barber business in Arlington, Tarrant county. His personal popularity brought him a large custom and likewise enlarged his acquaintance to such an extent that in time he became a natural choice for public office. In 1902 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of assessor, was elected, and in 1904 was re-elected. His administration of the affairs of an office that required considerable skill and business ability has been first-class and satisfactory in every respect, denoting a thorough grasp of the situation so far as the taxable value of the property in Fort Worth and Tarrant county is concerned. When he entered upon his official duties the value of property returned for assessment in the county was twenty-two millions, and he has increased this to over thirty-six million dollars.

Though he has built a nice residence property in Fort Worth, Mr. Sweet still retains his residence and citizenship in Arlington, from which town he was elected to office. He has been a member of the Methodist church at Arlington for twenty years, and fraternally has affiliations with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Sweet was married at Arlington to Miss Laura J. Noah, who was born in the state of Tennessee. They have seven children: Edwin T., Robert N., Mamie S., Laura V., James W. Swayne, Noah Jackson and William L., Jr., all at home. Mr. Sweet will soon complete his public duties and thenceforth will devote his time more to home duties, as his home is more dear to him than anything else. All the children are in school with the exception of Noah Jackson and William L., Jr.

DAVID T. HERRING. The enterprise and prosperity of a community does not depend upon its institutions or its machinery of government but upon the enterprise, ambition and endeavor of

its citizens, and the real founders and promoters of city, state and nation are those who are faithful in the performance of every duty that devolves upon them and who are continually watchful of opportunities which they utilize for the public good as well as for individual accomplishment. A worthy representative of this class of men is David T. Herring, prominently identified with the business life of Nocona and also with its public interests, serving as mayor and justice of the peace. He is a dealer in grain, conducts a feed store, a livery stable and a wagon yard.

A native of Arkansas, Mr. Herring was born in Drew county, December 14, 1853. He was reared to farm life, his labors in the fields being alternated with attendance at the common schools. His parents were William C. and Caroline (Richie) Herring, who were married in Alabama, of which state the mother was a native. The father, however, was born in North Carolina and was a son of Enoch Herring, also a native of that state. The last named removed to Arkansas in 1838 and was a popular plantation overseer there. He had a wide and favorable acquaintance, his many good qualities making him highly respected, and he died in Arkansas at the ripe old age of ninety-six years, passing away prior to the Civil war. In his family were two sons, William C. and John, and three daughters.

William C. Herring, was reared in the state of his nativity, was married in Alabama and subsequently removed to Arkansas, where he located about 1836. There he purchased land and improved a farm whereon he resided. He was engaged as overseer of plantations and as a slave dealer and he eventually carried on extensive farming interests on his own account and owned a large number of negroes. He became one of the prominent, influential and substantial citizens of his county. His political allegiance was given to the Democracy and he labored for its success and growth but never sought or desired office for himself. He was a consistent member of the Christian church and also an exemplary follower of the Masonic fraternity. He died in western Arkansas in 1874 and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret because he had endeared himself to his fellowmen who recognized his integrity and honor and his devotion to all that is commendable in life. His wife survived him for a number of years and died in 1882 at the age of sixty-eight. She was a daughter of John Richie, of Irish descent and a representative of an honored pioneer family in Alabama. His children were Edward, a ship

builder; John; Mrs. Caroline Herring; Nancy; Elizabeth; Eliza, and others whose names are not remembered. To Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Herring were born eight children: John F., who died in Alabama; Stephen J., who follows farming; Elizabeth, the wife of C. Potts; Margaret, the wife of J. B. Potts; C. S. and E. A., both of whom follow farming; David T.; and C. B., who is also a farmer.

David T. Herring was reared in Arkansas and remained under the parental roof until after he had attained his majority. Subsequent to his father's death he cared for his mother in her declining years. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a number of years, and he remained in Arkansas during his mother's life. While he was living there he was elected by his fellow townsmen, without his knowledge or consent, to the office of justice of the peace. He then served for two years, proving capable and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

In June, 1882, Mr. Herring was married and the following year removed to Texas, locating first in Red River county, where he engaged in blacksmithing. During that time he read medicine in the office and under the direction of J. E. Swigley and practiced with him for a few years. In 1888 he removed to Montague county and located northeast of Bowie, where he engaged in merchandising and in the ginning business. He spent four years there and was fairly successful. About 1892 he removed to Nocona, where he has since been connected with the grain trade, buying, shipping and selling grain, in which business he yet continues. He has done some work at his trade here and he also opened a wagon yard. In addition to this he is conducting a livery stable and running a feed store. His various interests still claim his attention and he does general trading as well. He is a man of excellent business ability, readily recognizing and utilizing an opportunity and his prosperity is due to his well directed labors.

Mr. Herring was married in 1882 to Miss Emma J. Rollins, who was born in Mississippi, in 1860, her parents being W. R. and Mary J. (Dickens) Rollins, who were likewise natives of Mississippi. Her father was a prominent and popular physician and surgeon and acted as surgeon in the Confederate army. Following the close of the war he removed to Texas and died in Red River county in 1895. He was an active business man, well equipped for the practice of medicine, possessing a very retentive memory and maintaining a high standard of ethics. His genuine worth commanded the confidence and

respect of all who came in contact with him and he continued in active practice during his business life, his labors proving of much value to his fellowmen. His wife died in 1888. She was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist church and a lady in whose life was exemplified the true spirit of Christianity and helpfulness. In their family were eight children: James and William, who follow farming; John W., a practicing physician; Mary, the wife of J. B. Stevens; Alice, the wife of J. W. Knight; Emma J., now Mrs. Herring; Martha, the wife of H. Rogers; and Dora, the wife of J. W. Caton, an attorney at law.

To Mr. and Mrs. Herring have been born five children: David E., who was born November 19, 1885, and is now assisting his father; Eva P., born March 31, 1890; Verna T., born March 30, 1894; and Aubra and Audra, twins, born September 7, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Herring hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, are interested in its work and contribute generously to its support. In political affairs Mr. Herring has been very prominent yet he is not a politician in the sense of office seeking. Without his solicitation he was elected justice of the peace by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and ability and his patriotic devotion to the general good. He was elected for a second term and is now discharging the duties of the office and is likewise mayor of Nocona. He has always been a member of the city council and in other positions to which he has been called he has been faithful and loyal to the trust reposed in him and has done everything in his power to promote public progress along lines of substantial and permanent improvement. He is an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has filled all of the chairs and he likewise holds membership relations with the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World.

MASON CLEVELAND. The bar of Johnson county has been recognized for its eminent ability many years, some of the most distinguished lawyers of the state having felt honored to be considered in its membership. Among its younger members at the present time, as one who has already made a creditable place in the various departments of his profession, Mr. Mason Cleveland has special distinction as the incumbent of the office of county and district attorney.

A native of Angelina county, Texas, where he was born, March 31, 1871, he is a son of William and N. (Hollingsworth) Cleveland. His father,

born in Georgia and reared in Mississippi, came to Texas in 1871, and after a brief location in Angelina county, during which Mason was born, he removed in 1872 with his family to Bosque county, locating at Kimball. His father has followed the blacksmith trade most of his life, having learned it when young. Both parents still live in Bosque county.

Mr. Cleveland obtained his early education by attending the schools of Kimball, and took up the study of law in the office of Poindexter and Padelford, of Cleburne, one of the most prominent legal firms and having one of the most extensive law libraries in Texas. This firm has been the school of instruction and practical preparation for several young men who are making their mark in the law. Mr. Cleveland was admitted to the bar in 1895, while serving a term as justice of the peace, an office to which he had been elected some time previously. It was only a short time after he began his practice in Cleburne before he was making a distinct success, with a very gratifying legal clientele. He became a candidate for county attorney in 1902, was elected by a handsome majority, being re-elected in 1904 without opposition. He is prosecuting attorney for both the county and district courts, and during his term of office has made the very successful record of having convicted more criminals than any preceding county attorney in the same length of time. A young man of force and energy, of open, frank manner, and as a speaker possessing a peculiar magnetism that appeals to the jury, he has found in the law an inviting field for his talents and is rapidly attaining the success to which he is entitled. His preceptor, Judge Padelford, pays him a high tribute as a man of the most sterling worth and character and of the finest qualities for a lawyer.

The family of Mr. Cleveland consists of himself and wife and little daughter, Mary. Before her marriage Mrs. Cleveland was Miss Florence Martin, daughter of the late John Frank Martin, one of the best known and most honored characters in Johnson county. Mr. Cleveland served as alderman of Cleburne one term. He is a thrice past master in the blue lodge of the Masons in Cleburne, and also affiliates with the chapter and commandery. He has been an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church since 1895.

DR. WILLIAM ERNEST CHILTON, physician and surgeon of Fort Worth, who, since 1901 has been demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on anatomy in the medical department

of Fort Worth University, is a native son of Texas, his birth having occurred in Comanche county in 1877. His parents were J. W. and Mary Elizabeth (Hatcher) Chilton. His father was born in Tennessee, but has spent most of his life in Texas, and for many years was actively engaged in merchandising and is still identified with mercantile interests, making his home in Fort Worth, to which city he removed several years ago.

Dr. Chilton acquired his early education in the public schools of this city, attended the high school here and studied further at Bethel College in Russellville, Kentucky. His literary course being completed he matriculated in the medical department of the Fort Worth University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1900. For about two years he was interne in St. Joseph's Infirmary at Fort Worth and attending surgeon for that institution. He then became assistant to Dr. Bacon Saunders in the Saunders building, in which he has an office for his private practice as a physician and surgeon. He has been accorded a liberal patronage and as stated he has been demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on that subject in the medical department of the Fort Worth University since 1901. He belongs to the Tarrant county, North Texas and State Medical Associations and also to the American Medical Society, while his fraternal relations are with the Kappa Sigma.

JUDGE JOHN W. VEALE, the acknowledged leader of the Amarillo bar, has been engaged in active practice in this city since 1892 and has extended his work and influence pretty much over the Panhandle country. Judge Veale probably inherited his taste for law from his father, who was for many years a prominent jurist of the state, but anyhow the judge has made a remarkable success in his profession and before reaching middle life has found himself in the possession of a large and lucrative clientele in a pursuit where success is won only by ability and high qualities of personal character.

Judge Veale was born in Hill county, this state, August 10, 1864, being a son of William and Lavinia (Hardin) Veale. His father was a Tennessean by birth and rearing, and he started out in life to make his livelihood by farming. He came to Texas and settled in Hill county in 1852. He had previously studied law, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar of Hill county, in which county he also owned and conducted a farm. He was engaged in practice in Hill county until 1865, and then brought his



Geo. W. Teale



family to Palo Pinto county and established his law office in Palo Pinto, the county seat. In 1876 he moved to Breckenridge, in Stephens county, and lived there until 1898, when he moved back to Palo Pinto, where his death occurred in the following year. He had practiced law continuously since his admission to the bar, for nearly half a century, and was a well known and very able lawyer.

Judge Veale's mother had the distinction of having lived in three republics and under four national flags. She was born in 1833, in the famous old town of Nacogdoches which figures so prominently in the history of this state as one of the oldest towns in Texas. Texas at that time acknowledged the sovereignty of the republic of Mexico, but when she was three years old the Republic of Texas came into existence, and she later saw Texas as a state of the Union and as a member of the Confederacy. She died in the spring of 1904.

As a boy Judge Veale was reared at Palo Pinto and Breckenridge, and received a good public school education, followed by a two-years' course at the Texas Military Institute at Austin. He was not long in making up his mind that the profession of law should be his life work, and during the years 1884-85 he studied in his father's office. In the latter year he was admitted to practice in Stephens county by Judge T. B. Wheeler, and for the following seven years he was engaged in active practice in Stephens county. In 1892 he moved to Amarillo and has since been identified with the legal interests of this city and the surrounding country. His large general practice extends over twenty counties, and his ability as a lawyer and his personal excellences have made him in every sense a leader of his profession in Northwest Texas.

Judge Veale is a prominent Mason and has attained the Royal Arch degrees. In religion he is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife's associations are with the Methodists. He has a beautiful home in the south part of Amarillo, on East Twelfth street. The grounds about his residence comprise three-fourths of an acre and there is a nice orchard, and everything seems comfortable and cosy. Judge Veale was married at Cisco, Texas, to Miss Modena Bailey, a daughter of Rev. E. A. Bailey, one of the presiding elders of the Methodist church in Texas. They have three children: Lottie, Lucile and Charles H.

JAMES Q. MORRISON, late of Wichita Falls, who occupied the responsible position of traveling freight agent for the Missouri, Kansas

and Texas Railroad, at Wichita Falls, where he resided since 1884, was a much-esteemed citizen and made himself a factor of much influence and worth in the city and surrounding country. He was in different capacities identified with railroad business during the last forty years of his life, and his executive abilities enabled him to give a good account of himself under all circumstances and advanced him to a place of much importance in that department of enterprise. He likewise proved his worth in civic affairs, and as a loyal son of the south gave four years and twenty days of service in the Confederate cause, much of the time as a commissioned officer leading his company in battle.

Mr. Morrison was born near Selma, in Dallas county, Alabama, in August, 1835, being a son of William Allison and Mary Eliza (Gilmer) Morrison, the family on both sides being southern. His father was born in North Carolina in 1813, was reared in Alabama, and in the latter part of 1835, when his son James Q. was in infancy, moved to Mississippi, being a farmer near Water Valley until his death, which occurred in 1880. His wife was born in South Carolina, also in 1813, and she died in Mississippi in 1872.

Mr. Morrison was reared on his father's farm near Water Valley, acquiring his education at home and in the schools of that neighborhood. As soon as he was old enough he went to farming on his own account, and for some years before the war was successfully engaged in this occupation. Previous to the outbreak of the rebellion he was lieutenant colonel of the militia of his county. He was a Whig in political sentiment and favored Stephen A. Douglas for president, but when secession and war became inevitable he declared for his home and the sunny south. He enlisted at Water Valley, April 23, 1861, in Company F, Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry. He was first orderly sergeant, was later promoted to the command of his company, and in one battle, when all his superiors had been killed or disabled, he was in command of the regiment. His first service was in Kentucky, and he saw some rough warfare at Barbourville and other places in the state, receiving some bullet wounds at Fishing Creek, January 19, 1862. He was also seriously wounded at Shiloh. His service extended down into the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama; he was in the battle of Resaca and at the siege and fall of Atlanta; he was then in Hood's army on the movement back west, participating at Franklin and Nashville; after the latter battle his regi-

ment went to North Carolina, and the final surrender occurred at Greensboro of that state.

Following the conclusion of peace, he was for a time successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Water Valley. For the next seventeen years he was in the railroad business with headquarters at Water Valley. His first connection with railroading was with the old Mississippi Central before it became a part of the Illinois Central. He occupied various positions, starting in the engineering department as a draftsman, later was division purchasing agent, roadmaster, and general construction man, also being agent for a time. He had charge of the construction department on his division at the time the gauge of the entire road, from Cairo to New Orleans, was changed to conform to the gauge of the Illinois Central, which undertaking was accomplished throughout in the phenomenal short space of seven hours, and with very little interruption to traffic.

Mr. Morrison and his family started west to California in 1884 in order to find a climate more favorable to his health. He stopped off at Wichita Falls, was pleased with the country from every point of view, and lived here to his death. During the first year he was appointed agent of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad at this point, which position he occupied for six years. With Wichita Falls as his headquarters, he was then traveling freight and passenger agent for the same road, and for several years before his death traveling freight and commercial agent for the M. K. & T. road, retaining his residence and headquarters in Wichita Falls.

Mr. Morrison's first wife, to whom he was married in Mississippi, was Miss Eliza A. Matthews, a native of that state. She died in Water Valley in 1874, and he was married there to his present wife, formerly Mrs. Mary J. (Goodwin) Reese, in 1876. There are three children: Thurston A. Morrison, of Dallas, Texas; Samuel Elbert Morrison, who is in business at Fort Worth; and Mrs. Lola Kelly.

Mr. Morrison was a Knight Templar Mason. He was elected mayor of Wichita Falls in 1892, and had also served as mayor of Water Valley. He made the interests of his city his own, and through his business connections and by personal effort often enhanced the welfare of Wichita Falls. He died August 31, 1905, respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Morrison by her first husband had six children: Susan, now Mrs. McFarland of Pauls Valley, Indian Territory; Emma, Mrs. Bland of Bevier, Missouri; Dixie Reese, of Birmingham, Alabama; Ephraim Reese, of Bridgeport, Texas; Thomas Reese, of Wichita

Falls, assistant cashier of the City National Bank.

JACOB M. BACK. Since the admission of Texas into the Union of states the family of which Jacob M. Back is a representative has been influential in its development and gradually increasing prosperity. He was born on his father's farm near Mansfield, Tarrant county, March 9, 1861, being a son of Major Jacob and Nancy (Murphy) Back. From his native state of Kentucky Major Back came to Texas in 1843, and two years later, in 1845, took up his abode within the borders of Tarrant county, three miles from the city of Mansfield. He was thus numbered among its very earliest settlers, dating his arrival here just three days too late to secure six hundred and forty acres of pre-emption land. He, however, secured three hundred and twenty acres. Throughout the intervening period of his life his name was indissolubly connected with its annals. His life occupation was the tilling of the soil, and he continued to reside on his old homestead near Mansfield until his life's labors were ended in death, August 6, 1881. Major Back served as a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, enlisting at Mansfield as a member of Colonel Darnell's Regiment, and served throughout the entire struggle with distinction. He is well remembered by all the old soldiers and officers of this section of the state. He was also one of the early officers of the county, having held the offices of justice of the peace, deputy sheriff and many others of trust and importance.

Jacob M. Back, a son of this worthy old Texan pioneer, spent the period of his boyhood and youth on the old home farm, receiving his educational training at Mansfield, and after entering upon his business career he became extensively engaged in the live stock business in connection with his farming interests. He buys and ships all kinds of live stock, but makes a specialty of hogs, of which he is the most extensive dealer in Tarrant county. His farm is located five miles east of Mansfield, and consists of one hundred and seventy acres of rich and productive land. Early in the year 1902 Mr. Back embarked in the mercantile business in Mansfield, establishing the firm of Back & McLean, hardware and implement dealers, and since 1894 has maintained his residence in the city and devotes his attention to his large and constantly increasing business, although he still retains his farming and stock-raising interests. He is a very successful business man, and has prospered in his various financial undertakings.

Mr. Back married Miss Alida Munsey, a native daughter of Illinois, but reared in Texas, and they have three children—Claude V., Col A. and Nannie Lu. In his fraternal relations Mr. Back is past master of Mansfield Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 331, and a Royal Arch Mason.

**CHRISTIAN H. BOEDEKER.** That man whose youth was hampered by unfavorable environment and yet wins every engagement in his battle of life with the nation's industries possesses a genius for human affairs. Nature so endowed him in compensation for his misfortunes in childhood and her guardian eye shapes his course and guards his destiny like a sentinel at his post. To be orphaned in infancy, to be separated from the maternal fireside in early youth and to cross, alone, the briny deep separating two continents and to take one's station in the ranks of labor, amid new scenes and in a new world, requires a rare human courage, but to pass creditably through successive stages of industry, to enter commerce and win confidence and position in its domain, and to maintain a social and civil standing obscuring all his other achievements, displays talent akin to genius and cap-sheafs one's career and gives to his life the glittering crown of public approval.

The history of the frontier settlements of the west is spiced with instances of rare human achievement worked out in the course of years by persons whose early lives were without promise and whose destiny seemed that of a humble citizen in one of life's honored vocations. Thousands of young men have made fortunes in the west and multitudes of them have won fame and fortune in Texas, but it remains for Montague county, in the person of Christian H. Boedeker, of Bowie, to provide its posterity with a life so hampered in childhood, so circumscribed in youth, so ordinary in early manhood and so filled with material, civil and spiritual successes in middle life as to be without accurate parallel in the annals of our day.

In the Province of Westphalia, in the village of Buende, Christian H. Boedeker was born on the twenty-second of January, 1852. Fred Boedeker, a blacksmith, was his father and Julia Wellman was his mother. In 1857 the father died and the rearing of his three sons, and their proper training, fell to their mother and a stepfather. Christian H., the oldest, came to the United States in 1867 and Gustav and Fred followed later on. Gustav is a machinist residing in St. Louis and Fred owns a confectionery and cold-storage business in Dallas, Texas.

The compulsory education laws of the German Empire guarantee the education of the youth up to the age of fourteen and it was the province of Christian Boedeker to become a blacksmith's apprentice. From his stepfather he gained that knowledge of the trade which assured his success at the forge and when he landed at Castle Garden, New York, it was in compliance with the urgent invitation of an uncle to cast his lot with Americans where the door of opportunity stood wide open to the sincere and industrious youth. His first employer was Mr. Burch, a carriage-maker in St. Louis, Missouri, in whose factory he remained four years. Two years more were passed in other factories in that city before he abandoned his trade for the alluring promises of farm life on the Texas frontier. The few hundred dollars he had amassed from his wages as a mechanic he invested in a farm ten miles west of Gainesville and entered the new and untried domain of agriculture.

As a farmer Mr. Boedeker's maiden efforts were without encouraging results. But when he paid less attention to cotton and more to cattle the smiles of fortune came his way. Desiring a wider and freer range he brought his stock to Montague county in 1878 and purchased a tract of grass land six miles west of where Bowie was afterward founded. Salem was a postoffice and store nearest to him and for twelve years his successful identity with the stock business was a matter of common report. As he prospered he extended his landed domain, and two thousand acres of farming lands are now listed to him in Montague county. Although he has abandoned the active supervision of his agricultural interests, or that of his stock, he keeps in touch with them both and it furnishes him with a pleasant diversion from the multifarious and wearing duties claiming his attention at the bank.

With the growth of Mr. Boedeker's grazing and agricultural interests came the positive evidences of his commercial genius. He became interested in banking and his rare grace of manner and business acumen, coupled with his equable temperament and recognized mental balance, suggested his selection for an officer of the City National Bank. He moved to Bowie in 1890 and took the place of assistant to Cashier Wade Atkins and was made cashier when Mr. Atkins was promoted. January 1, 1903, the directory elected him president of the bank and for more than two years the bank's growth and its good name have lain nearest to his heart.

While not a politician, and yet in politics, Mr. Boedeker disclaims any thought of personal ad-



vantage from the public expression of his neighbors which made him mayor of their city. He was first elected in 1901 and again in 1903 and as chief executive of Bowie his aim and desire has been to improve and strengthen its physical and financial condition. After his two terms in office the streets are in order, the water service shows vast improvement, the fire department has become efficient and city scrip has passed from a discount of seventy-five per cent to par. As an additional evidence of his sincere interest in his town he has aided in and encouraged the organization of a company to build the Oklahoma and Texas Railway, projected from Nocona to Bowie, of which company he is treasurer.

January 28, 1891, Christian H. Boedeker and Miss Kate Dietz were married in St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Boedeker is a daughter of George Dietz, a gentleman of German birth, and she and her husband, having no issue, are rearing and educating an adopted son, Paul Boedeker, born in 1895.

The life of our subject has been an exemplary one. His identity with moral questions is well known and his substantial contribution to all Christian endeavor is never withheld. The subscription list for the building of a public building in Bowie or out of it always finds its way, early, to his liberal hand. A religious man in thought and action himself, he leads others by his example and influence into more moral and upright lives. His name is on the rolls of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and he is honored with an eldership by his congregation.

W. S. THURSTON, a prominent and extensive implement dealer of Nocona, is numbered among the citizens that Alabama has furnished to the Lone Star state. He was born in Alabama, February 20, 1850, but was reared in Virginia. His parents were William S. and Emily (Eaves) Thurston, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Alabama, in which state their marriage was celebrated. The Thurstons were among the prominent and aristocratic families of the Old Dominion, were large land-owners and extensive slave holders.

William S. Thurston was born and reared in Virginia and when a young man went to Alabama, where he was married. After a number of years, however, he returned to his native state for the purpose of settling up an estate. The only living member of the family at that time was his great-grandmother, who died while he was arranging to settle up the estate, being at that time one hundred and six years of age.

About that time the Civil war was inaugurated and within a short time his wife died in Alabama. After the war the family was completely broken up. William S. Thurston had two brothers, George and Henry, all of whom went to Alabama. Henry never married and George married and left one son, who is now living in Hunt county, Texas, and he and our subject, W. S. Thurston, are the only surviving members of the old Virginia family. Little is known concerning the ancestral history.

When William S. Thurston returned to the Old Dominion he was accompanied by the son, W. S. Thurston, then eight years of age. The father died, the slaves were all liberated, the property was devastated and the estate has never yet been settled. W. S. Thurston was taken into the home of an old Virginian and he well remembers all the horrors of war and the devastation caused to property. He would have to get the mail in those early days and was often sent to see if the Yankees were coming. He likewise assisted in the labors of the farm, but he had few educational privileges. In 1865, when fifteen years of age, he left the farm and went to Richmond, Virginia, where he secured employment, learning the blacksmith's trade. On leaving that place he made his way to Mississippi, where he followed his trade, and subsequently he came to Texas. Learning that the government was clearing a raft out of the Red river and needed a blacksmith he made his way to Shreveport and secured employment that he sought. There he remained until yellow fever drove him away, when he came to Cooke county, Texas, where he opened a blacksmith shop. Later he was employed as a clerk in a store, remaining three years there, and then, after some time spent in various other places, he settled at Red River Station, in Montague county, where he established and conducted a small store and shop, continuing at that place until the railroad was built, when he removed to Nocona.

This was in 1887, and in the new town Mr. Thurston built a shop and was the first blacksmith here. He also added a stock of machinery, and after a few years he abandoned blacksmithing and built a large business house, in which he carries an extensive line of all kinds of farm implements and machinery, wagons, carriages, harness and other like merchandise. His business is now extensive, his sales amounting to about twenty-five thousand dollars annually.

While living at Red River Station Mr. Thurston was married to Mrs. Jane A. Hood, a widow. She first married a Mr. McGrady, becoming his wife in Missouri. They removed from that state

to Texas, and by this marriage there were four children, namely: Lee McGrady, a cattleman; Mrs. Ena Myers, who is now in Illinois; Mrs. Laura Campbell, who after her husband's death returned home to live with her mother, Mrs. Thurston; and Charles, who is assisting Mr. Thurston in his business. After losing her first husband, Mrs. McGrady became the wife of Thomas Hood, a pioneer farmer of Montague county, Texas. They had one son, Clark Hood, who was reared and educated by Mr. Thurston, and is yet at home assisting him in his business. Mrs. Thurston was born in Alabama and in her early girlhood removed to Missouri, where she was reared and married. She was a lady of intelligence and worth of character and a worthy member of the Christian church. This union has been blessed with a daughter, Anna, who is yet at home. Mrs. Thurston departed this life in 1897. Mr. Thurston, with his daughter and stepchildren, reside in Nocona and is accounted one of its most enterprising and progressive business men, meeting with splendid success in all that he undertakes.

ROBERT FIELDS LeMOND, M. D., a specialist on the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, is successfully engaged in practice in Fort Worth. His ambition to secure an education in his youth and early manhood is typical of his entire life's progress, for his career has been permeated by a desire for advancement and improvement and he stands as one of the most distinguished representatives of his specialty in the practice in Texas. Born in Springfield, Limestone county, this state, he is a son of C. M. and Mary (Fields) LeMond. His father was a native of North Carolina and belonged to an old Virginia family. Coming to Texas about 1855, he located in Limestone county, whence he afterward removed to Gonzales county, where he lived until 1875, in which year he took up his abode in Van Zandt county. Subsequently he removed to Quanah, in Hardeman county, which was his home for nearly twenty years, and there he passed away in June, 1904, at the age of seventy-eight years, respected by all who knew him. During his active life he was a successful farmer and was a man of the finest character and personal attributes. His wife, who died many years ago, was a native of Mississippi.

Dr. LeMond was reared upon the home farm, and from his earliest boyhood had ambition to secure a superior education. From the time that he entered school he was an earnest and devoted student, applying himself assiduously to the tasks assigned and winning many honors in his later

school life. His primary education was obtained in the schools of Gonzales county and in Van Zandt county and when about eighteen he passed an examination whereby he secured a teacher's certificate, subsequent to which time he taught school for two years. He then entered upon further study at Cedar Grove College in Kaufman county, where he was graduated with the highest general average that had been made in that school for eleven years and was given a certificate to that effect by the faculty. Returning to Van Zandt county Dr. LeMond received appointment as a member of the board of examiners for the county and again engaged in teaching school for about a year. In the meantime an examination was held at Tyler for the Peabody scholarship, and in the competition were about three hundred applicants from ten counties. There were two scholarships to award and Dr. LeMond, taking the examination, was awarded the first place in the contest. This scholarship gave him admittance and tuition in the University of Tennessee at Nashville, where he was graduated with the degree of master of arts, while later the degree of doctor of law was conferred upon him.

Returning to Van Zandt county, Dr. LeMond resumed the profession of teaching, but regarded this as an initial step to other professional labor, devoting his leisure hours to reading medicine under a private preceptor. Subsequently he matriculated in the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, where he was graduated in 1885. His first practice was in Van Zandt county, and later he practiced at Wolfe City. In 1887 he decided to make a specialty of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and with this end in view he took up post graduate work at St. Louis and later in New York City, where he pursued the courses in ophthalmology and otology in the Post Graduate Medical College. There he made such an excellent record personally and professionally that he received the complimentary award of an appointment as interne in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. That proved an excellent training for him, adding greatly to his experience, and, returning to Texas, he began practice as a specialist at El Paso.

Dr. LeMond's ability and success were such that he was recommended by the State Medical Society for the professorship of diseases of the eye in the medical department of the University of Texas at Galveston and went to New York to get some letters of endorsement from his former professors for the purpose of prosecuting his application for the position. While in the east, however, he was offered another position as lecturer on diseases of the eye in Gross

Medical College at Denver, Colorado, being especially recommended for the position by Dr. St. John Roosa, president of the faculty of the Post Graduate Medical College. Deciding to accept the latter position Dr. LeMond accordingly located at Denver, where he lived for eleven years with the exception of a short time spent in California. He became professor of diseases of the eye and ear in Gross Medical College, attending ophthalmologist to the Arapahoe County Hospital and the Deaconess Hospital, ophthalmologist to the Herman Strauss Free Clinic and other positions of a similar nature in Denver. In addition to these he enjoyed a most lucrative and successful private practice as a specialist, performing many remarkable cures in diseases of the eye and ear and in the performance of operations along that line that received the commendation of the medical profession throughout the United States. He contributed quite extensively to medical literature on subjects connected with his special branches and in reporting his cases and his investigations. These articles have appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Society*, the *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology* and other publications of the day. Dr. LeMond also delivered the address to the graduating class of the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville June 20, 1894, and he enjoyed the highest friendship and esteem of the general medical profession in Denver.

About 1898 Dr. LeMond became interested in the movement for municipal reform in Denver, principally in connection with the water works, and allying himself with the Democratic party of that city he made a number of speeches that brought him into such political prominence that he was offered the Democratic nomination for congress, but after some consideration of this he declined the honor. He was, however, a public spirited citizen, interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the municipality and he enjoyed the friendship of the business men of Denver as well as his professional contemporaries.

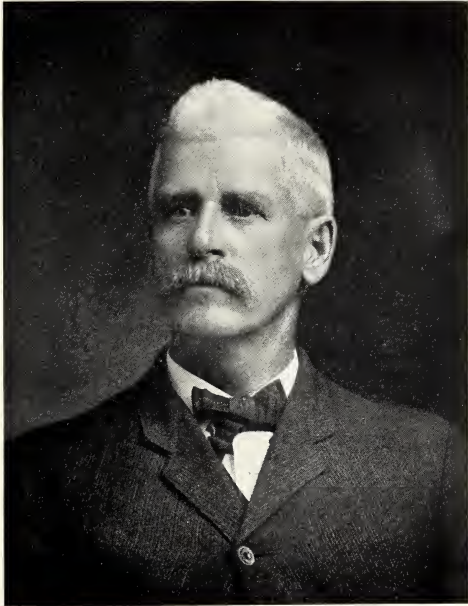
Dr. LeMond has lost his wife, who bore the maiden name of Miss Alice Tate, but he has one son. He is a Knight Templar and has taken the higher degrees of Masonry and is also connected with the Mystic Shrine. He has also been an active member of various medical societies. In March, 1905, he returned to his native state, locating at Fort Worth, where he was welcomed by the medical profession as a most worthy addition to their number and where he will continue to make his home. He is a very warm-hearted man, a typical southern gentleman and attracts people to him in strong and enduring friendships.

DR. LEWIS C. TYSON is a prominent physician and man of affairs of Wichita Falls, where during the past decade he has built up a large practice and taken first rank in his profession and also displayed his progressive and enterprising spirit by engaging in up-to-date agricultural endeavors. He is a popular and public-spirited man, wielding a large personal influence, and is of the type of citizenship which is particularly useful in the upbuilding of new communities like Wichita Falls.

Dr. Tyson is a son of Josiah and Mehaly (Megeehe) Tyson. His father was a native of North Carolina, whence early in life he moved down into Georgia and located in Merriwether county, where he became a wealthy planter and owner of an extensive plantation. He belonged to the state guards during the war. Dr. Tyson was born on this Georgia plantation November 26, 1849, and during the rebellion was a young lad old enough to realize the horrors of war but unable to take part in it. The family estate was on the edge of the fighting district through which the army of Sherman marched, devastating and really making "war hell" through all that belt of country. Dr. Tyson has many vivid recollections of those times, and years can ameliorate but not efface all the impressions he then received.

He received most of his early education at Milledgeville and after reaching manhood he decided to study medicine. He was graduated from the Washington University Medical department of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1883, but previous to this he had practiced as an undergraduate at Harrison, Arkansas, and after graduation he went back to that place and continued his successful practice until 1893. He was then obliged to move in order to find a more favorable climate, and in that year located at Wichita Falls, Texas, where he has since come into a profitable practice. He is president of the Wichita County Medical Society and is a member of the Texas State Medical Association.

The material welfare of Wichita county, especially agricultural interests, has also attracted his attention. Several years ago he constructed and now operates a large irrigation plant, formed by a dam across the river from Wichita Falls. This plant irrigates two hundred and fifteen acres of his big tract of one thousand acres, two miles east of Wichita Falls, and in the course of time it will also be used for irrigating other farms in the vicinity. He maintains on this farm an expert cotton-raiser. In addition to the large crops of cotton and alfalfa, a specialty



LEWIS C. TYSON



is being made of producing cantaloupes for the northern markets. Dr. Tyson is one of the pioneers in this industry in Wichita county, and the melons produced in this county bid fair to rival the famous Rocky Fords, and extensive preparations are being made to increase the product and make it one of the permanent resources of this region. Dr. Tyson is treasurer of the Wichita Valley Melon Growers' Association.

Dr. Tyson's first wife was Miss Nancy E. Keele, a daughter of Dr. G. C. Keele. She died in 1895, leaving six children, as follows: Walter Scott, Virginia Irene, Lewis Amos, Alice S., Goldie and Nancy-Elizabeth. The present Mrs. Tyson was Miss Mattie Kerley, daughter of W. G. Kerley, and by this union there are four children: Joe Bill, Florence, Katharine and John.

**JAMES DAVID MANNING.** Scotch determination and Irish wit make a combination of blood of which much of our vigorous Americanism is made and the resultant of its union in our counting houses, the professions, the shops and in the fields build into the fabric of our national life those dominant characteristics which distinguish us as a republic. The Scotch-Irish amalgam sails the seas, tunnels the earth, digs canals, wins battles and victories everywhere and is a race always to be reckoned with in a struggle for industrial supremacy. They are everywhere on our frontier building homes and establishing institutions which advance our civilization and from this great body of rural settlers much of the generations of the future will come. Inconspicuous among this vast throng, though earnest and positive as a citizen in his sphere, is James David Manning, of Wise county, whose name introduces this personal sketch.

In this article the Irish Manning and the Scotch Stephens is united in the authorship of our subject, and while their relationship with the pure bloods of each is a remote one, it is sufficient, even in the names, to identify the stock and to satisfy posterity of the genuineness of its origin. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of the state of North Carolina, and his vocation was that of a farmer. He lived in Alabama, at an early period of his mature life, and passed away in Mississippi. Among his children were: Robert, father of our subject; David, Henry and yet others, and in 1837 the family advanced a step farther west and settled in DeSoto county, Mississippi. In this vicinity Robert Manning met his future wife, and the union of the Mannings and the Stephens was made.

Robert Manning was born in 1812 and died in DeSoto county, Mississippi, in 1865. Farming

was his vocation also, and prior to the war overseeing slaves was his station. He was not actively in the Confederate service during the rebellion, but was a militiaman and aided the southern cause as a Home Guard in his state. His wife was Sarah J. Stephens, a daughter of Pierce Stephens, whose other children were: George W., Eaton, Elijah and Ann, wife of Mr. Jennings. In 1869 Mrs. Manning brought her family of grown and growing children out to the Lone Star state and settled a farm north of Decatur, in Wise county. Until 1878 she was permitted to live among and guide and counsel her children, but that year she passed away, having been the mother of: Jane, wife of H. T. Bernard, of Wise county; Narcissa, who died in Mississippi as the wife of Joseph Williams; Sallie, who passed away in Sebastian county, Arkansas, as the wife of Joe Tidwell; Mary Helen, wife of Ben Shreves, of Jack county, Texas; J. David and William, of Wise county; Nannie, who married Lawson Reeves, of Oklahoma, and Mattie E., wife of Jerre Adams, of Wise county.

J. David Manning was born in DeSoto county, Mississippi, July 27, 1852, and at the age of fifteen years he accompanied the family by rail to New Orleans, by boat to Galveston, and by rail again to Calvert, Texas. They reached Decatur in course of a long drive and found a few rude houses dotted about on the Proctor hill. Here he subsequently attended school three months, one Crowell being the master in charge. In a few years he joined George M. Stephens' Ranger company, which traversed the counties of Clay, Jack, Young and Archer while scouting for the red man, and not infrequently did they come into contact with their wily foe.

On August 3, 1873, nine of the scouts, including Mr. Manning, encountered three hundred and fifty Indians on the East Wichita river, in Archer county, and from eleven in the morning until sunset lay in a ravine and defended themselves with Winchester and six-shooter, making havoc among the band, killing the chief and driving them to cover with their dead. Captain Stephens was wounded in the fight and it was his advice that before the Indians' return from disposing of the chief the Rangers had better escape a charge and probable extermination by then striking the trail, and this they did, later on hearing the blood-thirsty band, disappointed and in pursuit. At another time thirty-seven Rangers fought some three hundred Indians in Loving's Valley, losing in the engagement two men and many horses, and in this little scrimmage Mr. Manning also participated.

When he located to himself and undertook the battle of civil life Mr. Manning settled farther north of Decatur, where he lived some fifteen years, and improved and ultimately sold a fairly good farm. He then added his presence to the community in which he is now an honored resident, and began the grubbing out of a new farm and the building of a new home. He bought a hundred acres in the brush, built him a small box house out of lumber hauled from Sunset for the purpose. He began raising corn and cotton and prosperity came to him in proportion to the effort he expended. He bought other land from time to time and brought it under plow until two hundred and seventy of his three hundred and fifty-one acres bring him an annual crop.

August 25, 1875, J. D. Manning and Miss Millie Guinn were married. Mrs. Manning was a daughter of John Guinn, who came to Texas from Louisiana, where she was born in 1857. Mr. Guinn married a Thompson, and Mrs. Manning was one of five children resulting from their union. The children born to J. D. and Millie Manning were: Carro, who died at the age of twenty-three as the wife of George Blythe, left issue, Earnest, Vera and Clarence; Dora, wife of N. G. McClain, is the mother of Hershell and Roy; John R., Marion D., Dee, Homer J., Buford H., Thomas Merl, Calvin and Escal.

Mr. Manning has held no public office other than a member of the school board, is a Democrat and communes in the Baptist church.

**WILLIAM TANNER.** Among the pioneers to Clay county whose settlement here gave a distinctively upward and forward impetus to its internal development was the late William Tanner, whose achievements in his Texas home stand as a monument to his energy, industry and business sagacity. Although he lived here but a score of years, and much of that period at a time when farming didn't pay, yet he managed his affairs and so conducted his business as to become a prominent character among the home-builders of his county.

It was in October of 1874 that William Tanner brought his little family to Clay county and settled them in a rude but comfortable log house of two rooms, after the first winter, on his four hundred and eighty acre tract of raw land three miles northeast of Henrietta. He proceeded to the improvement of his farm by fencing it around with a rail fence, which the prairie fires afterward destroyed. His abode the first winter was a simple camp on the slough and his chief occupation for the first few years was the growing of cattle, which gave way as the county settled up

to the raising of improved grades of horses, notably of the Percheron stock. He made a success of all his stock enterprises and shipped his horses to markets in Illinois and drove his cattle to the railroad at Hunnewell, Kansas. The profits from his efforts on the farm enabled him to double the size of his original purchase, and it was this desirable homestead, well improved and well stocked, that he left to his widow and children when he passed away January 7, 1894.

Mr. Tanner was a settler from Montgomery county, Illinois, where he located upon his advent to the United States in 1853. He was a farmer and stock-raiser there, and had made something of a start in life when he sold his possessions to come to Texas. He was born in Slone House Barracks, in England, his father, William Tanner, being a soldier in the king's army. His birth occurred March 24, 1826, and when four years of age his parents took up their residence in Ireland, where the father died in 1838. His mother, nee Sarah Whaley, died at Tuskin Pass, Ireland, being the mother of William, Jane, wife of Nathaniel Henry, and Hannah, both in their native Ireland.

William Tanner's first endeavor on his own account was as a farmer in Ireland, and his last one there was as a merchant in Tuskin Pass. He came to the United States because of its numerous and varied opportunities and was accompanied on his voyage from Waring Point, Ireland, to Liverpool by his newly married wife. At Liverpool he took the sailer Jacob A. Westervelt for New York, and after a rough voyage of six weeks landed at Castle Garden. A visit of three weeks was made with friends and relatives in the metropolis and the young couple started on their long journey to Chicago and finally to Naples, Illinois. Stopping at Springfield en route Mr. Tanner entered government land, but passed his first winter in Hillsboro. The next year he got firmly settled in his new and frontier home, made all its substantial improvements and parted with it only to share in the development of the Lone Star state. On his trip south he came by rail to Sherman, where Dr. Eldridge, a promoter of western settlements, located him in Clay county. He provided himself with team, wagon and some farming implements—which latter he really brought from Illinois—and without notable incident made his way out to his future home.

In March, 1852, William Tanner married Eliza A. Best, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Thompson) Best, both of the parents dying in county Armagh, Ireland. Of their children William lived in Macoupin county, Illinois, many years, was captain of a company in the Union

army during the war, went to Dallas, Texas, in 1874, was a merchant there many years and died there in March, 1904; John is in county Armagh and Sarah is married and resides in Belfast, Ireland; Joseph lives in Australia and James died in Ireland; Mary married Mr. Porter and is in her native Armagh, while Robert lives in Fannin county, Texas; Thomas is connected with a bank in Cork, and Eliza is at home with her sons in Clay county. Mrs. Tanner was born December 21, 1836, and her children are: Robert, born July 6, 1855; Thomas, born December 3, 1857, is in Hobart, Oklahoma, and has a son Harry; William Henry, born February 28, 1860, died August 6 of the same year; Charles, born March 22, 1862, died December 9, 1863; Patrick E., born May 28, 1864, died September 16 following; John H., born September 2, 1865, married Alice Flippin and resides at Broken Arrow, Indian Territory, and has children, Samuel R., Thomas J. and Alice May; Lucy, born February 19, 1868, resides on the old home, and is the wife of S. R. Bean; Sarah May, born January 5, 1870, resides in Henrietta and is the wife of George S. Ellis, with one child, William Sanders; William, born December 25, 1872, died in September, 1881; Illinois J., born August 30, 1874, died April 3, 1903; Harry L., born November 10, 1878, operates, in conjunction with his brother Robert, the homestead, and is an active participant in the affairs of the home. Like their father, the sons cling to stock as the surest profit winner of the farm and they also cultivate several hundred acres to grain and feed.

In politics William Tanner was a Democrat and his sons at home have yielded to the persuasions of the same faith. They entertain and have entertained a good citizen's interest in local and state affairs, and their convictions are nearly always expressed at the polls.

**GEORGE W. CURTSINGER.** The mercantile interests of Collin county were for many years ably served by the gentleman whose name initiates this brief sketch, and his commercial connections with that county, like his connection with the grazing industry of Clay county, were of a high order and placed him among the eminently representative citizens of his county. Since the early spring of 1890 his lot has been cast with the community of Joy, in Clay county, where his presence is effectively revealed by his works and where substantial contributions to the county's development have been made.

The years of Mr. Curtsinger's childhood and youth were passed upon his father's Kentucky farm, for it was in Washington county, that

state, that his birth occurred September 7, 1851. He was of an ancient family of the "Corn Cracker" state, and Sanford Curtsinger, his father, was born in the county of Washington in February, 1821. The latter was a modest farmer, and when he came to Texas in 1876 he resumed the calling of his early life in Collin county. Since 1894 his residence has been maintained in Bolivar, Denton county, where he is in the enjoyment of a hearty old age.

The Curtsinger origin is presumably German and of Pennsylvania stock. Our subject's grandfather, John Curtsinger, migrated to Kentucky from the Keystone state in the forepart of the eighteenth century and founded this branch of the Curtsinger family. He settled in Washington county, aided in the first work of reduction of nature in the state of Daniel Boone and died there at about ninety-seven years of age. His wife was a Hickason and their children were Martin, John, James William, Sanford, "Doc," Louisa, wife of William Pool; Elizabeth, wife of William Cheshire; Lucinda married W. J. S. Huff, and Jane, who became Mrs. William Bishop.

Sanford Curtsinger married Mary A., a daughter of Eleven White and Betsy (Hupp) White. Mary (White) Curtsinger was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1830, September 14, and is the companion of her worthy husband to-day. Their children were: William H., of Quanah, Texas; George W., of this notice; John L., of Bolivar, Texas; Jesse F., of Krum, Texas; James D., of Hereford, Texas; Richard, of Prior Creek, Indian Territory; Samuel, of Bolivar; Emma, wife of Nat Pipes, of Collin county; Bettie, now Mrs. William Coconougher, of Collin county, and Alice, who married James Stogner, of Denton county.

George W. Curtsinger acquired a liberal English education in the country and village schools of his native county and remained an adjunct to the parental home till approaching his twentieth year. He became a farmer on beginning an independent career and continued it until his advent to Texas and the west, when he embarked in the mercantile business at McKinney, in Collin county. His means were limited, and his first stock was, consequently, a very modest and unpretentious one. The firm for several years was Curtsinger Bros., but lastly a change to Curtsinger & Lewis was made, and the business grew in importance and extent until the stock carried represented several thousand dollars and the business done reached a total of \$50,000 a year. Constant confinement told on our subject's constitution in time and, following the warning and advice of



a physician, he sold his interest in the store and sought rest and recuperation on his Clay county ranch.

For some years prior to his abandonment of mercantile pursuits Mr. Curtsinger had had stock interests in Clay county on a tract of wild land near Joy. When it was decided to change his residence to his ranch he erected a commodious cottage and other suitable structures and June 6, 1890, he took possession of his new permanent home. Grain and cattle raising constitute his chief interest and his herd of mixed stock cattle are approaching a high grade of White Faces, originating from registered stuff from the Blue Grove Stock Farm.

September 21, 1870, Mr. Curtsinger married in Washington county, Kentucky, Dicea, a daughter of Isaac and Rolanda (McMannis) Lynch. Mr. Lynch died in 1884 at the age of fifty-four, while his widow survived until 1888, dying at the age of seventy-four. Merideth Lynch, their first born, resides at Bloomfield, Kentucky; Mrs. Curtsinger, the second, was born April 30, 1853. The others were: Susan, of Washington county, is the wife of William Baker; James, who died in 1892; Andrew, of Marion county, Kentucky; Bettie, of Nashville, Missouri; wife of Stephen D. Crouch; Isaac, of Springfield, Kentucky; William, who died in Dallas, Texas, left a daughter, Birdie, of Waco; Jerome, of Shelby county, Kentucky, and Rolanda, wife of Henry Scruggs, of Washington county, Kentucky.

The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Curtsinger are: Laura E., wife of Arthur R. Clerihew, of Antelope, Texas, with children, Willie, Morris, Arthur J., Flo and Mildred; Lucy S., wife of E. A. Hicks, of Joy, Texas, with children, Eileen and Ruth; Ivan J., class of 1904, graduate law department of the State University of Texas; Walter, of Dallas, Texas, married Rena Webster, and Eugene, a student in Palmer's Studio of Music at Denton. Stanley and Andrew are two sons who died in early childhood.

After twenty-eight years' residence in the Lone Star state, living a strenuous and industrious life, in the pursuit of an honorable competence for his declining years, we find George W. Curtsinger in the near approach to the evening of his career with ample provision for his future domestic needs, with honorable offspring taking their stations and doing their part in the affairs of men and with an untarnished name and a character unimpeached or unassailed.

DR. FRANK D. BOYD, oculist for the State and Masonic Orphans' and Widows' Home at

Fort Worth and lecturer on hygiene and physical diagnosis in the medical department of the Fort Worth University, while in his private practice he is an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist at Fort Worth, was born in Rusk, Cherokee county, Texas, his parents being John A. and Amy (Harrison) Boyd. The father is now living in a country home three and a half miles from Fort Worth. He was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and came to Texas in 1852, locating in Cherokee county, since which time he has followed mercantile pursuits, becoming a substantial merchant. It was in that county that he was married to Miss Amy Harrison, who was born in Selma, Alabama, and came to Texas in 1854.

Dr. Boyd was reared upon the home farm in Cherokee county, near Rusk, and completed a high school course at that place by graduation, after which he became a student in the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. He began his professional studies rather early in life, his first preceptor being Dr. Gracey, a prominent physician of Waxahachie. Subsequently he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1890. He had decided upon becoming a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and, following his graduation at Louisville, he pursued post-graduate work in the above mentioned branches in a post-graduate medical school and hospital of New York City. For the purpose of acquiring still further knowledge, experience and proficiency he then returned to Louisville and became assistant in the office of Dr. Cheatham, a noted specialist of that place. Later he became assistant in the office of Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals of Chicago, from which city he removed to San Antonio, Texas, where he practiced as a specialist for five years. In June, 1896, he removed to Fort Worth, where he has since followed his profession with gratifying success, resulting from an ambitious effort to acquire the best training and preparation possible. His labors have been most efficient, being attended by excellent results in the line of scientific work and in addition to the duties of a large private practice he is now serving as oculist for the State Masonic Orphans' and Widows' Home at Fort Worth and is lecturer on hygiene and physical diagnosis in the medical department of the Fort Worth University.

Dr. Boyd has contributed largely to the literature of ophthalmology and otology and devotes as much of his spare time as possible to preparing articles for the technical journals, usually upon subjects in connection with his specialty. He is an original thinker and investigator and his





JOHN T. HONEA

labors have brought valuable knowledge to the profession. He is a member of the various medical societies of Texas and the American Medical Society, including its specialized branches, while his fraternal relations connect him with the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery.

Dr. Boyd was married in Louisville to Miss Mattie E. Callahan, and they have a little daughter, Amy Margaret. They lost their oldest child, a boy, Frank Douglas, Jr., at the age of five years.

**WILLIAM IRVIN GILMORE.** The subject of this sketch represents one of the families who settled early on the Caddo Reservation in Young county and for more than thirty years he has been identified with its stock and agricultural interests. The history of his business career reveals him, in youth, starting out under the usual humble circumstances and in twenty-five years showing such ability and achieving a success that place him in the class of substantial and independent farmers in his valley.

In 1873 our subject's father, Andrew Gilmore, settled at Caddo Springs, the site of the old Caddo village, and purchased land, upon which he passed his remaining years, dying in the late nineties at seventy-one years of age. He had resided in Texas since 1866, having settled in Parker county and been engaged in farming there until his advent to Young county. For nine years previous to his settlement in the Lone Star state he was a resident of Izard county, Arkansas, to which point he emigrated from Mississippi. He was an Arkansas soldier in the Confederate army during a portion of the Civil war era and was a horseshoer while in the service. He married first in Mississippi, and there his first children were born. His wife was Miss Lydia Byrd, whose people were from Alabama and who died, being the mother of: Lucinda, wife of O. D. Goldson, of Young county; Thomas, of Dickens county, Texas; James R., deceased; Sadie, of Greer county, Oklahoma, wife of E. Wooley; William I., Zachariah, deceased, and John, a farmer of Young county.

William I. Gilmore was born in Izard county, Arkansas, January 31, 1857, acquired a country school education in Parker county, Texas, and began his career in Young county with a horse and a cow and a calf. In the early days he worked on the cow range in Palo Pinto and Young counties, at the same time gathering together, out of his wages, a small herd of his own cattle. When he quit the stock business he sold his stuff and invested in the nucleus of his present home. This tract was a fractional quarter

section and was the settlement of J. A. Jowell, and under Mr. Gilmore it has come to be one of the valuable and well improved farms of the county.

In his experience as a farmer Mr. Gilmore has always merited success. Rarely has he planted in the spring without reaping something in the autumn, and with the passage of time his condition has materially improved. His real estate holdings in the county embrace more than eight hundred acres, and it is well stocked with cattle.

July 27, 1877, Mr. Gilmore married Annie Foster, a daughter of J. B. Foster. Mrs. Gilmore was orphaned at an early age and died at the home she helped to build up December 22, 1901, leaving two children, Thomas B. and May. In December, 1903, Mr. Gilmore married Mrs. Mollie Gibson, a daughter of Robert Haynes and widow of Lee Gibson. By her first husband Mrs. Gilmore is the mother of Bruce, Grace and Alice.

Mr. Gilmore has had no interest in politics further than the casting of his ballot. He invariably supports Democratic candidates on national and state issues and selects the most fitting candidate in local elections.

**JOHN T. HONEA**, for fifteen years an honored resident of Tarrant county, is a man who has been conspicuously useful to his fellow citizens in an official capacity. He is now serving Tarrant county for the second term as sheriff, and it is only necessary to quote a brief newspaper item that appeared some time since to show the excellence of his record and his worth in public office. "Conditions are distressingly good from a moral standpoint," said Sheriff John T. Honea to-day to the *Telegram*, in referring to arrests that have been made during the past few months. At the present time there are only about thirty-five prisoners confined in the county jail, the smallest number in the two years of Mr. Honea's administration. Heretofore the smallest number confined in the jail has not been less than fifty. "There is very little crime at this time," added the sheriff. The commissioners' court took occasion yesterday to compliment the sheriff on the fact that during his two years of service not a single damage suit had been filed against him."

Born at McKenzie, Carroll county, Tennessee, in 1864, Mr. Honea is the son of Dr. David F. and Martha J. (Roach) Honea. His father, a native of Alabama, lived practically all his life in Tennessee, where he was a successful medical practitioner. He died at his home in Carroll county, Tennessee, aged forty-six, in 1876. The mother died on the 26th of July, 1905, aged sixty-

seven years, and is buried beside her husband, in Carroll county, Tennessee. She is a sister of the late Judge Roach of Weatherford, Texas.

Mr. Honea first came to Texas when he was fourteen years old. He spent about a year at Clarksville on the Red river, then went to Weatherford for about the same length of time, after which he returned to Tennessee. In 1884 he came back to this state and finally located in Arlington in Tarrant county in 1890, has ever since been a resident of this county. He began his official career as constable of Arlington, and was also marshal of that town during the time when it was noted for being a "tough" place, a condition which he did much to better. In 1896 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Tarrant county, Sterling P. Clark being sheriff, and continued under Mr. Clark for two years, after which he was deputy constable for two years. In 1900 he was candidate for the Democratic nomination to the shrievalty, was defeated then, but in 1902 was successful both in the nominating convention and at the polls. So satisfactory was his work during the first term that he was nominated and elected, in November, 1904, for a second term. As indicated above he is the only sheriff in the history of this county who has not had a damage suit filed against his office, and this brought out the complimentary motion for him at the meeting of the county commissioners in November, 1904.

Mr. Honea takes an active interest in the affairs of his county and city, and is a man of broad-gauge principles and of absolute integrity. He is a member of the board of trade, and has affiliations with the Woodmen, the Red Men and the Eagles.

Mr. Honea has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Maggie Parker, whom he married in Carroll county, Tennessee, in 1885. She passed away in 1897 leaving three children, Otis, Archie and Olga. Mr. Honea has since married Miss Laura Roak, in this county. Mr. Honea has distinguished himself by putting down all gambling in the city of Fort Worth, being the only man to ever succeed in so doing. He is a man of sterling worth, keen foresight, energetic to a marked degree and a man who prosecutes all criminals with firmness, and takes delight in seeing the law enforced.

**JAMES ALEXANDER CUMMINS.** In introducing the subject of this review we are deeply conscious of our inability, with the bare outline of his career before us, to present the light and shade of a picture which grows in interest with the lapse of time and to little more than

mention the events which form the quarter-posts of his life course. A life so filled with dramatic history, so clouded with tragedy and so heightened on the stage of comedy requires the genius of a Porter, a Muhlbach or a Stowe to portray it in its completeness and perfection, and the effort with which we shall acquit our subject we offer as being little more than an apology for the biography of James A. Cummins.

In the fiery atmosphere of Caldwell county, Kentucky, Mr. Cummins was born June 1, 1842. His ancestors were among the pioneers of the state, his grandfather, Simon Cummins, having become a settler of Christian county in the first fifth of the century just closed, for in 1821 his son, Elijah W., the father of our subject, was there born. Simon Cummins died at an advanced age and as a veteran of the Revolutionary war. He brought his family up in the pure atmosphere of a rural home and instilled into them that regard for honesty and integrity so universal with the citizenship of his day. Noah, his oldest child, was a soldier of the Confederacy, and died in his native state. Lemuel passed away in his Kentucky home in 1868, having had sons in the Federal army during the secession war; Irena became the wife of James Ramey and died with issue in Lyon county, Kentucky; Louisa married first a Sanders and second a Gillespie and left a family in Lyon county at her death; Sallie married Hezekiah Oliver, of Caldwell county, Kentucky, and William and Simon are residents of Lyon county.

Elijah W. Cummins was his father's fifth child and his advantages in early life were simply those common to the country youth of Kentucky in that primitive day. He married Lydia, a daughter of Leven Oliver, a war of 1812 patriot and soldier who migrated to Kentucky from Virginia in an early day. Mr. Oliver's early life was passed as a flat-boatman on the Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi rivers down to New Orleans, but prior to that time he had also fought the British at the battle of New Orleans in 1812 and was one of only seventeen American soldiers wounded in that historic engagement. He married Sophia Barnett in his native state and reared his children in Kentucky. He came to Texas with the family in 1843, and died in Fannin county about 1874. His children were: Evaline, who died in Fannin county as the wife of Miles Davis; Betsy, wife of Andrew Oliver, died in Fannin county; Lydia, our subject's mother, who died in Fannin county in 1902; Sallie, who became Mrs. Talton Gray and died in Fannin county; Margaret married James Pile, who lives in Fannin county; Nancy, wife of Rev. Reece; Lee, of

Fannin county, and Robert, an ex-Confederate soldier, who died at Tahlequah, Indian Territory. The family of Elijah W. and Lydia Cummins was composed of James A., of this review; Sophia, wife of Lewis Jones, of Montague county; George, who died in Fannin county, a Home Guard during the Civil war; Lucinda, who married Frank Ramey, of Fannin county; Isaphenia, wife of Dan Ikard, of Fannin county; William, yet in the old home county in Texas; Mattie, now Mrs. Rube Lockler, of Kemp, Indian Territory, and Sarah, who died in Fannin county unmarried.

In 1852 Elijah W. Cummins headed a small colony of emigrants from Lyon county, Kentucky, to the Lone Star state and located in Fannin county. Ladonia was the little village near where they settled and with the exception of the years from 1867 to 1870 passed in Benton county, Arkansas, he was a resident of that county until his death, in September, 1903. He took part in the Confederate war as an infantryman and as a citizen maintained himself a quiet, industrious and modest farmer. He identified himself with Christian sentiment and was a member of the Christian church. He took little account of public affairs and had no interest in politics other than to vote with the Democrats on election day. He was a gentleman with high ideas of morality, of undoubted integrity and was a soldier under General Taylor in the Mexican war.

In Lyon county, Kentucky, and in Fannin county, Texas, James A. Cummins passed from infancy to the near approach to man's estate. As a knight errant in the army of his beloved Southland he rounded out his majority, and as a civilian after the war his nomadic career embraced the best thirty years of his business life. The schools provided him with an introduction to the three R's only in boyhood, but the corners of a very angular intellectual equipment have all been rounded off and smoothed down by the friction of years of hard and varied experiences. As his start in life was made in the saddle and with a gun at his side it is fitting to present briefly the scenes of his military adventures at this time. At sixteen years of age he joined Captain Wood's company of Texas Rangers operating against the Comanche and Sioux Indians, depredating the Texas frontier for so many years, and took part in the battle which resulted in the destruction of Nocona's band, the death of the great chief and the capture of his wife, Cynthia Ann Parker and her son, Quanah. When his service with the Rangers was concluded he followed his inclinations and continued a life in the saddle among the early cowboys of the southwest. But when

the politicians of the north and the south aroused their respective sections of our country, arrayed them against each other in open denunciation and actually launched the dreadful conflict young Cummins was ready to make any sacrifice for his country's welfare, and when the invitation was made he cast the die. He enlisted first in 1861 in Company F, Eleventh Texas Cavalry, and served under Colonel W. C. Young till 1862 and in the Thirteenth Texas, under Colonels Bob Taylor and James Stephens in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate army. His first engagement of note was the fight at Elk Horn and, without attempting details, he went through the Louisiana campaign, taking part in the engagements at Mansfield, Yellow Bayou, etc., being wounded in the latter battle while aiding a comrade to the rear after being disabled. He was ever ready for duty as long as there was service to perform and when the surrender of Lee ended the war he was paroled at Milliken, near Hempstead, May 27, 1865.

On resuming civil pursuits the saddle offered Mr. Cummins the most remunerative and pleasurable occupation, and he soon became foreman for John Rhodes and Milt McGee, cattle drovers from Texas to Kansas City, Missouri. During his two years' service in this capacity, driving thousands of head of genuine "long-horns," camping on the trail in all sorts of weather, swimming swollen streams and surmounting other difficulties of his employers and of his own, he made acquaintances and formed associations which shifted the course of his life into a channel turbid with riffles and whirlpools and encountering sandbars and eddies until the climax of a strenuous existence was actually reached. Having saved some money from his employment with Rhodes and McGee and from a similar service with John Sponable, of Johnson county, Kansas, he decided to try mining in the Rockies, and he accordingly went to Idaho and prospected in the Leesburg region of that territory for several months, in a vain effort to locate a vein of fabulous wealth. Returning to Texas in 1869 he turned his attention briefly to the farm, but freighting offered proper financial inducements and a life more to his turn, and he hauled goods from Jefferson to North Texas points until the railroads reached Denison and Sherman and cut off much of the business in his line. He put up the first tent on the townsite of Denison and was for a time a clerk in one of the early stores of the town. Later he became a traveling salesman for a marble works there and eventually drifted into the patent-right business. In this latter vocation he was associated with Henry T. Davis

and James N. Touchstone, and while he was connected with many other and varied operations during the interval this claimed his attention in the main till 1897, when he finally settled down in Bowie and embarked in the less adventurous, less strenuous, more commonplace and more substantial business of real estate and insurance. In 1903 he formed a partnership with Charles B. Downs, and the firm of Cummins & Downs is one of the most substantial and reliable in the city.

In December, 1869, Mr. Cummins married Susan, a daughter of Bird Sherrill, of Fannin county. A son and a daughter, Leon B. and Winona May, are the issue of this union, the former a railroad conductor on the Frisco road and the latter a resident of Dallas, Texas. March 1, 1888, Mr. Cummins married, at Glenn Elder, Kansas, Mary E. Carroll, born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, July 15, 1866. Their residence is one of the beautiful, modest little homes of Bowie and the plans and expense of its preparation were provided by its present owners.

Aside from his dealing in real estate himself Mr. Cummins has demonstrated his faith in his works by acquiring, not only urban, but rural possessions, as well. While he has not amassed great wealth he has kept the prowling wolves a safe distance from his door-step, and every contract that he makes, either verbal or written, is as good as its face on the day it is due. He maintains a liberal attitude toward all worthy benevolences and lends his substantial aid to any intelligent effort directed toward the material or social advancement of his county. No miserly charge can ever be laid at his door nor no act of extortion or frenzied money-getting will ever be charged against him. He is sympathetic with the unfortunate and lives in an atmosphere of "good-will toward men."

In anything political Mr. Cummins is always a Democrat—the same principles by any other name would not suffice—and he has been deputy sheriff in Texas and was once city marshal of Glen Elder, Kansas. He leaves the drama of active politics to others while he feasts on the good things that come to him as an enthusiast among the old veterans of the Lost Cause. He has attended the annual reunions of the United Confederate Veterans for years and has been three times commander of Camp 572—Bowie Pelham Camp, Bowie—U. C. V., and was adjutant and chief of staff two years of the Fifth Brigade, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and is now aide de camp to General W. L. Cabell, with the rank of colonel, of the Trans-Mississippi Department. He is a Royal Arch Mason and took five

degrees of Odd Fellowship in 1866. From the opening of the rebellion until the close of his nomadic life Mr. Cummins treaded the soil of every state and territory in the American union. The north, south, east and west are as familiar to him as to the most traveled nabob of our country, and the history of his trail from the outbreak of the rebellion to the opening of the Centennial at Philadelphia would be impregnated with incidents challenging the pen of the novelist to properly portray. His acquaintance with the world is intimate and his knowledge of humanity is perfect. When his piercing eye strikes yours you instantly feel its power, and a character without the genuine ring wins no confidence nor sympathy from him. He has been one of the characters of tragic history in post-bellum days, and with his passing few of the old guard will remain.

WILLIAM ANDERSON WILSON. In the year 1880 Mr. Wilson established himself on a tract of Bell county school land, eight miles southeast of Sunset, in Montague county, and set about the task of clearing up a farm and building him a humble home. His capital was small, like his family then, and the work which he and his industrious wife did then laid deep and well the foundation for their present-day prosperity and independence.

The farm of one hundred acres which Mr. Wilson first bought was covered with timber, and the task which presented itself to their young minds might have appalled less stouter hearts and less industrious hands. The countless strokes necessary to bring this tract under subjection and to class it among the improved places of the locality were all spent, in time, and additional efforts were directed upon other purchases of land, and corresponding improvements made until prosperity has crowned their labors with an estate of three hundred and sixty acres of land and all their successes have not yet been achieved. Capping the brow of an elevation some eighty rods back from the Sunset and Uz road stands the family domicile, protected by forest and orchard, and bidding a silent welcome to friend and neighbor to its hospitable portals. These substantial tokens tell of the reward for years of intelligent toil, spent by the domestic circle, and indicate the possibilities of success under properly directed and continuous effort.

Mr. Wilson established himself in the Lone Star state in 1877, taking up his first residence in the east portion of Tarrant county. Four years there sufficed to convince him that conditions were not favorable for his greatest agricultural achievement and he sought the scene of his pres-

ent location, and with the results as mentioned above. He migrated to Texas from Hardeman county, Tennessee, where his birth occurred November 3, 1841. He was brought up in a country district and obtained little education because of the character of the schools of that day. During the Civil war he was in sympathy with his country as against the Confederacy and he enlisted in the Union army in 1862, his command being Company A, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, under Colonel Hurst. His regiment was first under General A. J. Smith and then under General Thomas and the only battle in which he participated was the one at Nashville, in which the Confederate General Hood's army was destroyed. His command remained in Tennessee during the remainder of the war and his company was mustered out at Pulaski at the end of the war.

William A. Wilson is a son of Ingram and Louisa (Hunnell) Wilson, both native Tennessee people, farmers and immigrants to Montague county, Texas. The parents died here. Their children were: William A., our subject; Mary, Permelia, Jesse, Martin, Sarah A., Martha, Margaret, Eliza, Nancy, Parley, Miranda and Mandie.

Tracing up the genealogy of the Wilson family of this branch we find our subject descended from William Wilson, a soldier of the war of 1812, who passed his life as a Tennessee farmer and passed away there about 1870 at about seventy-five years of age. By his marriage he was the father of Nancy, wife of John Ross; Delilah, wife of Philip Deaton; Squire, of Fannin county, Texas; Anderson and Ingram; William, of Runnels county, Texas; Sallie, wife of Henry Hatch; Solomon and James, both killed in battle during the rebellion; Lottie, who died in Arkansas, was the wife of Nelson Huddleston; Jesse, Jason and Martin.

December 18, 1870, Mr. Wilson married Josephine Haultom, only child of Charles and Martha (Russell) Haultom, the former of Tennessee and the latter from North Carolina. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are: Jessie, who died at four years of age; Marion A., of Clay county, Texas; Malanie, wife of Manley Wilson, and Lurilda, wife of Jesse Gee; Leona, Elisha, Julia, Cora, Myrtle and Charles complete the family circle.

Mr. Wilson learned his politics during the days of Lincoln, for whom, in 1864, he cast his first vote and through the campaigns since he has supported the presidential candidate of the Republican party. In local matters he is in accord with Democratic doctrines and casts his vote for white supremacy and common decency in local

affairs. In matters pertaining to the county's welfare and his own it has been mutually good for him to be here. His family as a whole has filled a positive niche in the county's industrial, civil and social fabric and as part of the great mass of the plain people who give stability to our civil institutions and control the destiny of our nation honor and credit is justly due.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN WORSHAM. In this review it is our pleasure and privilege to present the life work of one whose identity with North and West Texas has spanned almost a third of a century and one whose connection with the vital affairs of this section has been at once prominent and conspicuous. The various phases of his diversified career mark him as one of the real and stable characters of this territory, and it is pride of achievement which prompts this modest reference to him whose name initiates this notice. In youth and early manhood accustomed to the rough usages of hard work, in middle and later life evolving and executing successful schemes for the promotion of his vast and growing financial interests, toward the evening of his career is still busy and in the enjoyment of the fruits which destiny ordained.

It was not ordered that Texas should give W. B. Worsham birth, it is sufficient that his conquests should occur in this state. His natal day was February 8, 1843, and his place Callaway county, Missouri. He is a son of William Talbert Worsham, who migrated to Missouri about 1835 from near Petersburg, Virginia, where his birth occurred in 1811. He devoted his life to the farm and died in Callaway in 1883. He married Minta Ann Stokes, who passed away in 1893, being the mother of the following children: Henry S., of Comanche county, Oklahoma; William B.; Ditreau V., of Ada, Indian Territory. A son, Joseph A., died in Henrietta as postmaster of the city under the first Cleveland administration. Two daughters, Mrs. Mary Wiley and Mrs. Eliza A. Johnson, died in Lawrence county, Missouri, leaving families.

A country school education was all that seemed in store for young Worsham on the farm, and the first year of the war he enlisted in the Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry—as did also his older and younger brothers—for service in Capt. Samuel Roberts' Company, United States troops. He saw service around Springfield, Missouri, and in Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation and was discharged in 1865, being mustered out June thirtieth of that year.

The first half a dozen years succeeding the war Mr. Worsham spent on the farm in his native



county. Having an opportunity to exceed the profits of the farm in a wholly different line of work, he took advantage of it and engaged in railroad contract work. He did grading on the Union Pacific, built sixteen miles of the St. Louis and San Francisco at Pierce City, Missouri. He abandoned this business in 1868, came to Texas and engaged as a cattle drover between this state and Kansas. Baxter Springs and Coffeyville were his objective points and he shipped many cars of native beef from there to markets of the east. In 1876 he began ranching in Clay county. His success enabled him to purchase tracts of pasture land in this and Hardeman county. He first located at Cambridge but in 1880 removed to Hardeman county, where he acquired a ranch of some twenty-five thousand acres—which he yet owns—as well as a vast tract almost adjoining Henrietta, in Clay county, aggregating about forty thousand acres. His Hardeman county possessions extend into Foard county, and at one time, while a partner with J. R. Stephens, had some sixty thousand head of cattle on the range. In 1882 the partnership with Mr. Stephens was dissolved and since then Mr. Worsham has conducted his live stock business alone, having some ten thousand head of cattle on grass.

Some twenty years ago Mr. Worsham became attracted to banking as a business and took an interest in the Dallas National Bank. Later he acquired an interest in the Gainesville National and in the Henrietta National Bank, which latter went out of business in 1887. The bank of W. B. Worsham and Co. was organized by Mr. Worsham in 1898, in Henrietta, and is officered by W. B. Worsham as president, W. H. Featherston as vice president and F. B. Wyatt as cashier. Other capitalists and financiers are stockholders of the bank and it is universally regarded as durable and safe as the rock of Gibraltar. Mr. Worsham is interested in the Exchange National Bank at Dallas—a director in it; is a director in the Dallas Brewing Company and is extensively interested in the oil-mill and cotton-gin industries of Ardmore and Tishomingo, Indian Territory. His farming interests are also by no means small.

Mr. Worsham's two children by marriage with Mettie G. Collins, whom he married in Pike county, Missouri, in 1875, are Leola P., wife of K. N. Haggood, with the W. B. Worsham bank, of Henrietta, and Carl M., who married May Easley and resides on the Worsham ranch near Henrietta. Mrs. W. B. Worsham was born in 1854 and is a daughter of James M. Collins, a

Virginia gentleman and farmer who passed away in Missouri.

While Mr. Worsham is strictly a business man and can always find something to do, he has had some trifling diversions in politics. Contrary to the rule in Texas he is a Republican and has served his party as a delegate to state conventions. While he has not attempted to achieve anything in politics he has achieved everything in business. As has been seen he holds a confidential relation to many strong financial institutions and enterprises and the formidable masters of Texas finance recognize in him a compeer worthy of his spurs.

ROWAN H. TUCKER, general claim agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad, also prominent in municipal affairs of Fort Worth, has, from the fact of his birth near the city and an almost lifelong residence therein, a more intimate acquaintance with Fort Worth and this portion of Texas than almost any one except the oldest "old-timers."

Born on a farm about four miles north of Fort Worth, in 1855, he is the son of one of the first settlers and until his death one of the most prominent citizens of Fort Worth. Judge William B. Tucker was a man of distinction both by reason of his character and the influence and usefulness of his life work. Born in Casey county, Kentucky, October 5, 1824, he belonged to a Virginia family which contained the best elements of the old southern aristocracy. His grandfather, William Tucker, had fought in the American Revolution, and, a patriot and man of mark in his part of the state, added further distinction to his house by marrying Miss Nancy Lee, who belonged to the family famous in all the great epochs of our country's history, Robert E. Lee being of the same stock.

Judge William B. Tucker came to Texas in 1851, locating four miles north of the military post of Fort Worth, at a time when the entire region thereabout was the frontier, there being only one house between Fort Worth and Weatherford. Taking up land, he engaged in farming and stock-raising for some years, and soon became one of the best known and most influential citizens of the county. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1856, being the second sheriff the county ever had. The county seat was then at Birdville. Serving as sheriff until 1858, in that year he was elected district clerk, from which office he was promoted, by election, in 1862 to county judge. In 1865 he "resigned" by request, along with the other county officials, doing so at the instance of Edmund J. Davis, at that

time the military governor of Texas, who, in carrying into effect his "reconstruction" policy, placed his henchmen in all the offices of the state wherever a possible excuse for that course could be found. Thus leaving public life, Judge Tucker became interested in industrial affairs, conducting a mill and gin on the south side of the city, where Jennings avenue now is, and also bought one hundred and seventy acres of land, which was subdivided and platted in 1872 as Tucker's Addition to Fort Worth. In 1872, also, he built his residence in that part of the addition known as Tucker's Hill, one of the highest points in the city. South Main street now runs by the block of ground on which this noble and picturesque old residence stands. At the time it was built it was the finest residence in the city, one of the objects of interest pointed out to strangers in those days. It was the successful management and sale of this real estate that made Judge Tucker wealthy, so that the later years of his life were spent without anxiety as to financial circumstances. He served several times in the city council, and was at all times a man whose opinion commanded respect among his associates. The death of this honored pioneer citizen occurred in March, 1900. His wife was Mahala A. (Myers) Tucker, a native of Logan county, Kentucky, and she died in September, 1887.

The birthplace of Rowan H. Tucker was his father's original homestead, the place where Major Jarvis now lives, a short distance north of North Fort Worth. The family moved into town in 1859, and he was therefore reared to manhood in this city, which he has seen develop from a typical frontier settlement to its present proportions. After receiving his education in the schools of Fort Worth and at Mansfield College, he received appointment as cattle inspector for Tarrant county. In 1878 he became deputy sheriff under Sheriff Henderson, and in 1880 became chief deputy under W. T. Maddox, under whom he served six years, and was then deputy under Sheriff B. H. Shipp two years. Leaving the sheriff's office on November 20, 1888, on the first of December following he began his service with the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad as special agent. Having continued his connection with that company ever since, he is now one of the oldest officials of the road, which was completed only in 1887. In 1894 came his appointment as general claim agent, in which capacity he has served to the present time.

Mr. Tucker has been a member of the Fort Worth city council four terms, as representative of the Fifth Ward, his last official term ending in 1902. While alderman he was chairman of

the police board committee, chairman of the claims committee, and member of the fire committee and purchasing committee.

February 16, 1879, Mr. Tucker married, in Fort Worth, Miss Lou A. Archer, who was born in Union parish, Louisiana. They have two children, Miss Fay and Rowan H., Jr.

THOMAS BENTON COLLINS, one of the leading business men of Arlington, is numbered among the veterans of the Civil war, and is a worthy representative of a family who have valiantly aided their country in the many struggles in which it has been engaged. His paternal great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in Ireland, and after coming to America took up his abode in Virginia. His son, Barbe G. Collins, was a native of that commonwealth, and at the inauguration of the war of 1812 he raised and commanded a company, taking part in the battle of New Orleans. His son and the father of Thomas B. Collins, Archibald W. Collins, was born in Kentucky in 1803, but when three years of age, in 1806, was taken by his parents to Tennessee, and in 1832 located in Jackson county, Alabama. He, too, enlisted in the defense of his country, serving as a soldier in the Florida Indian war. He married Eliza Reid, the daughter of J. B. Reid, and a descendant on the maternal side of John Slavin, a native of the north of Ireland. After coming to America he settled in Virginia, and his descendants afterward located in Kentucky. The Slavins were an old and prominent family in the north of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald W. Collins became the parents of five sons. One of the sons, William Joseph Collins, was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of Company I, Forty-first Tennessee Infantry. He came to Texas from Alabama in 1874, and died at Arlington on the 6th of February, 1905. R. W. and M. R. served with General B. Forest.

By the second marriage of the father to Malinda Reid, sister of his first wife, there were two sons and two daughters, T. B. and J. S. and Eliza M. and Mary A. T. B. also served in the Confederate army under General Bragg.

Thomas B. Collins, the eldest of his parents' five children, was born in Jackson county, Alabama, on the 23d of September, 1838, and was reared to the life of a farmer boy, receiving his education in a primitive log cabin school house. In 1859 he came to Texas, first taking up his abode in Grimes county, and when after Lincoln's inauguration in March, 1861, it became known that there would be war between the states he began drilling a company in that month, and

upon the declaration of war enlisted in Company C, Captain D. W. Shannon, Fifth Texas Cavalry, Colonel Tom Green's Regiment. His first service was in New Mexico and Arizona, participating in the battles of Val Verde, Glorieta and Peralta, and starting east from that country he walked from El Paso to San Antonio, and thence going to Austin joined the Texas troops at Hempstead. Journeying on to northwestern Louisiana, he engaged in the campaign against Banks in his first attempt to ascend the Red river in 1863, following which he took part in a number of skirmishes in northern Louisiana, and they were then ordered to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to cover Price's retreat out of Missouri. Returning south they fought Banks' army at Alexandria, and later took part in the battle of Mansfield, in which Banks was defeated, also in the battle of Pleasant Hill early in the spring of 1864, and in the same spring the company returned to Houston, serving in the Trans-Mississippi department until the close of the war, being disbanded May 28, 1865. During his service in the army Mr. Collins was made commissary sergeant of his regiment, and near the close of the war became its commissary captain.

At the close of his long military career Mr. Collins returned to Grimes county, and in 1866 went again to his native state of Alabama, where he remained until 1874. While there residing in October, 1867, he was married to Miss Hannah J. Sims, the daughter of Nathan Sims, a farmer. This marriage took place at Estelle's Fork, where Mr. Collins was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his return to Texas in 1874. He then took up his abode at Poortown, Dallas county, where he opened a store and conducted the same for two years, removing thence to Tarrant county and locating on a farm at Arlington, which he long owned and conducted, but during the greater part of the time has made his home in town. In later years he sold his farming interests, and is now a member of the Arlington Real Estate Company, of which he is manager, and of which Hon. W. B. Fitzhugh and F. R. Wallace are the other members. This firm does a general business in real estate, loans and insurance, and has done a good work in attracting attention to the advantages of Arlington as a residence city and also to the agricultural value of the surrounding country.

Mr. Collins has also taken an active part in the political life of his community, having for two years served as mayor of Arlington, and is also an ex-county treasurer, elected as such in 1892 against three other candidates by a majority of one thousand five hundred and four votes and re-

lected in 1894 without opposition in his own party by a majority of nineteen hundred and nine votes. He declined a third nomination, thus establishing a precedent for limiting the term of office of county treasurer by one man to two terms. He has ever been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, casting his vote in support of its men and measures at each succeeding election, his first presidential vote having been given to John C. Breckenridge.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Collins have been born eleven children, four of whom are deceased, A. S., Joseph and two infants, and those living are W. B.; Mackie, the wife of J. D. Swain; Georgia, the wife of G. W. Goodin; Thomas W., James M., E. S. and Ethel. Mr. Collins has long held membership relations with the Camp of U. C. V. at Arlington, of which he is serving as adjutant. He is a member of the Primitive Baptist church.

W. M. SALMON, who is ranked with the prominent farmers and stockmen of Montague county, Texas, is a native of the Lone Star state. Mr. Salmon was born in Rusk county, Texas, December 28, 1866, son of John L. and Martha (Linchacum) Salmon, both natives of North Carolina. His parents were married in North Carolina, and in 1846 came from there to Texas, settling in Rusk county, where the father bought a large tract of land, and improved a farm and had extensive cattle interests. Also he conducted a country store on his place. He owned a number of slaves, and carried on his operations successfully up to the time of the Civil war. The war cost him the savings of a lifetime and robbed his heirs of the vast estate that would have been theirs. He was a Democrat and an ardent secessionist, but, physically was not strong, and took no active part in the war. Fraternally he was a Mason. Both his brothers, Thomas and Edward, also settled in Texas, and, like him, became honored and respected citizens. He died at his homestead in 1880. Some time after his death his widow moved to Gainesville, where she remained until death claimed her, in 1893, at the age of sixty-five years. She was a member of the Christian church. Her father was one of the early settlers and well-to-do farmers of Rusk county. Her brother Row, the only member of the Linchacum family now living, occupies the old homestead in Rusk county. The children of John L. and Martha Salmon are: Mrs. Laura Birdwell; William G., M. D., who died July 3, 1887; Mrs. Susan Galloway; John, a physician of Breckenridge, Texas; Mrs. Martha Wilson; Mrs. Fanny Williams; and W. M., whose name introduces this sketch.

W. M. Salmon, being the youngest of the family and his boyhood days being passed on the pioneer farm in Rusk county, did not have the educational advantages that the older members of the family enjoyed. After the death of his father, his mother moved to Gainesville, where his brother, William G., for some years had been engaged in the practice of medicine and had leased the March ranch near Spanish Fort and was interested in the cattle business. In 1883 W. M. Salmon went to work as an assistant on the ranch and remained there until after his brother's death in 1887, at which time he had control of the stock and everything pertaining to the farm. In 1890 he disposed of most of the stock and moved the rest to lands owned by the family, near Nocona, where he now lives, and to which he has added by subsequent purchase until his holdings comprise at this writing no less than 2,540 acres, four hundred acres being under cultivation. He has made many substantial improvements, including commodious residence, three tenant houses, other farm buildings, wind mills, orchard, etc. Having the most of his land rented, Mr. Salmon gives his chief attention to his cattle, his herd averaging four hundred head. Also he owns a fine stallion and jack and raises horses and mules.

Politically Mr. Salmon is a Democrat, and fraternally he is identified with both the Masonic order and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

May 3, 1880, he married the widow of his brother, Dr. William G., Mrs. Mattie H. (Walker) Salmon. She was born in Tennessee in 1861, only child of Dr. Addison Walker and wife Mentlo, nee Sutton, both natives of Tennessee. It was while on a visit to Texas with her uncle that she formed the acquaintance of Dr. Salmon. Her grandfather, Addison Walker, Sr., was a prominent farmer and slave owner of Tennessee. His children were John P., a physician of Missouri, Mrs. Mary Balcom and Addison. By her first marriage. Mrs. Salmon had one child, Mariah, born May 23, 1880, and now the wife of Thomas Hoben, a prominent rancher of Montague county. The children of the second marriage are: Harold, born May 20, 1890; Fred, June 21, 1892; Helen, July 8, 1894; Raymond, August 3, 1896; Thelma, July 8, 1899; and Wilburn, July 7, 1902.

**REUBEN GESLER CLARK.** When the Red River Cattle Company's ranch was being parceled out to actual settlers Reuben G. Clark became one of the early purchasers and the three hundred and twenty-six acres which constitutes his home, and is so well and substantially im-

proved, was but a wild and forbidding tract whose grassy sward was relieved only by clusters of the scrubby oak. This spot of ground was embraced within the Peters Colony land, and is situated four miles south of Bellevue, in Clay county, and upon it Mr. Clark has made his home since the month of August, 1884.

As a citizen of this new county, among the first acts of Mr. Clark was the building of his castle—for it has been decided that every man's home is his castle—and a shanty twelve by sixteen feet, with two rooms, rose up to answer the purpose. Being yet single and unmarried, his new house became no more than a bachelor's quarters for a few months, but when Mrs. Clark became its mistress it served, with its piece-meal enlargements, until the final remodeling and the erection of the roomy home which domiciles its worthy owners now. One piece of farm improvement followed another, as the prosperity of the owner would admit, until there is nothing left to be done save enjoy the simple emoluments that follow in the wake of intelligent and honest toil.

In February, 1878, Reuben G. Clark became a Texas settler. He located in Collin county, and while there his vocation was that of master of a district school. He had prepared himself for his mid-life work in his native state of Illinois, and had spent a full seven years' period of successful school work there; and he taught seven years in the schools of Collin county, Texas. He was born eight miles north of Charleston, in Coles county, July 13, 1851, and came to maturity on the farm. Ambitious to acquire more than an ordinary education, he became able to teach and this vocation supplied him with the means to procure a higher mental equipment. He first attended Westfield College in Clark county, Illinois, then Lee's Academy, Coles county, and finally he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated with the class of 1874. He joined the profession of teaching regularly then and remained with it until his voluntary retirement to become a farmer in 1884.

Mr. Clark is a son of William H. Clark, born at Maysville, Kentucky, in 1823, and at three years of age was taken into Coles county, Illinois, by his father, Benjamin F. Clark. The father and grandfather were farmers, and the latter died in Coles county in 1853 at sixty-five. He married Sarah Hammond, and their children were: Benjamin, Lewis, William H., Andrew J., Malinda, wife of John Rardin; Lucinda, who married Frank Daugherty, and Phebe, who became the wife of Wesley Daugherty. The youngest daughter, Paulina, married John Galbraith.

William H. Clark, father of our subject, was a citizen of Coles county, Illinois, until 1874, when he migrated to Kansas and settled at Toledo, remaining in the Sunflower state till 1892, when he, accompanied by his wife and four younger children, located in Johnson county, Missouri, where they now reside. Julia Ann Rardin became Mrs. William H. Clark in 1850. She was a daughter of Samuel Rardin, a Kentucky settler to Illinois, and the issue of her union with Mr. Clark were: Reuben G.; Eliza J., wife of Andrew J. Campbell, of Neosho Falls, Kansas; Dumas V., of Coles county, Illinois; Harriet, wife of Thomas Carter, of Coles county, Illinois; Andrew D., of Mattoon, Illinois; John G., of Johnson county, Missouri; Sarah, wife of Frank Barnes, of Johnson county, Missouri; Nancy, who married Henry Blanchard, of Gotobo, Oklahoma, and Susan, unmarried and at the parental fireside.

Reuben G. Clark was united in marriage in Collin county, Texas, with Minerva J. Reeves, March 1, 1885. Mrs. Clark's parents were J. N. Reeves and Miss Ellen J. Martin, the father a Kentuckian and the mother also a native of Kentucky. Of their various meanderings we will mention southern Illinois, Blanco county, and finally Collin county, Texas. Mrs. Clark is the oldest of six children, the others being: William T., Howard, Martha, wife of M. T. Hilbin; Josiah and Mary, wife of Joseph J. Cato.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark's children are: William Nelson and Lillie May. The Clarks of this family are all Democrats and Mr. Clark served his township in Illinois as its clerk. He and his wife are Methodists and they have reared their children to know and do the right.

LEONIDAS A. SUGGS, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Fort Worth, is a native of Titus county, Texas, and a son of W. G. and Mary (Hall) Suggs. His father was born in North Carolina and emigrated to Texas in 1842, and thus becoming one of the early settlers he experienced the hardships, privations and dangers of pioneer life in the reclamation of this state for the purposes of civilization. He was a farmer, interested in agricultural pursuits in Titus county for many years, and he died in the year 1901. He is still survived by his widow, who is a native of Tennessee.

Dr. Suggs was reared in the usual manner of farm lads and in the public schools mastered the common branches of learning. Determining upon a professional career as a life work he prepared for the study of medicine and matriculated in the Vanderbilt Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892 on completing the

regular course. He first practiced at Benbrook, in Tarrant county, but later removed to Fort Worth, where he has been an active representative of the medical fraternity since 1899. His professional attainments and skill are such that he was elected to the chair of histology in the medical department of Fort Worth University, which position he regularly fills outside of giving occasional lectures on physiology and other subjects. He has been accorded a large and growing practice as a general physician and has an office in connection with Dr. F. D. Thompson in the Fort Worth National Bank Building. He is physician of a number of fraternal and insurance companies and in all his professional service he has maintained close conformity to a high standard of ethics of the medical fraternity.

Dr. Suggs was married in New Jersey to Miss Harriet Shumaker, a sister of Dr. George Shumaker, an active and prominent physician of Philadelphia, and they have two children, Mary E. and Katharine. It is well that Dr. Suggs has a deep and earnest interest in his profession because it leaves him little leisure time. He is a member of the Tarrant County, the Texas State and the American Medical Associations, and thus keeps in touch with the onward march of the profession as investigation, research and experience are broadening the knowledge of the medical fraternity and promoting the efficiency of its representatives. Anything that tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life awakens the interest and attention of Dr. Suggs, and he has a broad, comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the principles of the medical and surgical science.

HON. ALVIN C. OWSLEY, whose name is found upon the legislative records of Texas and who is now successfully engaged in the practice of law at Denton with a large and representative clientele, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, April 8, 1856, his parents being Dr. Henry and Louisiana (Mansfield) Owsley. The father was born in Crab Orchard, Kentucky, October 4, 1817, while his ancestors were from Virginia. In his boyhood days he accompanied his parents on their removal to Johnson county, Missouri, where he studied medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. Hoff of Harrodsburg, that state. In order to still further perfect himself for the practice he entered the Jacksonville (Illinois) Medical College, in which he completed the regular course and was graduated with the class of 1846. He then opened an office in Johnson county, Missouri, where he remained until 1849, when he made an overland trip to California, attracted

by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. In 1851 he returned to Missouri, where he devoted his time and energies to professional service until 1861. In that year, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and joined the Confederate army as assistant surgeon in Price's Battalion, while later he was appointed hospital surgeon. While at the front he was wounded and this occasioned his return home. In 1863 he started again to make the trip across the plains to the gold mines, this time accompanied by all of his family. They stopped first at Austin, Nevada, then a new mining camp, and in 1864 they resumed their westward journey to California, locating in the central part of that state. A few years later, however, Dr. Owsley returned east and in 1873 he located in Denton, Texas, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1902. His wife survived him, passing away in Denton on the 22d of December, 1904.

Hon. Alvin C. Owsley had the interesting experience as a boy of living in the new west, where pioneer conditions existed and all of the environment was that of frontier life. He acquired his education in the schools of Grass Valley, Lakeport and Marysville, California, and also attended Hill's Institute in Sacramento, subsequent to which time, in 1860, he entered St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles, from which he was graduated in 1872 with the highest honors of his class, receiving a special medal for mathematical proficiency. He paid his own way through college with money earned as an employe of the Los Angeles *Star*, first having a newspaper carrier's route and later in charge of the city circulation of the paper. The ambition which he displayed in thus preparing for his education has been a salient characteristic of his entire life and has led to successful accomplishment where others of less resolute purpose would have failed.

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Owsley returned to Missouri, and at Sedalia took up the study of law in the office of the late Senator Vest. In February, 1873, he came to Denton, Texas, where he has since made his home. For two years he engaged in teaching school here, but devoted all of his leisure hours to the study of law, and in 1875 he was admitted to practice. He has always been an energetic, progressive and resourceful lawyer, presenting his cause with clearness and force, while in his arguments his deductions follow with logical sequence. His practice, which is now extensive and important, connects him with all the courts and he has a large and valuable library.

On the 8th of April 1880, Mr. Owsley was married to Miss Sallie M. Blount, a daughter of

Judge J. M. Blount of Denton, Texas. Eight children have been born unto them: Eunice, Louisiana, Jessie, Alvin, Stella, Clark, Charlotte and Henry. All are still at home with the exception of the eldest daughter, who is now the wife of James G. Wright.

Mr. Owsley holds membership in the Christian church and Mrs. Owsley in the Baptist church. He is an orator of considerable prominence in Texas and has been a recognized leader in public life of the state for many years, wielding a wide influence. In 1888 he was elected a member of the twenty-first Texas legislature, and his work in that body resulted in the passage of some of the most important legislative measures ever enacted in the commonwealth. He served on a number of the leading committees of that session of the general assembly, having a position of prominence and on judiciary committee, No. 1, as well as on internal improvement committee and others. He was responsible for the first anti-trust law ever agitated in Texas, which state has become famous for its effective anti-trust statutes. During the same session he was appointed chairman of a committee of five to draft a substitute trust law and Mr. Owsley prepared the draft of the law with the assistance of Attorney General James Hogg, afterward governor of Texas. This measure was passed by that session, but was held to be unconstitutional by United States Circuit Judge McCormick. The delay in obtaining a decision from the supreme court caused the people to become impatient and another trust law was passed in its place by the following legislature, but later, when the supreme court finally rendered a decision on Mr. Owsley's measure, it was decided to be entirely constitutional.

Mr. Owsley was re-elected a representative to the twenty-second legislature, in which session he held a still more prominent position. On the committee on internal improvements it came within the jurisdiction of this committee to frame a railroad commission law, another measure that has brought renown to Texas as a model in that class of legislation. Mr. Owsley was likewise a member of the committee of five which drafted the bill for a railroad commission, which became a law, and was the leader in the fight for this measure, especially for the "long and short haul clause," of which he was the advocate. Again in the twenty-second legislature he had a prominent position on the judiciary committee No. 1, and was chairman of the committee on penitentiaries and instrumental in passing the reformatory law for youthful offenders. As a member of the internal improvement committee he was one of the framers of the separate coach law, one of the

most popular to the people at large that was ever enacted in any state. In 1894 Mr. Owsley was elected to the twenty-fourth legislature and served for a third term. He was one of the most active working members of the house and was prominently in the fore in all the most important legislation enacted during his service. In 1892 he was presidential elector, representing the fifth district and helping to cast the vote of Texas for Cleveland in the electoral college. He was again chosen presidential elector in 1904.

In his home town Mr. Owsley should be given credit for many of the substantial features that make it one of the best known cities of Texas, especially as an educational center. It was through his specific efforts that the North Texas State Normal College and the Girls' Industrial College, both state institutions, were located in Denton, although numerous other cities pressed their claims for this distinction. Mr. Owsley's wide and favorable acquaintance with legislators, state officials and other men in public life enabled him to perform this service for his town. In many other ways he has promoted public measures and in fact his co-operation is never sought in vain for the advancement of any movement for Denton's upbuilding and welfare. He is a man of great force of character and possesses an undaunted spirit toward the accomplishment of any object which he undertakes. His public record is one which will bear the closest investigation, as it is characterized by the conscientious performance of every duty devolving upon him and loyalty to every trust that is given him. He ranks among the distinguished citizens of Texas, honored and respected in public life, while in his home town, where he is best known, he has the warm personal regard and friendship of the great majority of his fellow citizens.

**SNEED STRONG, M. D.** One of the representative families of Montague county, whose residence has been maintained herein since its advent thither a third of a century ago, is that represented by Dr. Sneed Strong, of Bowie, the subject of this biographical review. The year 1873 marked its entrance to the county, and the worthy head of the family chose for the site of his new home a tract of wild land eight miles east of Montague, where for seven years the family domicile was maintained. For two generations this worthy sire confined his labors to the varied industries of the farm, training his children to love labor for the pleasure of its fruits and watching them pass from his dominions to assume honorable stations in different walks of life and himself finally retiring to the quiet of

urban life with the weight of years and filled with a consciousness of having performed a modest part in the reduction and improvement of a new country and in creating and stabilizing its social fabric.

This well known family, headed by James A. Strong, the father of our subject, came to Texas from Morgan county, Missouri, where Mr. Strong had lived since 1831 and where the first forty-five years of his life had been passed. He was born in Tennessee September 20, 1828, and farm life in Missouri, where his father settled so early, and four years of frontier experience in the gold fields of California occupied him previous to his advent to the Lone Star state. His parents, Martin and Margaret Strong, were of the pioneers to Morgan county, Missouri, where they died, the father in 1898 at the age of ninety years. Of their other children, William was killed as a Confederate soldier during the war; Benjamin resides in Morgan county, Missouri; Francis M., of the same county; Levi is a resident of Idaho; Mary married Bryant Cox and died with issue in Morgan county, Missouri; Rebecca became the wife of John Hatcher and lives in Arkansas, and Harvey died in McDonald county, Missouri.

The childhood advantages of James A. Strong were of necessity meager, and the necessity and value of labor were the chief elements of his education. When he assumed his station in life he chose the vocation of his fathers. He was allured to the Pacific coast states in 1854 by the prospects of a "lucky strike" in some unsearched locality and he joined the line of march to the occidnt, crossing the plains and reaching his destination after some months of weary plodding and successfully passing through two thousand miles of forbidding and hostile country. Upon his return in 1858 he chose the water route, and made the trip across the isthmus to Key West and New York and home again just as the rumblings of a fratricidal war were beginning to be heard. When the struggle between the two sections of our country came on his sympathies were with the south, and while his age precluded the possibility of active service on his part he became a militiaman and rendered what service he could in preserving order at home. His wife was Mary J. Pittman, a Kentucky lady, whose mother, Abigail Pittman, settled in Morgan county, Missouri, also as a pioneer. The issue of their marriage was: James M., who owns a cotton gin at Quanah, Texas; William M., of Bowie, Texas; Sterling P., well known in Bowie and a real estate and loan broker; Maggie, wife of T. J. Williams, of Plainville, Texas; Dr. Sneed, our subject, born

March 27, 1865; Laura, wife of S. J. Brown, of Dye, Texas, and now deceased, and Walter C., clerk of the court of civil appeals of Texas at Fort Worth. Mrs. Strong, the mother of Dr. Strong was born in 1829, and died January 26, 1905. Her brothers and sisters were: Jefferson Williams' wife, Clara, who died in Arkansas; Sarah, wife of Jacob Kingery, of Claremont, Texas; Rachel, who married F. M. Bandy, of San Saba county, Texas; Catherine; Mrs. John Melton of Tuscumbia, Missouri.

Dr. Sneed Strong's birth occurred in Morgan county, Missouri. The first eighteen years of his life were entirely rural and this environment contributed to a strong body and a strong brain. Leaving his father's farm of a half section near Montague, he entered his brother's store at Montague as a dry goods clerk, where he served two years. The county clerk's office at Montague then knew him as an assistant for eighteen months, during which era he employed himself with reading medical works. A course of lectures followed his retirement from the court house and the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis provided his tuition. As a further aid to his ambition he took a clerkship in the comptroller's office in Austin and spent a year and a half there, and with the funds thus secured he resumed his professional studies in St. Louis and graduated from the Missouri Medical College April 1, 1891. From his graduation till January 1, 1904, he practiced his profession in Stoneburg, in the county where he had been reared, and on the latter date he took up his residence and his work in Bowie. January 1, 1905, he associated himself with Dr. George W. Yeakley, and the firm of Strong & Yeakley began its successful career. In the practice Dr. Strong represents the Old School of physicians and his familiarity with the latest achievement in medical science and his wholesome grasp of the science itself renders him a formidable antagonist of disease. He is a member of the Montague County Medical and the Northwest Texas Medical Associations and of the Texas State Medical Association.

January 14, 1893, Dr. Strong married Miss Lee Benefield, a daughter of a farmer, J. P. Benefield, who came to Texas from Louisiana. The children of this marriage are Gervais B. and Joy. In politics the Strong's are Democrats. In the early eighties James A., the father, became an adherent of the Greenback faith and made the race for tax collector on that ticket, but since the passing of the reform era and the final settlement into their natural places of all political elements father and sons are united on one party

and its principles. Among the standard fraternities the Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason.

ANDREW McCAMPBELL, JR., deputy internal revenue collector of Fort Worth, is a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, and a son of Andrew and Mary D. (Willmore) McCampbell, the father also born in Jessamine county. The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Scotland, and the McCampbells after coming to America settled in Tennessee and Kentucky, where many representatives of the name have become prominent in public and business life. Hon. James A. McCampbell, an uncle of Andrew McCampbell, was a member of the state senate of Kentucky, as was the latter's maternal grandfather, Mr. Willmore, who likewise belonged to one of the old and prominent families of Jessamine county.

Andrew McCampbell, Sr., was the first Republican sheriff ever elected in Jessamine county. At the breaking out of the Civil war he organized and was elected captain of Company A, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, U. S. A., and rendered gallant service in defense of the Union throughout the entire war. In 1878, accompanied by his family, he came to Texas, living in Grayson county for two years, after which he removed to Fort Worth, where the McCampbells have since lived. For several years the father conducted a stock and dairy farm, and during the early years of his residence in Fort Worth he was proprietor of a grocery store here, carrying on the business until about 1882.

Andrew McCampbell was a young lad when brought to this city, and he acquired his education in the public schools here, but started out to earn his own living at an early age. He was employed as driver of a grocery wagon and coal wagon and later worked as engine wiper in the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad shops. In 1890 he was appointed mail carrier in Fort Worth, serving in that capacity for two years, and from 1892 until 1897 was deputy United States marshal, holding the office under both the Republican and Democratic administrations, his Republican superior being P. B. Hunt and the Democratic marshal being R. M. Love. In 1897 he was appointed deputy revenue collector of the fourth collection district, composed of two hundred and fourteen counties of Texas, Mr. McCampbell having charge of seventy-eight counties in his division, extending over northern Texas and to the New Mexico line. In addition to this he is deputy for the entire district on special work for the internal revenue department, and the labor that he has done in this connection has been espe-



cially commended by the officials at Washington as a very capable and efficient officer.

Mr. McCampbell was married in Fort Worth to Miss Mamie Maurice, a member of one of the old families of the city, living here for nearly thirty years. They now have a daughter, Jennie Belle. Mr. McCampbell belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias fraternities, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party. In his life he displays many of the sterling characteristics of his Scotch ancestry, and in every relation in which he has been found he has been loyal to his duty and the trust reposed in him.

COLONEL RICHARD M. WYNNE, prominent lawyer and man of affairs of Fort Worth, has a reputation throughout the great state of Texas for brilliant ability as a legal practitioner and for wonderful courage and unconquerable integrity in the hard and grueling contest for position in the world, and even for existence during his earlier years, when, disabled in body but unbroken in spirit after his gallant devotion to the lost cause, he, with the aid of his noble wife, applied himself, what time he could spare from arduous manual toil to keep soul and body together, to the study of law and preparation for the larger career of his ambition—out from which early trials he came triumphant and successful, to rank among the foremost legal lights and political leaders of the Lone Star state.

The edifying career of Colonel Wynne has already been set forth convincingly and in a manner worthy of the subject by one of his many loyal friends, and the present biographer can do no better than to state a few outline facts before quoting entire the happily worded life history, as given of our well known Texas lawyer and statesman.

Colonel Wynne was a son of William Benjamin and Sarah Anne (Moore) Wynne, who were both born in Tennessee and died in Texas, his mother being a great-niece of Bishop McKendry of Tennessee. Colonel Wynne's wife is Laura (Kelly) Wynne, and they have four children: William Percy; Mrs. Laura Pauline Stephens, wife of Dr. Ernest L. Stephens; Richard M. Wynne, Jr.; and James Harold Wynne.

In December, 1897, Colonel Wynne was unanimously endorsed by the Democratic executive committee of Tarrant county as a candidate for the nomination for governor, and the committee issued an address to the Democrats of the state earnestly recommending his nomination. He

made a creditable canvass during the following winter and spring, and, although defeated in the convention, he won the delegates in every county where he spoke and made a canvass.

It was apropos of this canvass that the following sketch of Colonel Wynne, written by Hon. R. T. Milner, appeared in the *Henderson Times*, published at the Colonel's old home:

"It is not strange that the news of Colonel R. M. Wynne's announcement for governor has created great enthusiasm for his cause in this part of the state. In the array of splendid men already announced for that office no one has been more devoted to his country or truer to the principles of Democracy than Dick Wynne. No one has claims superior to his; none outrank him in experience, ability and statesmanship. His life presents a most remarkable example of what one can do unaided by anything in the world except the elements that come with one's birth. Compelled by the hard master of poverty to struggle for his daily bread, with no advantages of education except the school of experience, he passed his early years in an unpretentious pioneer home, fifteen miles from the nearest court house. Dick Wynne was born in Haywood county, Tennessee, in 1844, but in the fall of that year his father moved to Rusk county, Texas, and settled near Bellview, on Caney creek, in the midst of a howling wilderness. There he grew to a youth of seventeen years, worked on a farm and went to school in the winters after all the crops were gathered, all the schooling he ever had. In 1861 he enlisted for the war in Captain Barton's company, and immediately started for the point of contest in the east. With his company he crossed the Mississippi river and joined the main army at Corinth, having first been organized into the Tenth Texas Cavalry, afterwards dismounted. His company was put in General Hogg's brigade at Corinth and took part in the battle of Farmersville under Bragg, just after the battle of Shiloh. He remained continuously with the Army of the Tennessee, as it was then designated, until he was finally disabled at Nashville. He participated in every battle in which his regiment took part during the entire war, and his bravery and valor, in every contest, challenged the highest praise and admiration of the brave and gallant men who fought by his side. He was promoted to the second lieutenancy of his company in 1863, when but eighteen years old, and in response to a petition he commanded Company B of his regiment during the Georgia campaign, or till they fell back to Atlanta, at which time he was sent



RICHARD M. WYNNE



on scout service in the rear of Sherman's army then besieging Atlanta.

"In the furious battle of Murphreesboro, in which part of the Union army was almost destroyed, Dick Wynne was carried from the field maimed in body and his clothes crimsoned with blood. From this wound he recovered, only to receive one later on; at the battle of Nashville, which will go with him to the grave. For nine weeks he was completely paralyzed, and was left in the hands of the enemy. He came home from prison, in December, 1865, eight months after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

"With the consciousness that he had done his duty as he saw it in the light of truth, patriotism and loyalty, carrying with him the scars of many an historic battlefield, with his good right arm dead in his sleeve, and his right leg partially paralyzed, and with as brave a soul and as true a heart and as noble a mind as God in His wisdom ever gave to a Confederate soldier, Dick Wynne came home to commence anew the struggle of life. And these were all that he brought back. Being too feeble to work on the farm, he was induced to run for office. Therefore, in 1866, when Throckmorton was elected governor, the Democrats of Rusk county triumphantly elected Wynne to the office of sheriff, the election taking place on June 26, only a few days after he had reached the age of twenty-one. He held that office until he, with the rest of the Democrats, was removed by reconstruction acts. When removed he had made no money out of the office save a bare support. In the meantime, however, he had married Miss Laura Kelly, a lady whose educational training was of the best and whose literary attainments are of a high order. He went to work on a farm near Henderson, manipulated the plow and hoe with one hand, and made a good crop, studying law and reading generally under the tutelage of his wife. The proceeds from this crop were sufficient to support his family the greater part of the following year. Hence he was enabled to prosecute his studies more vigorously, so he read law all spring and summer in the office of Judge Gould. In the fall, being out of money, he operated a gin and made twelve bales of cotton with his wife's help, she weighing the cotton as it was received and he operating the gin. With the proceeds of the cotton thus earned he supported himself and family until he was admitted to the bar. At that time the bar at Henderson was known to be one of great power and strength. There were such distinguished lawyers as Stedman, Jones, Morris, Bagley, Gould, Parsons, Armstrong,

Casey and others. Wynne made such rapid progress that at the end of five years Hon. J. H. Jones offered him a partnership, which he accepted, Colonel Jones at that time being the acknowledged head of the bar in Henderson; and for ten years the firm of Jones and Wynne did the leading practice of east Texas.

"In 1880 he was nominated and elected to the state senate. He was not a candidate for the place and was nominated without solicitation on his part. He served two sessions—a regular session in 1881 and a special session in 1882. While in the senate he took an active part in all legislative matters, and soon became one of the most prominent members of that body. He was one of the strongest supporters of the three-cent-a-mile railroad bill; favored criminal law reforms, and was one of the five members who framed the bill establishing the University of Texas. He was a zealous supporter of Governor Roberts in all his reforms, and was known as one of the 'Old Alcalde's' leaders in the senate. He supported with all his ability the Confederate land pension bill, and was then an advocate of a railroad commission and, together with others, made a hard fight to create one.

"At the end of his term, in 1882, he ran for attorney general, and was defeated by a small majority by John D. Templeton. But he turned defeat into victory in an eloquent speech withdrawing his name from the convention. So powerful was the effect of his speech that he was assured by at least four-fifths of the delegates of that convention that if they could reconsider their votes they would vote for him.

"Soon after that, on April 10, 1883, he moved to Fort Worth, in which city he has since resided, engaging in the practice of law. Though often importuned to run for governor, he has declined until now, and has only consented to make the race after the most earnest solicitations and assurances of support from friends throughout the state. In all the contests of the past, when aggregated wealth, under the control of heartless corporations, has sought to override the liberties of the people, Dick Wynne has been found where all true Democrats have been found, hand in hand with the masses, proclaiming the doctrine that shall live as long as justice endures—'Equal rights to all, special privileges to none.' His sympathies are naturally with the great body of the people in their struggles for right and good government. In his great heart there is an abiding concern for the poor and distressed, and no one in a just cause ever called on him without enlisting his services. One of his old neighbors, who

knew him before and during the war, and who has watched his course since with the deepest solicitude, remarked to the writer only a few days ago that he never knew a truer man than Dick Wynne. 'He has always been right, and I have observed that those men who have been true soldiers, brave, honest and faithful, have been the true men since, and Dick Wynne was one of the truest soldiers in our army,' is the way his old neighbor and comrade expressed it. And we might add that, here at his old home, among those who knew him in his youth and have honored him in his manhood, is shared the opinion expressed above by the old Confederate soldier who slept with him over in Georgia and Tennessee and Virginia, when Dick was a mere boy, and where so many of our brave and good boys will continue to sleep until they with the brave boys in blue clasp hands in the morn of the resurrection. It is not strange that Dick Wynne's candidacy was received with enthusiasm over here at his old home."

ABB J. BROWN, one of the early residents of Montague county who is successfully engaged in stock farming, was born in Terrell county, Georgia, on the 2nd of May, 1850. His parents were Abb and Polly (Isom) Brown, likewise natives of Georgia, in which state they were reared and married. The maternal grandfather was a quarter Cherokee Indian, who followed agricultural pursuits and was a respected resident of his community. Abb Brown, the father, was a son of Abb Brown, Sr., who was an early settler of South Carolina, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, becoming an influential resident of his home locality. He had no aspiration for public honors or office but preferred to devote his attention quietly to his agricultural pursuits and spent his entire life in South Carolina. He had two sons: Ezekiel, a farmer of Georgia; and Abb Brown, Jr.

The latter was reared in South Carolina and when he had attained to man's estate went to Georgia, where he was employed as an overseer, occupying a good position of that character for many years. He was married five times in Georgia and was the father of twenty-two children born of four of the marriages. All lived to adult age. Following his first marriage he bought a plantation and was engaged in farming. He became a prominent agriculturist and slave owner and was one of the substantial residents of his part of the state, gaining success as the years went by. In 1864 he sold his property in Georgia and bought property in Florida, where he remained until the time of his death, which oc-

curred in 1877 when he had reached the ripe old age of eighty-four years. The war greatly diminished his estate and through the emancipation proclamation he lost twenty-one slaves. The earnings of a lifetime were thus largely swept away. In politics he was a strong and influential Democrat and for a number of years while living in Georgia he served as justice of the peace. He was a well educated man and always kept informed on the questions and issues of the day and he was likewise well read in the law. The mother of our subject survived her husband for a number of years, remaining at the old homestead in Florida until her death in 1887. She was a consistent and worthy Methodist and was a lady of many excellent traits of character. She became the mother of seven children: Abb J., of this review; Mrs. Jane Barrington; Mrs. Fannie Mosely; Ezekiel, who died in Florida; Joseph, who is living in that state; Lagrand, deceased; and Napoleon, who is living in Florida.

Abb J. Brown removed with his parents from Georgia to Florida when fourteen years of age and was there reared to manhood. In 1872, the year following his marriage, he came to Texas, locating in Montague county near where he yet resides. He began the experiment of farming, believing that it might be profitably conducted here and in his efforts he has won success. He located on this land and yet makes his home on the original property. He has made excellent improvements here, placing the fields under cultivation and now has a good farm, owning one hundred and fifteen acres of land which he purchased from the original owner and to which he has since added until he now owns seven hundred acres, of which three hundred and fifty acres is under cultivation. He has assisted some of his sons in starting farm work on their own account, but he keeps about one hundred acres to cultivate for himself. He formerly engaged in handling cattle quite extensively, but in more recent years has given his attention to general agricultural pursuits. Since he has made a start in this county he has never purchased but fifty bushels of corn. That was in the season of 1886, when his corn crop was short. With the exception of that year he has not only raised enough for his own use, but also some to sell, and most of the time has harvested very good crops of corn and other products. He has raised as high as twenty-nine bushels of wheat to the acre, one hundred and four bushels of oats and eighty-five bushels of corn. He is satisfied with his prospects of farming and to his agricultural pursuits devotes his entire time and attention. He is a staunch Democrat, but has never aspired to office,

preferring to give his undivided energies to his business affairs.

Mr. Brown was married in 1871 to Miss Georgia Hill, who was born in Florida October 3, 1850, and is a daughter of James and Sarah (Caraway) Hill, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, but were married in Florida, where they took up their abode upon a farm. There all of their children were born. At one time the father likewise engaged in merchandising, and at the time of the Civil war he entered the Confederate army, with which he continued to serve until the close of hostilities. While in the army he was detailed to the commissary department. When the war was over he returned to his family in Florida, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Texas and for two years was a resident of Tarrant county. He then came to Montague county, where he engaged in farming, and for some years he followed that pursuit, but is now living retired at Belcher. His wife, however, died in May, 1895. At the age of seventy-six years he is enjoying the fruits of his former toil in a well earned rest. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy. In his family were seven children: Mrs. Georgia Brown; Clayton, who is engaged in the hardware business in Montague; Rosa, the wife of John Brown; Eliza, the wife of George Stafford; Belle, the wife of T. Willis; Adda, who married L. Risten, and Daniel R., living in Oklahoma.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born seven children: Robert L. and William G., who follow farming; Alice A., the wife of J. Griffith; Frank M., a bookkeeper; Rosa, Fannie B. and Laura E., all at home. The mother is a member of the Methodist church. The family have a wide and favorable acquaintance in this part of the state and enjoy the hospitality of its best homes.

**THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO JONES, M. D.** Active among the young business men of Henrietta and conspicuous as a successful practitioner of medicine in Clay county is the worthy gentleman named in the introduction to this review. Capable and efficient in his profession, reliable in his business judgment and sincere and honorable as a citizen, it is our privilege to present to posterity through the medium of this volume the salient facts of his family history.

Beginning with his origin, Dr. Jones is a Tennessean, born in Rutherford county, September 30, 1875. His was one of the early settled families of the county, for his father, Samuel P. Jones, was born in 1827, near where the grandfather settled as an emigrant from North Caro-

lina. While Samuel P. Jones was a farmer it seems the earlier heads of families were, in the main, either merchants or public officers.

Samuel P. Jones, now of Rockwall, Texas, first visited the Lone Star state in 1856 but returned to Tennessee before the Civil war and served in the Eighteenth Tennessee Regiment of Confederate troops during that era. For his wife he married Mattie McCullough, who is yet his companion, they taking up their residence at Rockwall, Texas. Their five children are: Forest, of Rockwall; James, of Rutherford county, Tennessee; Mary, who died in 1902, was the wife of J. R. Sanders of the same county and state; Pascal, of Rockwall, and Dr. Thaddeus K., our subject.

Dr. Jones passed his youth upon his father's Tennessee farm and laid the foundation for a common school education in the country school. He left the farm at about nineteen years of age and during fall and winter months, for three years, was employed in and about an oil mill at Rockwall while in summer he aided his brothers who were in the dray and transfer business and did some clerking in a drugstore in the same town. In the spring of 1895 he began reading medicine with Dr. J. F. Corry and in further preparation for a profession spent three years in Vanderbilt University at Nashville. He graduated in medicine April 1, 1898, and located in Rockwall, Texas, for the first year. He then came to Henrietta and formed a partnership with Dr. E. A. Johnston, was with him a short time and then associated himself with Dr. Tenney. Later he and Dr. A. B. Edwards became partners and remained so till the latter's retirement from the profession in 1903, when, in June of that year, he made common cause with Dr. E. Puckett, a former townsman from Rockwall, with whom he is still associated. In 1902 the doctor took a post-graduate course at Vanderbilt and spent several weeks in Johns Hopkins University.

In a business way, Dr. Jones is one of the principals in the drug firm of Ellis and Jones, Henrietta; is interested, in a small way, in the sheep business, and is one of the promoters of the Jones, Hanna and Wyatt Oil Company and in the Townsite Oil Company, both developers of oil lands in the northern portion of Clay county.

June 13, 1899, Dr. Jones married, in Rockwall, Texas, Miss Nannie, daughter of Green White, of Rockwall, formerly of Tennessee. The doctor is a blue lodge and chapter Mason, a Pythian Knight and an Odd Fellow. He belongs, also, to the Knights of the Maccabees

and was from 1903-05 one of the aldermen of Henrietta, and is now mayor of the city.

MERIDA G. ELLIS, capitalist and real estate dealer at Fort Worth, has been a resident of Texas from pioneer times, being a native son of the state. His birth occurred in April, 1847, at the family home about three miles east of Denton, in Denton county, his parents being J. N. and Artimisa (Brown) Ellis, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. They removed from that state to Missouri and subsequently to Denton county, Texas, where they arrived in 1846. The father purchased a farm three miles east of the present county seat and thereon he and his wife resided throughout their remaining days. They left a family of eight children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Merida G. James Ellis, one of the sons, died at Fort Worth in December, 1899.

As Merida G. Ellis lost his parents in his early infancy, he was taken into the family of his uncle, Samuel P. Loving, who soon afterward removed to Tarrant county, locating on a farm on Sycamore Creek about four miles from the present court house in Fort Worth. In February, 1862, when not yet fifteen years of age, Merida G. Ellis enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war in 1865. He was first enrolled at Fort Worth in Captain Peak's company but soon afterward was assigned to duty with the company under command of Captain Jack Brinson and continued in the army east of the Mississippi river until 1863, when he was discharged at Tupelo, Mississippi, on account of ill health. Soon afterward, however, he re-enlisted at Fort Worth and became a member of Captain Archie Hart's company, Martin's regiment, with which he served throughout the remainder of the war in the Trans-Mississippi department, mostly doing duty in Texas and receiving his discharge at Richmond, this state.

When the war was ended Mr. Ellis returned to his uncle's home in Tarrant county and later went to western Texas, where he worked at the cattle business on the plains. In 1867, however, he returned to Fort Worth, realizing the value of a better education than he had been able to acquire and spent the time in school until 1868. In that year he was married to Miss J. Darter, a sister of William A. Darter of this city, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. There have been four children born of this union: Mrs. Minnie Lynch, Mrs. Rosa McCart, Mrs. Bessie McCollum and Merida G., Jr.

Since his marriage Mr. Ellis has made his home in Fort Worth, and although not yet an old man in years he is one of the oldest living pioneers of the city, Col. Abe Harris being perhaps the only resident of Fort Worth now living here who was here when Mr. Ellis came to Tarrant county with his uncle and aunt. For several years he was prominently engaged in mercantile and other business interests of the city, being a member of the firm of Ellis and Huffman, dealers in agricultural implements, but in 1882 he sold out to his partner and invested largely in land, on which the city of North Fort Worth has been built, having more than fifteen hundred acres there. He was one of the promoters and founders of the original stock yards at North Fort Worth, beginning the development in this enterprise about the time that he retired from mercantile life and like many promoters of worthy enterprises which subsequently become financially profitable he lost money in the venture. He was president of the stock yards and packing house company at North Fort Worth for more than two years. This was the beginning of what is now the greatest feature in the business life of the city, the stock yards and packing industry. Since 1888 Mr. Ellis has been engaged in the real estate business and is now one of the representative and successful men of the city. Moreover he has been closely identified with the development and progress of this portion of the state through long years and his business dealings are interwoven with its history. He belongs to R. E. Lee Camp, U. C. V.

J. WORTH TIMMONS. Perhaps no one family has so closely identified itself with Young county and has been more sincerely and actively connected with its industrial affairs than the one represented by the subject of this notice and for fealty to friends and loyalty and integrity of purpose J. Worth Timmons admirably excels. A commissioner of his county, a prominent cowman of the old regime and a large farmer of the present day, he is one of the substantial characters of his municipality and a rugged example of western citizenship.

March 7, 1850, J. Worth Timmons was born in Cherokee county, Georgia, a son of Alexander and Julia (Moss) Timmons, industrious farmers of their adopted county. Alexander Timmons was born in Hall county, Georgia, in 1820, was sparingly educated and was a son of Noble Timmons, who was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in 1783, moved with his family to Georgia, passed his life as a farmer

and Miller and died in 1860. Noble Timmons served in the war of 1812 and married Elender Powers, who bore him John, Samuel, Mary, wife of William Brooks, Alexander, William, Noble, and Elender, who married a Patterson.

Alexander Timmons left his Cherokee county, Georgia, home in 1861 and drove through to Texas, through Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri and Indian Territory, stopping in Hill county, Texas, until 1863, when he moved on to Hamilton county and, in the spring of 1866, to Young county, where he passed away in 1881. He located on Clear Fork two miles below Eliasville, where he purchased one survey and pre-empted one. His early years in the county were devoted chiefly to the cattle and sheep industry, although he made some pretense to farming, and he served as justice of the peace some years. He opposed the war of the states and left his native state to escape the evil effects he knew would follow. He was a State Ranger for a time and sustained some losses at the hands of the Indians. In sentiment he was a strong Union man during the war period and felt that the south should have demanded its rights within the Union. After the war he voted the Democratic ticket and lived in harmony with the political views of his neighbors. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church.

Alexander Timmons married, in 1846, a daughter of David Moss. Mrs. Timmons was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, in 1822, June 28, and died August 20, 1897. Her mother was a Miss White. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Timmons were: Nancy, deceased wife of A. B. Medlan, passed away in October, 1878; Joseph Worth, our subject; Rosalia, wife of John Marlin, of Throckmorton county; Palestine, wife of Judge W. H. Peckham, of Fort Worth, and John, who died in Young county in 1876, unmarried.

J. Worth Timmons came to Texas when eleven years of age and received some school training at Towash, Hill county, and attended school some in Hamilton county, one term at Belknap and one at Weatherford. He remained with the parental home till past twenty-one and when he started in life went to work on the range for his brother-in-law, Mr. Medlan, for a per cent of the increase. He accumulated a bunch of cattle of his own, chose the "Tim" as his brand and continued it till 1878—having lost more than four hundred head by theft in 1873—when he sold the brand and entered the field with a new brand. In 1882 he sold his "Dog" brand and began buying land prepara-

tory to leaving the range and paying attention to active agriculture. He has six hundred and forty acres on the north side of the Brazos and nine hundred and twenty acres on the south side, in Young county, and carries only what stock the pastures will support.

Mr. Timmons was united in marriage October 26, 1880, with Miss Nannie Willis, a daughter of George Willis, who passed away in Jackson county, Alabama. Mrs. Timmons was born in Alabama in 1863 and came to Texas with her mother, now Mrs. A. B. Medlan, in 1873, and to Young county in 1878. She has two sisters, Mrs. Serena Turner, of New Mexico and Mrs. Sarah Ragland, of Young county. Mr. and Mrs. Timmons' children are: Cornelia, wife of P. D. Clack, of Havre, Montana, with a son, Worth Medlan; Julia, a Montana teacher; George W., a Montana railroad man; Ina B., of Havre; Roscoe C., John M., Joseph W., Carl A., Edward W., Paul and Herman.

Mr. Timmons has ever taken a good citizen's interest in local politics. He served four years as cattle inspector and inspector of hides for his county and was appointed county commissioner early in 1905 to fill out the term of Joseph Ford for the first commissioner's precinct.

ANDREW JACKSON. Along the valleys of Denton creek, before the Civil War, a few hardy settlers ventured and thrust themselves almost into the doorways, as it were, of the tepees of the hostile Indian with their implements of civilization. Land was anywhere to be had for the taking and but for the occasional forays of bands of red men, bent on murder and rapine, there was no one to dispute their possession. They were home-seekers and prospective home-builders and they willed to stay on Denton creek and, notwithstanding the innumerable attempts to prevent by hostile hordes, they did stay and the children of that day are the representative men and women of the valley today.

Among the last of the ante-bellum settlers of that locality, whose posterity have added wealth and the renown of honest citizenship to their county, was James Jackson, father of the subject of this review. He added his family to the sparse settlement in the fall of 1860 and located them on the right bluff of the stream some three miles below where the hamlet of Denver was afterward laid out. While he was classed as a farmer and had farming carried on, he was actively a trader and this vocation prob-



ably yielded him more revenue in this new country than did his farm. He was born in north Georgia, in the region tributary to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and grew up there, but went to Arkansas about 1842 and was married in Montgomery county, where he first settled. He afterward lived in Pike county and came to Texas from there. Caroline Brock was his first wife and she died in Montgomery county, Arkansas, in 1846, and for his second wife he married Elizabeth Carpenter, who died in Montague county, Texas.

James Jackson was a man of no education, but nevertheless possessed good business judgment and made a financial success of life. By his first wife his only child was Andrew, our subject. By his second wife were: Elizabeth J., married Riley Willingham, now deceased, and resides in Denver, Texas; Charles Ralph; Sarah D., wife of Samuel McDonald, of Denver; and Mahala married D. C. McDonald, another leading farmer and pioneer of Denton creek valley; Millie M., widow of Joseph McDonald and wife of Early Nixon, of Haskell county, Texas; Sena L., deceased wife of Frank Willingham; Eliza E., wife of Houston Wainwright, of Denver, Texas; Drusie, deceased, married John W. Williams, and left no issue, and Frank, who died single.

Andrew Jackson was born in Montgomery county, Arkansas, October 24, 1846, and came to the country of the red man at about fourteen years of age. After his father's death, in 1869, at fifty-five years of age, he became the active head of the family and he began life more on the education of actual experience than from any knowledge gained from books. During the war he belonged to Captain John Willingham's company of Home Guards which simply kept a watchful eye upon the Indians prowling up and down the creek. He and the captain encountered a small squad of warriors on Brushy creek, had an engagement at close range with them for some minutes, but each side found an opportunity to escape and withdrew without casualties so far as known.

In the early time Mr. Jackson was in the saddle, on the cow trail, a great deal. His father was in the stock business and the open range made large pastures and enabled stock to wander off. This necessitated an occasional rounding-up and bunching-up and the job fell to the lot of Andrew. When he was ready to settle down, Mr. Jackson took possession of one-half of the old homestead which his father left to him, and he began his career as a householder in the early seventies, having no thought

of any vocation but that offered by the farm. In the matter of grain-raising he became an expert and if there was any corn raised at all on Denton creek it could be found in his crib; others might totally fail, but he never did. The best evidence of an intelligent and successful farmer is found in his corn crib. If it is never empty we can count him a money maker, otherwise he is probably but an apology for a farmer. Mr. Jackson is decidedly a leader in his vocation. His seven hundred and forty-two acres constitute one of the fine farms of the valley and its acquirement represents the success his and his sons' efforts at farming have met.

Mr. Jackson was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Ellen McDonald, a daughter of Cash McDonald, who came into Denton creek valley in 1857 from Lawrence county, Missouri, where Mrs. Jackson was born in 1856. Three sons have been the result of this marriage viz: Samuel, a leading young farmer and ginmer on Denton creek, who married Minnie Holbrook; James, who is still connected with the family homestead and is married to Maggie Richardson; and Isham, deceased, June 28, 1905, whose wife was Lee McDaniel, was associated with the farm and was interested with his brother in the gin. Mazie, a daughter, must be included in the list. She is the wife of J. R. Holbrook, of Sunset, and Miss Florence, the youngest child, is yet with the family circle.

Andrew Jackson's reputation as a citizen meets universal approval. He has found comfort and satisfaction always in doing right and his circle of friends is limited only by the extent of his acquaintance. Like his father, he believes in the efficacy of the Christian religion, but while the father was a Methodist he himself is a Baptist of the Missionary school. What more need be added when it is said that he was among the first here; that he helped conquer the country; that his life has been a success; that he and his wife have reared an honored family and that in the approaching evening of life he maintains the good will and confidence of his fellow men?

BENJAMIN F. ERWIN, one of the prominent farmers of Montague county, Texas, was born in Pike county, Mississippi, March 14, 1854, son of John J. and Aly (Thornhill) Erwin, both natives of that state; and grandson of James Erwin.

James Erwin was a pioneer settler of Mississippi, where he spent most of his life as a prosperous planter. When well along in years he went to Louisiana, where his death occurred. He was



BENJAMIN F. ERWIN AND FAMILY



the father of six children, namely: Lucena, John J., Thomas A., Abner, James C. and Frank.

John J. Erwin grew up on his father's plantation in Mississippi, married and settled on a farm of his own, and was prosperous and happy when the Civil War broke out. He entered the Confederate service at the opening of hostilities and was all through the war, in the Army of the Tennessee, taking part in many a fight and proving himself a valiant soldier. On one occasion he was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. Returning to his home after the war was over, he resumed farming on his land in Mississippi and remained there until 1885, when he sold out and moved to Texas. He bought a farm in Houston county, where he settled and where he passed the closing years of his life and died, his death occurring in 1892. He was successful in replenishing his depleted fortune after the war and at the time of his death had a competency. His life was that of the quiet, unpretentious farmer, with no aspiration for political preferment, and with a character above reproach. Both he and his first wife were devoted and worthy members of the Baptist church. She died in Mississippi in 1880. Her people, the Thornhills, were early settlers of South Carolina, from whence they moved to Mississippi, where they were prominent and highly respected farmers. She was the mother of five children, namely: Benjamin F., whose name introduces this sketch; Warren T., who died at the age of twenty-one years; James B. and George H., at the home farm in Houston county, and Mary E., wife of John Chairs. After the death of his first wife, John J. Erwin married Mrs. Emily Alford. There were no children by this union. After she was left a widow she married again and is now a resident of Louisiana.

Benjamin F. Erwin, the direct subject of this review, was reared on his father's farm in Mississippi. Although young at the time, he remembers well the afflictions brought on the country by the war of the rebellion, also many advantages denied him in the way of schooling and otherwise. He being the oldest child, had to go to the front on the farm and take the lead in looking after affairs while his father was in the army. He remained under the parental roof until he was grown and married, in 1878, when he settled on a rented farm. Later he owned land in Mississippi, which he sold in 1885 and moved with his father and family to Texas. When the families were preparing to leave their native state, an old friend and neighbor and member of the state legislature, prepared a letter of credit, over his own official signature, recommending Mr. Erwin to whom it might concern, etc. Although Mr. Er-

win never had occasion to use this letter, he still treasures it among his keepsakes. On their arrival in Texas they all settled in Houston county. Benjamin F. bought land there and on it was successfully engaged in farming for six years, when he sold out and moved to southwestern Texas, locating on land which he bought in Live Oak county, remaining two years with only fairly good success in his farming operations. Then he drifted to the plains. In Crosby county he homesteaded land, but on account of the unfavorable seasons he had a failure of crops and remained there only two years, coming thence to Montague county in 1895, landing here with small assets. For four years he rented land, then he bought a small farm, poorly improved and with but little of it under cultivation. By subsequent additional purchase he has increased his farm to two hundred and seventy-two acres, all fine valley land, and as the result of his well directed efforts the whole of it is under a high state of cultivation, and his buildings, including a commodious residence and two good tenant houses, are among the best in the locality. From his home, located on an elevated site, one has a fine view of the whole farm and Red river and can see over into Indian Territory.

In Mississippi Mr. Erwin married Miss Larissa Smith, who was born in Pike county, that state, in 1859, daughter of Dr. Nual Smith and his wife Milessa, both natives of Mississippi. Dr. Smith had a large plantation and numerous slaves and was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits previous to the war. During the war he practiced his profession. The close of the war brought a change in his affairs, and he sold out and moved to Texas. He located in Houston county, where he bought land, settled down to the practice of his profession and became a prominent factor in the locality in which he lived. There he remained until death claimed him, in 1886; his wife survived him only a short time, both dying at the homestead. They were consistent members of the Baptist church and he was fraternally a Mason. Of their family of six children, we record that Florence is a resident of Mississippi; Larissa, now Mrs. Erwin; Kirby and Clara are in Houston county; Pedro is in Mississippi; and Bridget lives in San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin are the parents of seven children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Ira H., born January 10, 1879; Myra M., February 3, 1882; Nola I., October 8, 1883; Hosa I., October 30, 1886; Elmar J., April 11, 1894; Nellie S., December 23, 1896; and Nual C., September 13, 1898.

Mrs. Erwin is a member of the Methodist church, but Mr. Erwin still holds to the faith in which he was reared, that of the Baptist church. He has served as school trustee four years and has filled some minor offices.

JAMES GRANVILLE MULLENS. The possibilities for a man of business genius in the mercantile field are beyond computation and every day furnishes striking examples of those who have started even below the bottom rung of the ladder and crept slowly toward its top until its very pinnacle has been reached or a personal ambition has been gratified. As an example of a life of success in domestic commerce under circumstances trying and difficulties discouraging, we cite that of J. Granville Mullens, of Antelope, the subject of this personal article. Depressed and discouraged by the recent loss of his property resources, and hampered with a lack of funds to resume the business with which he had once made headway, we find him deciding to enter merchandising and establishing himself in a country village with no capital but his credit and the industry which nature gave him at birth.

As a favorable augury of success Mr. Mullens' dominant elements of character were such as to attract trade and to inspire the public with confidence in his integrity, and it is not surprising that his star of destiny should start upward and continue to rise until the self-closing of his business career. When he had fairly started and his store was a popular mart of trade his brothers Frank and Robert joined their capital to his and J. G. Mullens and Company existed as a firm for one year. The style of the firm remained J. G. Mullens and Company for fifteen years, when J. G. Mullens again assumed control and terminated his business career, in 1904, with the sale of his stock.

As the store yielded him profits not required for the proper conduct of its affairs Mr. Mullens entered again the cattle business, in which misfortune had overtaken him just prior to his becoming a merchant, and he laid the foundation for an industry which eventually won him from the store and is the reserve force and mainstay of his family today. His thousand acres of land, stocked, as it is, came to him out of the aggregate profits of a business whose percentages entered his cash box over the counter.

Wayne county, Kentucky, gave J. G. Mullens birth March 6, 1851. William Mullens, his father, was sixteen years sheriff of that county and filled some other offices besides,

and was born there December 6, 1811. The latter's father was one of the first settlers of that county and opened a farm upon which he reared his family. He migrated from Virginia and settled within a mile of Monticello when the Indians still occupied the woods of Kentucky. His first son was Charles Mullens, a Mexican war soldier and also a San Jacinto veteran who settled in Fayette county, Texas, and passed his last years there. There was also a son, Edward, who went to Alabama, and then William, who died at Antelope, June 17, 1895. There were daughters, Peggie, who married Cannon Worsham, and Nancy, who married a Williams.

William Mullens married Frances E. Allen, who was born in Casey county, Kentucky, November 13, 1825, and died in Antelope, Texas, October 10, 1901. They came to Texas in 1888 and were the parents of Mary E., wife of John Southwood, of Wayne county, Kentucky; Frances A., of Tahlequah, Indian Territory, wife of Shelby T. Stokes; James G., our subject; William G., of Frederick, Oklahoma; Dollie, wife of G. H. Fields, of Antelope; Laura, who married E. S. Roberts, of Frederick, Oklahoma; B. F. C., of Antelope; Emma, wife of Willis Wilkinson, of Grooms, Texas; Ermine I., who died single; and Robert, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

James Granville Mullens learned farming on his father's homestead in his native state and obtained a fair education in the common schools. When he took up the responsibilities of life alone it was as a teacher in the public schools. Terminating this work he came to Texas and took up farming in Collin county, made some progress, acquired a small bunch of cattle and brought them to Antelope in 1884 and soon lost them by death. Thus reduced to the point of taking up manual labor he conceived the idea of adopting merchandising and opened a store under the circumstances and conditions already noted.

November 1, 1877, Mr. Mullens married, in Collin county, Laura J. Noble, a daughter of John S. Noble from Wayne county, Kentucky. Mr. Noble married Lucy T. Willock, was the father of twelve children, and died in Pilot Point, Texas, while his widow is passing her last years in Leonard, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Mullens' first child, William N., died at past eight years of age, and their second and third, Mary and Taylor Francis, still survive.

In the organization of the Jacksboro National Bank Mr. Mullens subscribed to the stock of

the institution and is one of its board of directors. He has no special interest in county politics but votes with the dominant political party, and is a steward and trustee of the Antelope Methodist church.

CHARLES W. BEAN is junior member of the real estate firm of Anderson and Bean, the most progressive and wide-awake business men of Wichita Falls. They have the largest volume and value of business of any real estate firm in Wichita county, and are gaining a great success individually and also doing a great work in developing and bringing before the people the resources of the county. They understand fully the virtue of a good advertisement, and their circulars and pamphlets descriptive of the charms and worth of this country as a place for settlers find their way all over the states, and have resulted in bringing in many estimable and industrious citizens and home-builders. They have used their capital liberally in this advertising of the agricultural possibilities of Wichita county, especially the irrigated lands. Mr. Bean is one of the foremost citizens of Wichita Falls, takes an active part in public affairs, and is a level-headed and public-spirited business man.

Mr. Bean was born at Jackson, Michigan, in 1866, being a son of O. W. and Jennie (Butler) Bean. His father was born in western New York, but at the age of three years went with his parents to Jackson county, Michigan, which was then a wilderness. His youngest brother, in fact, was the first white child born in Jackson county. After attaining to manhood he became a manufacturer in Jackson, and lived there until the spring of 1884, when he brought his family to the new town of Wichita Falls, Texas, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and where he lived till his death. His wife, who was born at Niagara Falls, New York, now lives at Wichita Falls.

Mr. C. W. Bean was reared and received his education at Jackson and Tecumseh, Michigan. He became acquainted with the details of the mercantile business while still a boy, and was in the mercantile business until 1894 with the exception of four years spent as assistant in the county tax collector's office. In 1894 he and Mr. A. D. Anderson became partners in the real estate business, which has been carried on with such excellent results to the present time.

In January, 1900, Mr. Bean was elected the first mayor of Wichita Falls following the adoption of the new incorporation charter, which went into effect at the same time. In April

of the same year he was elected at the regular spring election to the mayoralty, and by successive re-elections served in 1901, 1902 and 1903, his last term expiring in April, 1904, at which time he was compelled to relinquish official cares because of the press of his private business.

Since coming to Texas Mr. Bean has married. Mrs. Bean was in her maidenhood Miss Maud Chilton, and she is one of the popular ladies of Wichita Falls. They have three children: Jennie, Kenneth and Ethel.

JAMES W. SHIRLEY, a stock farmer and real estate owner of North Fort Worth, was born in Abbeville county, South Carolina, while his parents, Maston and Rachel (McAdams) Shirley, were natives of Virginia. They removed from South Carolina to Pontotoc county, Mississippi, in 1854, and the parents both died in that state.

James W. Shirley, however, was reared upon a farm in Mississippi and after attaining his majority was engaged in farming pursuits there. He first came to Texas in 1876 upon a prospecting tour, and in 1880 he removed to Fort Worth, where for two years he was employed in a grocery store. He afterward engaged in the grocery business for himself at Roanoke, Denton county, for three years and in 1885 again came to Tarrant county and bought a farm of about one hundred acres where North Fort Worth now stands. At that time, however, the surrounding country was so sparsely settled that there were not enough children to form a school district.

Mr. Shirley has lived upon his original place continuously since, although since that time he has divided his farm into city lots, comprising Shirley's Addition to North Fort Worth. He has sold many of these lots but still retains some and the growth of the city, consequent upon the opening of the new stock yards and packing houses, has greatly enhanced the value of his property. He also owns a fine stock farm of five hundred and twelve acres near Benbrook in Tarrant county on the Clear Fork, where he carries on a general stock farming business, being very successful in this undertaking. For several years after locating on his original place at North Fort Worth he conducted a dairy farm. His business interests have been well directed by sound judgment and keen discernment and these qualities in connection with his executive ability have gained for him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

Mr. Shirley was married to Miss Belle Darter, a sister of W. A. Darter, of Fort Worth, and a daughter of Francis and Mary (Boyd) Darter, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky, where they were married and raised a family of nine children. They came to Tarrant county in 1859. She is a representative of one of the pioneer families of western Texas. Seven children have been born of this marriage: Lottie May, Fred, Marietta, Jim Bob, Mark, Mittie Belle and Violet. Mr. Shirley and most of his family are members of the Christian church and he is one of the substantial citizens of the country. He has been greatly interested in the establishment and success of the public school system of North Fort Worth and has seen the schools developed from their earliest nucleus to their present advanced state, demanding the employment of twenty teachers in the different districts of the city. He has acted as a school trustee of his district, and aided in organizing the independent district in which his home is situated. He is pre-eminently public spirited and his co-operation has been of marked benefit in the promotion of public measures of progress here.

JAMES ANDREW GRAHAM. It is our privilege to present as the subject of this brief mention a representative of one of the pioneer Texas families whose ancestry played a patriot's part in winning the independence of the Lone Star republic and whose efforts in civil life have been directed chiefly along industrial and commercial lines. His antecedents were of the blood of Irish patriots and it was to the liking of the honored founder of this family to take up arms against a tyrant monarch and to help set up on a portion of his dominions a government of liberty, freedom and absolute independence.

Andrew Graham, the patriot founder of this family and the grandfather of our subject, was the oldest son of James Graham, a Scotchman with large estates near Dublin, Ireland, where he was stationed as commanding officer of a British garrison. His birth occurred in 1798 and in 1812 he came to the United States. He eventually established himself in Tennessee, Loudon county, where his son C. J. E., the father of our subject, was born in the year 1829. About 1833 he brought his family into the Texas province of the republic of Mexico and settled in Fayette county, where he passed his remaining years as a farmer and where his death occurred in 1867. For his wife he married Miss Sibbie Skinner, a sister of Hon. Sam-

uel Skinner, prominent in Arkansas affairs for many years. Of their issue Colonel J. E. was the oldest; Margaret became the wife of James Ross and died in Fayette county; Dorcas married Theodore Howell, and died in Fayette county; Luc, who first married George Slack and then a Mr. Anderson, who left a child at her death in Fayette county, and Andrew K., of Bastrop county, Texas.

C. J. E. Graham came to man's estate on his father's farm in Fayette county and became in early life a farmer himself. During the war of the rebellion his company was stationed along the Texas coast where guard duty constituted the chief feature of his service. In 1879 he located his family at Tehuacana, in Limestone county, to give his children the advantages of a college education. As a means of support during the years of his residence there he engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, passing away in 1895. He was a Democrat, a Mason and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In Fayette county he married Miss Marian W. Burleson, a daughter of Joseph and Allie (Seaton) Burleson. Joe, Aaron and Jonathan Burleson were brothers who identified themselves with Texas in an early day and were cousins of General Edward Burleson of Texas revolutionary fame. Mrs. Marian W. Graham died in Bastrop county, whither the family had migrated from Fayette, in 1878. She was the mother of Eskridge N., who died at Gainsville in 1903; Sibbie A., wife of Frank Smith, of Tehucana; James A., of this article; Anne M., who died at sixteen years; Susan M., wife of Rev. J. E. Aubrey, of Sterling, Colorado; Sarah J., now Mrs. P. N. Davenport, of Shreveport, Louisiana; Martha W., who married J. H. McCollum, of Bastrop county; and Murray T., wife of J. D. Roberts, of Beaumont, Texas.

James A. Graham was born near Fayetteville, in Fayette county, Texas, February 18, 1862. His boyhood was passed on the farm in Fayette and Bastrop counties. The country schools and Tehuacana College furnished him the ground-work of a liberal education and he prepared himself for his life work in the law department of the State University, where he graduated with the class of 1886-7. In the autumn of 1887 he located in Burnett, Texas, where his first case in court which he won was on the defense of a person charged with crime and tried before the justice court of Burnett. In 1890 he was elected county judge of Burnett county and in the fall of 1892 was elected to represent that county in the state legislature. He rep-

resented the Fifty-third district, which also included Lampasas county. The legislature of that session was occupied chiefly with the passage of the stock and bond laws, advocated so prominently by the Hogg faction of the Democracy of that time, and Mr. Graham gave them his support. He submitted a resolution calling for an amendment to the constitution providing for a reduction in the representation to the legislature and substituting a legislative salary instead of a per diem, as at present. Among the committees on which he served were those of Finance and Judiciary No. 2, and when the legislative session closed he resigned his office and moved to Fort Worth. In the latter place he was a member of the firm of Graham and Altman for two years, but again changed his location, and in August, 1895, he cast his fortunes with Bowie.

In recent years Mr. Graham's law practice has trended toward corporation business, in which department of law he has shown splendid capabilities. He represents the Katy, Rock Island and Fort Worth, and Denver Railroads as their attorney, and aided in the management of the Rock Island's interests in the renowned Rosa Langston damage suit, in which the first trial resulted in a judgment for the plaintiff for \$25,000.00. Before the case was finally concluded in the courts it was settled by a compromise, costing the road in the neighborhood of \$9,000. Mr. Graham does the court work of the Bowie banks and has been connected with much of the strongly contested litigation of Montague county. As a pastime and to gratify a personal inclination he is growing into the blooded horse and pure-bred hog business. His favorite strain of horses is the Wilkes and he is encouraging the introduction of this speedy strain into the best stables of the community, having a promising young roadster in training on the Bowie track himself. His little nucleus in the line of swine embraces the Poland Chinas, of which there are none finer or purer bred in Texas.

September 3, 1888, Mr. Graham was married in Burnett county, to Bernice Alice, a daughter of Frank Thomas, a Burnett merchant and a Kentucky settler in Texas since 1856. Mrs. Thomas was Elvira Roundtree, whose family is one of the well known of South Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Graham's children are: Catherine, Marian, James S., Bernice and Frank Thomas. Mr. Graham is an active Democrat and a Royal Arch Mason.

GEORGE HILL MULKEY, vice president of the Traders' National Bank, is a representative of a prominent old family of this state and a son of Rev. William and Annis (Pinker-ton) Mulkey. The father was born in Georgia in 1796, there being but one generation between George H. Mulkey and the time of George Washington. Rev. William Mulkey was one of the most noted characters in the pioneer history of the southwest, and as a minister and missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, was an extensive traveler, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. In his early life as a young minister he lived in many of the principal cities of the United States, including Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, Boston and Nashville, and was living in Tennessee at the time the government removed the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians from Georgia and Alabama to the Indian Territory, this being in the early '30's. Rev. Mulkey had for some time been interested in the education and enlightenment of the Indians, and on the occasion of their removal received a commission from the church, approved by the Federal authorities, to accompany them as a missionary and teacher. He remained in that work for several years, making his home during the time in Sevier county, Arkansas, on the border of Indian Territory, for the protection of the state in case of possible hostilities on the part of the red men. In April, 1861, he removed with his family from Arkansas to Tennessee, and then to Texas, locating at Waxahachie in Ellis county, engaging in ministerial and evangelistic work throughout the state. One of his sons, Stephen H. Mulkey, had preceded him to this state, locating here in 1854, and he is now living in Fort Worth. On one of his trips from his Arkansas home Rev. Mulkey had visited Texas as early as the thirties. In 1870 he was called upon to lay down life's labors, passing away quite suddenly on a train on the Texas Central Railroad at Hearne, Texas, but his memory will long remain with those who knew him, because of his life of helpfulness, of broad sympathy and his deep interest in and labors for the benefit of others.

Rev. Mulkey was in many ways a remarkable character. Beginning life without educational advantages whatever, having been taught to read by his first wife, he having been twice married, he became in later life a man of splendid intellectual attainments, and collaborated with Dr. Walker in the authorship of the phonetic system in teaching. He also became the author of several books, mainly on orthoepy subjects as relating to the English language.



Among other things he wrote and published the New Testament in purely phonetical language, by which means many unlearned persons became able to read, he teaching the sounds instead of the letters. Physically he was a man of sublime courage, a typical frontiersman, fond of the open life, and his fearlessness was such that it was often said of him that he "could fight a saw-mill and whip it." Notwithstanding all this, he was a man of the highest spiritual qualities, and his life was entirely devoted to the elevation of his fellow men. In his memory the Mulkey Memorial church was built in Fort Worth in 1891. One of his sons, Rev. Abe Mulkey, is also a noted minister and evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mrs. Mulkey, the wife of this revered pioneer minister, was born in Lexington, Kentucky.

George Hill Mulkey had his nativity in Hempstead county, Arkansas, where he was born July 1, 1847, but in April, 1861, came with his father to Texas. During his boyhood days he had the interesting experience of carrying the mail on the route from Waxahachie to Fort Worth for the government contractor, George Marchbanks, there being no railroads here at that time. In 1864, before reaching the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the Confederate service for the Civil War, entering Company B, Colonel Bates' Regiment, and was on special detail duty under Captain G. W. Harris in Texas and Louisiana, until the close of hostilities. On the expiration of his military career he attended school at McKenzie College, in Red River county, one of the well known educational institutions of those days, and there many of the now prominent men of Texas received their early mental discipline. In 1871 he removed to Fort Worth, which has ever since been his home. His first work here was as proprietor of a small corn and feed mill, later becoming connected with a planing mill and subsequently was elected clerk of the district court of Tarrant county, but resigned this official position to accept a more desirable one in the bank of Boaz & Ellis, known as the Texas & California Bank, one of the pioneer financial institutions of Fort Worth, originally started by Captain Loyd. This afterward became known as the City National Bank. In 1882 Mr. Mulkey was one of the promoters of the Traders' National Bank, with which he has ever since been connected, and is now its vice-president. About 1891 he purchased a paint and paper business, which has since been incorporated as the Texas Paint and Paper Company, of which he was president for many years and of

which his sons, K. A. and W. W., are now president and treasurer, respectively. This is the largest establishment of its kind in Fort Worth, conducting a prosperous and successful business.

Mr. Mulkey's benefactions to church and college institutions have been bestowed with a spirit of philanthropy that is certainly unusual, and for every dollar he has made in business he has practically given a dollar to church and school, thus going far beyond the usually prescribed "tenth." He practically built with his own hands the Methodist church in the Third ward, and the Mulkey Memorial church, built by the Mulkey family principally, was most generously favored by him with funds. At the present time this church is being rebuilt as a much finer and larger structure. He represented the Methodist Episcopal Church Society in its American Conference and in the General Conference, and had the honor of being appointed to the Ecumenical Conference held in London, England, in 1890, during which time he toured the Continent in company with his son, Homer T. In all church work he appeared as a lay representative. He was one of the founders and has been the largest individual contributor to the Polytechnic College, to which he has given over ten thousand dollars, and is treasurer of the institution. He served as city alderman from the First and Sixth wards, one term in the First and two terms in the Sixth. He was also largely instrumental in the building of the Fort Worth Fire Department, and was chief of the Volunteer Fire Department. In the general upbuilding of Fort Worth he is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and in all life's relations is found true to the duties which the day may bring forth.

Mr. Mulkey was first married to Miss Minnie Graves, now deceased, and they had two sons—W. W. and Karl A. Mulkey. His present wife was in her maidenhood Miss Frances Anderson, a member of one of the old-time families of Fort Worth and a sister of Mrs. W. J. Boaz. To this marriage have been born six children, namely: Homer T., Young J., Madge, Ethel, George F. and Abe, the last named now deceased.

J. A. DRYDEN is closely identified with the new city of North Fort Worth, where he is well known as a successful business man and active as a citizen. Mr. Dryden is a native of Jackson county, Missouri, where he spent the first fourteen years of his life, and then accompanied his parents to a farm near Coffeyville, Montgomery

county, Kansas, where they still live, the father being a successful farmer. Mr. Dryden is a son of Marion and Isabel (Archer) Dryden, the former of whom was born and reared in Missouri, and the mother was born in Tennessee and married in Missouri.

Reared on a farm, and educated in the country schools, Mr. Dryden followed the pursuits of farming for some years after he had attained his majority and embarked on an independent career. Leaving Coffeyville in 1896 he came to Fort Worth and engaged in the coal and wood business as a member of the firm of Mugg and Dryden. This firm conducted the fuel business in Fort Worth on a large scale, having several yards in different parts of the city, but in May, 1905, Mr. Dryden withdrew from the partnership in order to continue the same line independently in North Fort Worth, where he has had his home since 1902. To this prosperous young city he now confines his business interests, and, with a faith in its future fully justified by its present rapid growth, owns valuable real estate interests there. Public-spirited as a citizen, he has been chosen to serve as secretary of the North Fort Worth school board, and is promoting the educational welfare of his city in proportion to its progress in other lines. In 1905 funds were voted for the erection of a splendid new central and high school, and its completion will give the town one of the best institutions of the kind in this portion of the state.

Mr. Dryden and his wife, who was Miss Grace Gilmore, have two children, Allison and Mary Belle. Mr. Dryden affiliates with the Masonic and several other fraternities, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

OLIVER P. POE, representing business interests of Denton as an insurance agent, has likewise been a co-operate factor in public affairs and has rendered signal service to the city while acting as mayor and as a member of the city council. He gave tangible support to many measures for the general good during his connection with the offices and his administration received the loyal support of the great majority of citizens, who recognized his worth and public-spirited devotion. His life record began in Fayette county, Alabama, on the 14th of November, 1849, his parents being Thomas and Mirium R. (Reynolds) Poe. The father was born in Alabama and removed to Saline county, Arkansas, in the '50s, spending his remaining days there, his death occurring in 1861. His wife, who was also a native of Alabama, continued to live in Saline county until her death in 1874.

Oliver P. Poe was a young lad at the time of the removal of the family to Arkansas and maintained his residence in Saline county until 1876, when he came to Texas, settling on a farm in Denton county, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for five years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in the city of Denton and gave his attention to merchandising, while later he embarked in the hotel business. In 1891 he established his fire insurance agency and to the building up of a clientage has since given his attention. He represents sixteen of the leading fire insurance companies of the country and does the principal insurance business in Denton and the county, this work claiming his entire time and attention, save for the public-spirited support and active part which which he takes in furthering measures for the general welfare.

For many years Mr. Poe has been prominently identified with civic affairs in Denton. He was called by his fellow townsmen to the office of city alderman, and while a member of the council as a staunch advocate of free public schools he aided in securing the establishment of the Central Public School. In April, 1884, he was elected mayor, in which office he remained for four years. Again he was chosen to that position in 1891 to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Carroll and at the next regular election was once more chosen by popular suffrage, serving until 1894. Then after an interval of two years he was elected in 1896 and at each biennial election was the popular choice for the office until 1904, when he declined to make the race again. No other incumbent has been so long retained at the head of the city government as has Mr. Poe, and he gave to the city a business like and progressive administration, bringing to the city's affairs the same promptness, dispatch and accuracy that characterizes his private business interests. Many of the beneficial public improvements that have made Denton a beautiful home city were inaugurated during his administration, including the building of the North Texas State Normal School in 1891 at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It was also while he was mayor that ten acres of land were deeded to the state for the present building, which was completed in 1900.

Mr. Poe was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Owens, who died on the 9th of April, 1899, while only a few months previous their son, Richard B. Poe, had passed away, his death occurring on the 2nd of January of that year. There are now three living children: Ross E., Eva C. and Oliver P. Poe. Mr. Poe is a valued

member of several fraternal organizations, being a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk and an Odd Fellow. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the benevolent spirit which constitutes the basic element of all these organizations and he is likewise a faithful member of the Baptist church.

DR. L. LEE DYE, the well known and successful physician and druggist at Plainview, Hale county, where he has been established almost throughout the history of the town, was born in Russell county, Virginia, in 1854. His career has been wrought out along practical lines of endeavor, and he has gained success by industrious application of his energies and talents to whatever undertaking he has had in hand. He possesses the entire confidence of the people of Hale county, both in his professional and business capacity, and is widely and favorably known and esteemed throughout his section of the plains country of Texas.

Dr. Dye was a son of William and Nancy (Smith) Dye, his father a native of North Carolina, and his mother, who is now deceased, a native of Virginia. His father has lived in the Old Dominion state from the time of his early boyhood, and is now in the declining years of a long and useful career. He has been a successful farmer and stockman in Russell county, and still resides on the old homestead there, although retired from active pursuits.

Dr. Dye received his primary education in the schools of Russell county, and is an alumnus of the State College of Virginia at Blacksburg, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. In the meantime he had been studying medicine under private preceptors, and after passing the examinations entitling him to a certificate he engaged in practice in his native county for about two years. Then for two years he practiced at Falls Branch, Tennessee, in which state he also obtained a certificate. He then took the regular course in the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, from which he was graduated in February, 1891. In the fall of the same year he came to his present home at Plainview, and has lived here and enjoyed an extensive and profitable practice ever since. In this plains country medical practice often takes a doctor on long journeys, and the practice of the profession is indeed arduous, but the conscientious physician is thereby the more of a public benefactor and an influence for good in the world. On coming to Plainview Dr. Dye bought a drug store, and this he, with his son, still con-

ducts, the firm being Dr. L. Lee Dye & Son. Their business is very large and prosperous, and they maintain a branch establishment at Hale Center. Dr. Dye has a very pretty home in Plainview, with a nice garden and abundance of shade and fruit trees, and he also owns a ranch in the county, where he raises some fine cattle and horses.

Dr. Dye is a member of the Hale-Swisher-Lubbock-Floyd Counties Medical Association, and also of the Texas State Medical Society; member of the American Medical Association; president of the Board of Health of Hale county, Texas. He is also one of the directors of the First National Bank of Plainview. He is a member of the Methodist church, and has fraternal affiliations with the Knights of Pythias, the Masons and the Eastern Star. He was married at Falls Branch, Tennessee, to Miss Mary Vincen, and they have two children, Everett Lee and Belle.

Dr. Everett Lee Dye, Ph. G., M. D., graduate of the Llano Estacado Institute, Plainview, Texas; graduate of St. Louis College of Pharmacy, class of 1900; graduate of Fort Worth Medical College, class of 1904; member of Board of Pharmacy sixty-fourth judicial district of Texas; member of Hale-Swisher-Lubbock-Floyd Counties Medical Society; also member American Medical Association; is now associated with Dr. Barnes, of Tulia, in the drug business and in the active practice of medicine and surgery. He was recently married to Miss Minnie Donohoo, of Canyon City, the youngest daughter of Mr. J. N. Donohoo. They now live at Tulia, Texas.

Belle, the only daughter of L. Lee Dye, is a graduate of Llano Estacado Institute, Plainview, Texas, attended school at Nashville, Tennessee, and Kidd-Key College, Sherman, Texas. She married Mr. Robert Tudor, in Plainview, Texas, and they now have a baby girl, Roberta Lee, and live at Plainview.

NELSON KECK, a pioneer settler on Farmer's Creek and a prominent farmer of Montague county, Texas, is a native of the "Hoosier State."

Mr. Keck was born in Davis county, Indiana, December 16, 1842; son of Philip and Orpha (Cooch) Keck, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Indiana. Philip Keck was a son of a Tennessee farmer. When a youth of eighteen he went north to Indiana, where he subsequently married and settled on a farm, and where he carried on agricultural pursuits for many years. During the days of "general

muster" he was captain of a company. Later in life he rented his farm and engaged in merchandising at Teck Church, and was thus occupied up to the time of his death. Politically he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. While he filled several local positions such as township trustee, etc., he never aspired to public or official life. He was a consistent member of the Christian church, as also was his wife and both were highly esteemed by all who knew them. Some years after his death she became the wife of A. Storms, a farmer. She died in 1895. The children of her first marriage are: Alford of Kansas, John and Christian of Oklahoma, Nelson, Wilson of Oklahoma, and Amanda, Mary A. and Lurinda. By her second marriage there are two children: Alice and Laura.

Nelson Keck was reared to honest toil on the farm and had only limited educational advantages. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel John Marion, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland for three years, or during the war, and he remained in the service until the war was over. While he was a participant in many hotly contested fights and endured many hardships incident to army life, he was never wounded or captured. At the time of General Lee's surrender Mr. Keck was at Raleigh, North Carolina, and July 3, 1865, he received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis, after which he returned home. In 1867 he married and settled on a farm. In 1870 he made a prospecting trip to some of the western country and to Northern Texas, and so well pleased was he with the latter place that the following year he returned and has since made it his home. He settled on school land, in true pioneer style began the making of a farm, and here he has since lived and labored, today being in the enjoyment of a competency as the result of his years of toil. When the land was placed on the market in 1886 he bought four hundred and forty acres, chiefly timber land. For some time after his settlement here the Indians were hostile, making frequent raids through the country, stealing stock, but they never molested his property. As the Indians stole the horses, the early settlers were compelled to do their farming with ox teams and some of their mills were run by oxen. Mr. Keck had his milling done at Marysville, twenty-five miles away, and Sherman and Denison, seventy miles distant, were his market places. There was a variety and abundance of game here then, including deer and turkeys,

and the frontier life had its pleasures as well as its hardships. While his farming is now diversified, Mr. Keck makes a specialty of corn and cotton, and at present is experimenting with alfalfa.

Both Mr. Keck and his wife are worthy members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Keck married, in 1867, Miss Catherine Woodruff, a native of Davis county, Indiana, born June 30, 1846, daughter of John and Anna (Holt) Woodruff. The Woodruff family went from North Carolina to Indiana at an early day and were among the pioneers of Davis county. John Woodruff, a prominent and highly respected farmer of Davis county, is still living, having reached a ripe old age. His children are: Mrs. Susan Mathews, Mrs. Catherine Keck, Sarah J., Mrs. Candiss Herrington and Hester. Mr. and Mrs. Keck have ten children, namely: Newton, the eldest, a native of Indiana, the others having been born in Texas; Lilburn and Oloway, farmers in Texas; Elbert, of Oklahoma; John W., of Indian Territory; Viola, wife of C. Hanson; Mrs. Pearly Kemp; Bessie and Keely, at home; and Armetta, who died in August, 1904, at the age of eleven years.

**JAMES P. WILLIAMS.** The narration, in brief, of the career of the gentleman whose name introduces this review, reveals him to have been, during his connection with Texas, a modest force in her internal development and sincere and loyal in his devotion to her welfare. While Clay county has known him as a resident only since 1901 the state has claimed him for more than a third of a century, for he was just beyond the age limit when he settled in Denton county in 1873.

February 10, 1849, James P. Williams was born in Johnson county, Missouri, and his boyhood and youth were passed ten miles northwest of Holden, the county seat of his county. His father was Jesse Williams who settled in that county among the early ones and who, as a carpenter, was connected prominently with the actual building improvement of the county. He entered and improved his farm where he passed the remainder of his life and died August 13, 1897. The latter's birthplace was Grayson county, Virginia, and his natal year 1811. He accumulated some property and was considered a successful man. His wife whom he married in Missouri was Anne, a daughter of Ebenezer and Ruth Lundy, and she still lives at the old homestead at the age of eighty-seven.

There were nine children in the family of which J. P. Williams is a member, as follows: Susan, who died in Johnson county, married William C. Martin; James P.; Joshua M., at the old Missouri home; Martha, wife of George Wakeman, of La Fayette county, Missouri; Amanda, wife of D. T. Boisseau, of Holden, Missouri; Henry, of Odessa, and Cyrus, his twin brother, at the Johnson county home; George, of Odessa and Eliza, who passed away in childhood.

James P. Williams came to maturity with little more than the rudiments of an education, his advantages in this line being confined entirely to the rural schools. His life as a youth had to do exclusively with the farm and when he came of age he made no change in his surroundings. He made two crops in Missouri after attaining his majority and then turned his footsteps toward the south.

He joined a few neighbors for the trip to Texas, came overland and crossed Red river at Colbert's ferry and ended their journey in Denton county where Mr. Williams hired to a farmer at eighteen dollars a month and board and "keep" for his horse. Later on wages dropped to fifteen dollars, but he saved money anyhow and this he invested in yearlings. His employer, J. R. Sullivan, allowed him pasture for his little bunch of cattle and when he left the latter, after six years, he had some one hundred head of cattle. These he sold for two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and the proceeds he re-invested in both stock and land in Jack county, and he devoted himself to the cattle industry purely and on his own account. He prospered in his investment and in 1899 disposed of his cattle and his land, near Antelope, and then purchased and stocked a ranch of one thousand and thirty-nine acres on Duck creek in Clay county. He maintains his family in Henrietta where educational facilities are superb and his farming and his stock claim his time as their own.

November 12, 1890, Mr. Williams married, at Antelope, Texas, Ellen, widow of John Carter, and daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Wagner) Harrell. The Harrells came from Washington county, Arkansas, to Texas and their first settlement was made in Lamar county. They afterward removed to Jack county, where Mr. Harrell died, near Antelope, in 1884, at sixty-two years of age. His widow, who was a Mrs. Curry, when she married him, yet lives among her children near Antelope. Her first child was John Curry, of Johnson county, Texas; Jane Harrell was her second child and she was

twice married, first to John Cothran and second to Monroe Shipman, and she died in Lamar county, Texas, in 1897; Albert Harrell resides in Jack county; Joel died in Lamar county, leaving a child; William resides in Memphis, Texas; Elajah, of Chickasha, Indian Territory; Mrs. Williams, born March 17, 1857; and Robert Lee, died in Greer county, Oklahoma, leaving a family. Mrs. Williams' first family consists of children: Nora, wife of Paul Christian, of Antelope, Texas, with issue, Pauline and Harold; Chloe, married Harry Woodward, of Jack county, and has a child, Eva; Jennie and Wallace, the two latter still with their mother. Mr. and Mrs. Williams' family are: Grace, born March 12, 1893; James C., born May 16, 1897, and Henry W., born November 10, 1899. Mr. Williams claims affiliation with the Republican party.

COLONEL ENNIS WARD TAYLOR was born at Greenville, Alabama, September 15, 1839, and in 1846 emigrated with his parents, Dr. M. B. K. and Sarah Elizabeth (McDaniel) Taylor, to Texas, settlement being made at Jefferson, in the eastern part of the state, and his youth was spent in agricultural pursuits, plowing, hoeing and picking cotton. He attended school three months. Entering the employ of J. C. Preston & Company, druggists at Jefferson, in January, 1855, he studied the U. S. Dispensatory completely and a year and a half from that time was placed in charge of a new drug store being instituted by Dr. R. W. Walker, remaining in his employ about two years. He then started in business for himself with Dr. H. Witherspoon, under the firm name of Taylor and Witherspoon, beginning with a cash capital of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the first year in business, 1860, young Taylor earned six thousand dollars, which he invested in Confederate property. In 1861 he sold his drug business and enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States, Company A, Nineteenth Texas Infantry, being elected major upon its organization, and in a few months succeeded Colonel R. H. Graham, resigned, as lieutenant colonel of the regiment. After the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, Colonel Richard Waterhouse was made brigadier general, and Mr. Taylor was then promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment.

Colonel Taylor's service in the Confederacy was in the Trans-Mississippi department, participating in the battles of Milliken's Bend, Mansfield, Jenkins' Ferry and many minor engagements. His regiment was on the memor-

able retreat from Simsport on the Atchafalaya Bayou, and finally, by junction with Green's Cavalry which had been marching from Texas, Colonel Taylor's regiment joined General Dick Taylor's command at Mansfield, where the great battle was fought. Bank's army was routed, and seven miles of wagons, caissons, cannon, hospital stores, baggage wagons and all of the necessary outfit of an army became the property of the successful Confederate forces under General Dick Taylor. After the battle at Pleasant Hill, which was fought on the day following that of Mansfield, April 9, 1864, the regiment with Walker's entire division was ordered to Arkansas to meet General Steele, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry was fought on the 30th of April, 1864. It may be said that this was a drawn battle, as both armies pulled off and rested. The day before the Confederates entered Camden General Price ordered his regiment to cross the Ouachita river several miles below that city and get in between Camden and Pine Bluff to cut off their retreat, Colonel Taylor being in command of this expedition. Before he had gone many miles, however, he was overtaken and directed to march his command to the town of Camden, it having been learned that Steele had evacuated that place the night previous. He was detailed by General Kirby Smith to take command of the post at Camden, upon which he sought General Smith and asked to be relieved of that order, stating that he came to the front to fight the battles of his country, not to command posts, and through the earnest solicitation of himself Colonel Waterhouse, Brigadier General Scurry and the division commander, General Walker, he was finally relieved and allowed to go to the front. His command was detailed on the morning of April 30th to extend the skirmish line south of the advancing forces to the Saline river, and in fact brought on the battle in that part of the field. His command was then ordered back to Texas, and when Hempstead, in this state, was reached the war had come to a close. He marched his regiment across the country, keeping out guards and maintaining military discipline, disbanding each company as it came nearest its home, giving them all their company supplies, transportation and everything belonging to them. Marching on until within four miles of Jefferson, his home, the remaining part of the regiment camped there that night and in the morning marched into town. Here Colonel Taylor said to them:

"The war is now over; you owe no further allegiance to the Confederacy. You have been

true and brave soldiers, now take the belongings of each company and divide them among yourselves. Go to your homes and make true and devoted citizens, as you have been soldiers of your country. Go to the commissary department and carry home with you as many supplies as you can get away with, there being quite a large quantity in that department at Jefferson at this time." The boys did go home, and have remained faithful to the stars and stripes, while today they and their descendants are devoted lovers of their country, ever ready to fight for their flag as valiantly as did those who fought to conquer the south. They with others went home in May, 1865, and fortunately it was in the spring of the year, for they found the fences all gone, houses dilapidated, families scattered here and there, but all went to work, and in the following fall brought to Jefferson eighty thousand bales of cotton, which sold for from thirty to fifty cents a pound. Thus their dissipated fortunes became greatly recuperated.

After the close of the war Colonel Taylor engaged in the drug business at Jefferson, which proved very profitable, enabling him to become interested in banks, farms, etc., and almost all enterprises brought money to his coffers. He was one of the prime movers in the construction and became vice-president of the East Line & Red River Railroad, the building of which was begun at Jefferson in 1886, the late lamented Colonel W. M. Harrison, a true and tried friend, being the president of the company. They succeeded in building twenty miles of track, for which they received from the state certificates for three hundred and twenty acres of state land. They needed money, however, and getting together went to St. Louis and procured thirty-two thousand dollars for those certificates, which enabled them to construct the road on and on until it reached Sulphur Springs, covering a distance of eighty miles. It was then sold to Jay Gould and became a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. In four years, on an investment of thirty thousand dollars, they received one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars, a rather large amount for amateurs in the railroad trade.

Colonel Taylor's next project was the construction of a railroad from Seligman, Missouri, to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, in which he was associated with Colonel Richard C. Kerens, Governor Powell Clayton, Morgan Jones, Stephen B. Elkins and the late lamented Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas. They succeeded in building this short road, and then began the development of Eureka Springs. The earnings

of the road for eighteen months were set aside for the benefit of its development, for which was organized the Eureka Improvement Company, they building the magnificent and palace-like Crescent Hotel of Eureka Springs, a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." The pure and unadulterated waters of these springs Colonel Taylor assures us is a panacea for all ills of mankind, as it cures all blood diseases, even eradicates the cancer, and makes the blood as pure as that of an infant. His next enterprise was in the construction and maintenance of the Wichita Valley Railroad, extending from Wichita Falls, Texas, to Seymour. He was vice-president of this company, associated with Morgan Jones, General G. M. Dodge and the late lamented Walters of Baltimore. The road was duly constructed, and is today in a fine condition, with a good earning capacity. It runs through the finest wheat country in the world, every acre of which in ordinary seasons will double its value in dollars and cents with almost any kind of a crop planted. He feels justly proud of the Wichita Valley Railroad and its success.

Colonel Taylor established his home in Fort Worth in 1888, and has ever since lived in this city, closely identified with all its varied interests, of which he has been a generous supporter, both in money and influence. He retired from the banking business in 1891, since which time he has lived in retirement, although he is now president of the United Benevolent Association, a fraternal order organized at Fort Worth and chartered by the state of Texas on the 7th of November, 1895, it having since paid to its beneficiaries, the widows and orphans, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is an assessment order, based on the Fraternal Congress table of rates. It is self-sustaining, and in this institution a man or woman pays just what it costs to carry their insurance, as the association prefers to have the reserve in the pockets of its devoted membership. It is on a solid basis financially, paying its beneficiaries very promptly upon proof of death. He has always taken a deep interest in politics, but not as a seeker after public preferment. He was elected mayor of Jefferson over the celebrated Malloy, since which time he has not chosen to become a candidate for any public office. He is a member of the Board of Equalization in Fort Worth, commander of R. E. Lee Camp, U. C. V., also lieutenant colonel on the staff of Major General Van Zandt, state department U. C. V. He became a church member when twelve years of age, and is now identified with the First

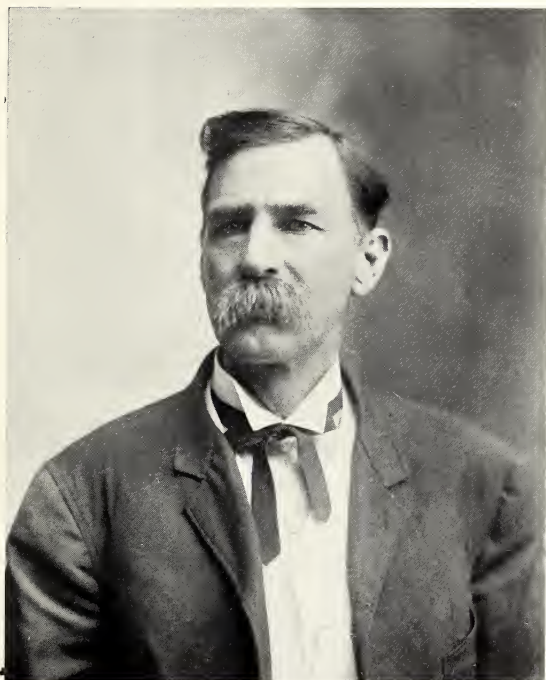
Methodist Episcopal church, South, of Fort Worth. He has passed through all the degrees of Masonry to and including the Knight Templar, and is a Shriner.

Colonel Taylor was married at Jefferson, Texas, February 1, 1859, to Miss Fannie Fisher, and to them have been born three children, but the two eldest, a son and daughter, died in their infancy, the only surviving heir being Mrs. Louise Taylor Connery. This daughter was educated in Boston at the Peter Sillia Academy of Music, and while there became a devoted member of Bishop Brooks' Trinity church. It was also in that city that she met her husband, C. W. Connery, a native of Boston, but now a merchant of Fort Worth.

WILLIAM A. SHOWN. The executive head of the Jacksboro National Bank, mentioned as the subject of this article, has within the past score of years attained a wide prominence over Jack and Wise counties in the grazing industry and as a business man and a citizen has won a strong hold upon the confidence and affections of their citizenship. A gentleman yet little past middle life, a creature largely of his own forming and the rough hewer and shaper of his own destiny, the efficiency of his work is apparent in the achievement of a safe, conservative, progressive and successful man.

The years 1870, 1882, and 1898 represent the advent of Mr. Shown to Parker, Wise and Jack counties respectively and in the first he reached mature years and began life, in the second he achieved his greatest success and in the last he has established a stable and permanent citizenship and formed business and social ties which bind him to the municipality for years to come. A native of Dallas county, Missouri, he passed his boyhood in a sort of migratory movement over central Texas, in Burleson, Limestone and perhaps other counties, as his father happened to pause, finally reaching Parker county and completing his youth in the northeast corner of the county on the parental estate. While thus rambling about he picked up some knowledge of books, and those elementary principles, with the practice of later years in business affairs, grounded him in the fundamental principles of an education.

At twenty years of age he began the shaping of his independent course, in company with a young and industrious wife and with the good will of his associates. Without means, he contracted for land and primitively undertook its cultivation and improvement. He was schooled in the cow business in boyhood and, with the lapse of time



WILLIAM A. SHOWN





and the slow accumulation of wealth he found himself acquiring a hold on the business he felt most friendly to and in which his chief success has been achieved. When he located in Wise county he took a small bunch of cattle with him from Parker, bought lands there and carried on stock-farming for a few years. He early formed a partnership with Stewart Castleberry, another young man of integrity and promise, and the two, as Shown and Castleberry, have retained a happy and prosperous business relation ever since. His first brand of "Shon" and his subsequent one of "H," have identified the thousands of animals which have passed through his hands and his two thousand acre pasture in Jack county and the Hunt Creek ranch of twenty-four hundred acres in Wise speaks pointedly of the substantial success which has accompanied his efforts since twenty years ago.

In the above-named Missouri county William A. Shown was born October 27, 1854, and in 1865, Joseph L. Shown, his father, brought the family to Texas and first located in Burlison county. The father was born in Johnson county, Tennessee, in 1822, and moved out to Missouri. He was ever a farmer, and died upon his Parker county farm in 1875. He served a year in the Confederate army during the rebellion, as a citizen was quiet and unambitious beyond success in his favorite vocation, was a Democrat and of the Missionary Baptist faith in religion. John Shown, his father, died on the old homestead in the state of Tennessee about 1880. His forefathers were German and among his children were sons, Samuel, Peter, Baker and Joseph L. The two former passed their lives in Tennessee and the two latter died in Parker county, Texas.

Joseph L. Shown married Barbara Howard, who was a daughter of a Tennessee farmer and still survives. The children of this union are: Susan, wife of John B. Dotson, of Wise county; John and James, who were killed in the Confederate army; Hulda, who died in Parker county as the wife of John Pierce, leaving a family; Nancy, who passed away in Limestone county, was the wife of James Parsons and left no issue; Cornelia married J. V. Bounds, of Freestone county, Texas; William A., of this notice; and Joseph L., of Jack county, with whom the mother makes her home.

February 25, 1875, William A. Shown married Mary M. Rattton, a daughter of Hampton Rattton, who came to Texas in the early time. January, 1901, Mrs. Shown died, the mother of John H., a young stockman of Jacksboro, who married Electa Gibson and has a son, Joseph P.; Joseph, who died just a few days before his

mother, and Doddie Delmah, a young lady at home. October 23, 1903, Mr. Shown married Mrs. Mary G. Carpenter, widow of J. C. Carpenter and a daughter of Dr. Stewart, of Wise county. Mrs. Shown has sons, Robert and Jesse, of Wise county and a daughter Doddie, wife of J. H. Partwood, of the same county.

Mr. Shown has not permitted his interest in civil affairs to lag, notwithstanding his large interests in business matters. He is a Democrat and the voters of his precinct in Wise county elected him a member of the board of county commissioners, where he served two years. In his new home he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Jacksboro National Bank, in 1905, with a capital of \$25,000, one-half paid up. Its directors are William A. Shown, C. O. Hess, E. A. Gwaltney, Ward B. Lowe, J. H. Timberlake and Hickman Hensley, of Jacksboro; J. G. Mullens, of Antelope, A. G. McClure, of Cundiff, J. H. Walters, of Gibtown, and J. W. Spencer and W. G. Turner, of Fort Worth. At the organization of the institution and the election of officers William A. Shown was chosen president, a guarantee to its patrons that the bank will be safely, wisely and economically managed.

W. HENRY ALLEN. In the agricultural community of Buffalo Springs, Clay county, the subject of this sketch has maintained his residence for nearly twelve years and his efforts and his presence there have materially strengthened that ancient and historic stronghold. With hard work as the groundwork of his latter-day prosperity, with faith in the future and with an open face to the foe he has met the problems of a farmer in Clay county since 1893.

The first representative of this family of Allens to enter Texas was John Allen, the father of William Henry of this notice. The former came hither from the Pacific slope in the fifties, whither he had migrated as a "forty-niner" and a gold digger following the first discoveries at Sutter's Mill. Reviewing his career, briefly, we find him born in New Madrid county, Missouri, where he came to manhood's estate. From there he joined a caravan bound for the new Eldorado of the Sierras. As was the custom, he crossed the plains and prospected for the yellow metal a few years, over the surface of our new Mexican acquisition, with some success, yet without any phenomenal results. Tiring of the life of a miner and wishing to see something of the Orient he shipped for China, reached his destination, but returned

without delay and came on from California to Texas.

Arriving in the Lone Star state he secured employment in Brazos county as an overseer of slaves. Leaving that place he spent some time in Denton county and afterward went to Crawford county, Arkansas, where he met and married his wife. He returned to Texas just before the Civil war and settled in Grayson county, where our subject, W. Henry Allen, was born August 8, 1860. Some years afterward he moved into Cooke county and along in the early seventies he joined Jim Daugherty, his cousin, the famous Texas cattle baron, in an enterprise promising good results in Colorado. They engaged in the ranching business near Trinidad and spent two years there, but were so harassed by the Indians, losing some stock and getting a cowboy scalped, that they abandoned their ranch and came back to the Indian Territory and established themselves at Fort Sill. Mr. Allen severed his connection with the enterprise then and was soon afterward located in the Chickasaw Nation, on Red river, farming and cattle raising for about three years. In 1876 he returned to Texas and made a trip into Haskell county, with his son Henry, after a bunch of cattle and on this trip saw the immensity of the traffic in buffalo skins and meat. Returning at once he went down into Johnson county and died near Cleburne, January 2, 1877, at forty-nine years of age.

When John Allen settled in Grayson county the settlers were widely separated and it was indeed a new place. He dropped down near where Dexter was afterward located and his was the first well dug there. Basin Springs was the then best known place of this settlement, and at this point and in Cooke, the Indian Territory and Young counties were his children brought up. He married Caroline Coleman, whose father was a German who first settled in Ohio, next in Crawford county, Arkansas, where he died. Her father was one of the first settlers of that Arkansas county and shoe-making was his trade. His daughter, Caroline, died in Montague county, Texas, in 1892, at the age of forty-nine. Their children were: William Henry, our subject; Mattie, who died in Cooke county as Mrs. Kit King; John, of Sugden, Indian Territory; Allie, of Foster, Indian Territory, widow of Bud A. Henderson; and Aurelia, wife of Felix Fox, of Foster, Indian Territory.

W. H. Allen got little or no training in the public or other schools. In the many family ramblings which seem to have occurred there

was little opportunity if there had been school in progress within reach. Upon his father's death he became the mainstay of his mother for a time and it can be said that he began life for himself at about this date. He returned to Young county after 1880 and was in the employ of a Mr. Jones as a cowboy for a year and made a trip for Mr. Crawford, of Graham, to Running Water, Texas, to bring in a bunch of cattle from the plains. Quitting his wage working, he made a crop in Young county and then hired to O. B. Bachelor at thirty dollars a month for a season. In 1886 and a part of the next year he drove stage into the Comanche country and the latter year kept a stage stand at Elm Springs in the Territory. In 1888 he returned to Young county and bought a farm on Brushy creek, sold it after a year and in 1889 moved into Clay county and bought a farm near Vashti. He owned this two years and spent the next two years on Denton creek. Coming into the vicinity of Buffalo Springs he purchased a half section of wild land, once a part of the Red River Cattle Company's ranch, and at once undertook its improvement. A two-room box house provided his family with shelter as their pioneer shanty and the first winter was spent by the lone cook stove. When things assumed a more prosperous air improvements of a more substantial nature came along and in 1901 his new nine-room cottage, occupying an eminence overlooking his whole farm, was erected. The farm was fenced, broken to the extent of one hundred and thirty-five acres, and is amply stocked and the whole has been made into one of the most desirable rural homesteads to be found.

July 8, 1888, Mr. Allen married Mrs. Eliza Dishman, widow of Robert H. Dishman and a daughter of John Butler. Mr. Butler was a Georgian who settled in Louisiana first and then came to Texas. He is now a resident of Young county, where his wife, nee Lucinda Strickland, died in 1890. Their children were: Elijah, of Greer county, Oklahoma; Belford, who died and left a family at Whitesboro; Joseph, of Carnegie, Oklahoma; Mrs. Allen, born in Cleburne parish, Louisiana, September 17, 1858. By her first husband Mrs. Allen has a daughter, Lula Van, and a son, Robert.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen's children are: Clemmie, Lando, Pasco, Raymond, Clara, John, Leroy and Zella May.

ALEXANDER H. CURRIE needs no special introduction to the citizens of Tarrant county, for he has resided in the vicinity of Smithfield

for almost a quarter of a century, locating on his present farm in 1882. The qualities of his manhood have been such as to commend him to the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been associated and he ranks with the highly esteemed agriculturists, owning and operating eighty-six acres of land which is devoted to general farming.

His life record began in Alabama on the 29th of October, 1837, his parents being Daniel D. and Mary A. (Goodwin) Currie. The father was a native of North Carolina and in the paternal line came of Scotch ancestry. In the year 1849 Daniel D. Currie, accompanied by his family, removed from Alabama to the Lone Star state, settling first in Rusk county, but after a brief period removed to Smith county, where he cast in his lot with the early settlers. Pioneer conditions were to be met there, bringing with them many of the hardships and trials incident to frontier life, but the family persevered in their attempt to make a home there and did not a little toward improving the county and promoting its substantial development. Both the father and mother died there, the father dying in 1851, while the mother died about 1875.

Alexander H. Currie was reared upon the old homestead farm in Smith county, having been a youth of about twelve years when brought to Texas. His education was acquired in the subscription schools, supplemented by knowledge gained through practical experience in after life, and although he is a self-educated man he is also one who keeps well informed on matters of general interest. Seeking a companion and helpmate for life's journey, he was married in Smith county on the 22nd of November, 1865, to Miss Jane C. Stephenson, a native of Blount county, Alabama, born on the 21st of December, 1838, and a daughter of James and Nancy C. (Nation) Stephenson. In 1846, during the early girlhood of Mrs. Currie, her parents came to Texas and resided for a number of years in Harrison county, but subsequently removed to Smith county, where she formed the acquaintance of Alexander H. Currie, to whom she gave her hand in marriage. This union was blessed with eight children: Debbie A., the wife of Robert Tolliver, who resides near Fort Worth; James D., living at Dallas, this state, married Miss Belle Blockwell; John E. M., whose home is in Rusk county, married Miss Fannie Hopplenite and all live near home; Mary N., the wife of Elmer Utter, of Fort Worth; Effie A., living in Fort Worth; Robert M., who resides near Smithfield

and is the present carrier on the rural free delivery route, No. 2; Celia O., at home; and Frances E., who is living at Fort Worth.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Currie responded to the call of the Confederacy and enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment of Texas Infantry. He participated in the battles of Mansfield, Louisiana, and in the engagements at Spring Hill, Louisiana, and Saline, Arkansas, together with others of minor importance. He enlisted in Smith county and when the war was over he returned to that county, where he resided until 1880, when he took up his abode near the city of Smithfield in Tarrant county. Here he has now made his home for twenty-three years and is the owner of a good farm of eighty-six acres, the land, which is rich and arable, returning to him satisfactory harvests as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields. He and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Smithfield and for many years he served in official capacities in the church. He now belongs to the Farmers' Union. During the years of his residence in the county he has been recognized as a man of genuine worth, free from ostentation and display, but possessing those sterling traits of character that in every land and clime command respect and confidence.

DR. ELISHA P. BROWN, a manufacturer of proprietary medicines at Fort Worth, is a veteran of the Civil war and bears an honorable record for brave service in the cause of freedom and union, and in the paths of peace he has also won an enviable reputation through the sterling qualities which go to the making of a good citizen. He is a son of William and Jane (Kendrick) Brown, both natives of the Old Dominion state of Virginia, but in an early day emigrated to Missouri, where they were among the pioneer settlers in that section comprising Marion, Ralls and Pike counties, which has sent forth so many noted men, and there they were finally laid to rest. A brother of Mrs. Brown, Rev. William Kendrick, was a very prominent minister of the Methodist church in Tennessee.

Dr. Elisha P. Brown was born on a farm twelve miles from the little town of Florida, Missouri, well remembered as the birthplace of Mark Twain, and was reared to the life of the farmer boy, continuing to follow its pursuits until the breaking out of the Civil war. His mother was a strong anti-slavery woman, although her father was a large slave owner in Virginia, and had conscientiously instilled

those sentiments and teachings in her children, so that Mr. Brown, notwithstanding the almost overwhelming southern sentiment throughout the state of Missouri outside of St. Louis, joined the Union forces, being one of the six Union men in his township. His first two years of army life were spent with the Missouri State Militia, Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment, of which Major Johnson was one of the well remembered officers, and it was this company that was the victim of the tragedy enacted at Centralia, Missouri, in which seventy-five out of a company of a little more than one hundred men were killed by the Confederate forces under Bill Anderson, Mr. Brown being one of the fortunate ones that escaped. Shortly after his enlistment he was promoted from a private to a corporal, but ere his two years of service had ended he was made a captain by the act of Governor Fletcher for bravery while in service under Major Johnson, at which time he was transferred to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, M. S. M., and two years later went into the regular federal troops, joining the Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Through the recommendation of one of its officers and his friends he was then assigned to detached duty, being detailed as a provost guard with the duty of transferring troops from the rear to the front of the army. These duties took him all over the country, as far south as Sherman's headquarters in Georgia and east to New York City. He was a brave and fearless soldier, and when the war ended and his services were no longer needed he was honorably discharged and mustered out of service at St. Louis, two weeks after the assassination of Lincoln.

Returning to his old home in Ralls county, Mr. Brown again took up the duties of farm life, and later removed to Pike county, Louisiana, where he embarked in the mercantile business, which he later carried on at Hannibal, conducting a prosperous business there until 1884, in which year he came to Texas. His first location in this state was in Dallas county, which continued as his home for five years, and since that time he has resided in Fort Worth. About the time of his arrival in this city he abandoned the mercantile business and engaged in the preparation and manufacture of proprietary medicines, which he has ever since conducted with eminent success. While engaged in business in Missouri and while yet a young man he had taken the medical course at the McDowell College of Medicine, St. Louis, during which time he made special investigation and research for the purpose of compounding

remedies, in which he has become very proficient. He has pushed forward this enterprise with strength and ability until his preparations have within the past few years reached a large sale throughout Texas and the southern states, supplying the retail trade through jobbers.

In Audrain county, Missouri, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Rogers, the daughter of Rev. Rogers, and their union was blessed with four children, three of whom are living,—Lillie, the wife of J. W. Barr, of Louisiana, Missouri; Dr. Edgar P. Brown, D. D. S., of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas; Ida, the wife of G. W. Richardson, of New Orleans, Louisiana; and Mrs. Emma F. Burnett, deceased. They all received excellent educations, being college graduates, and the daughters were especially well educated in music. For several years the family furnished the music for the Methodist church at Hannibal. Besides being a most successful dentist, the son Edgar P. is also an inventor, having invented a solar motor that according to the *Scientific American* represents the highest perfection of any device of that class. Mrs. Brown died in Missouri, and in 1895, in Texas, Mr. Brown married Miss Minerva Smith, a member of one of the prominent families of Van Zandt county. Her little sister, Miss Dovie, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Brown when she was a young child, and Mrs. Brown's niece, Miss Mae Adams, is also a member of their family. Their home at Fort Worth is comfortable and hospitable to the highest degree; and Mr. Brown is personally known to a large number of people throughout Texas as a fine, genial and generous-hearted man. He is Post Commander of Parmelay Post, G. A. R.

COLONEL CHARLES W. GEERS. Conspicuous on the roll of names of men that have conferred honor upon the profession of journalism in Texas is that of Charles W. Geers, the proprietor and editor of the *Monitor* at Denton. He is a writer of superior force and ability and has ever been an earnest worker, and in all the relations of life he is an honorable, upright gentleman who has won the sincere respect of all with whom he has come in contact. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, May 27, 1840, a son of Charles and Caroline (Perkins) Geers, both of whom were also natives of that city, and there were laid to rest. The paternal grandfather, James Geers, removed to Kentucky from North Carolina, lo-

cating with Daniel Boone at Boonesboro, but later took up his abode in Lexington.

Charles W. Geers is indebted to the public schools of his native city of Lexington for the educational privileges he received in his youth, and on its completion he entered the office of the *Lexington Observer and Reporter*, where he learned the printers' trade. That paper in those days was owned and edited by D. C. Wickliffe, while the associate editor was John T. Hogan and Captain R. Marsh was the foreman. At the breaking out of the Civil War Colonel Geers went out with John H. Morgan, of Lexington, who had been captain of the Lexington Rifles. He did not at first formally enlist, but like many other young men in an adventurous spirit joined to follow Morgan. On reaching Camp Robinson a number of other men, parts of three or four companies, joined, making altogether about one hundred and fifty men, they calling themselves Morgan's Squadron. This squadron continued to increase, especially after the fighting at Fords Henry and Donelson, until finally Morgan had nearly four thousand fearless soldiers of mounted cavalry, a recognized aid to the Confederate cause. They were engaged in dangerous scouting duty between the two armies. Mr. Geers' father was also a Confederate soldier, but his brother joined the Union army.

After the war had ended Mr. Geers returned to his old home in Lexington, but a short time afterward removed to Louisville, Kentucky, there securing a position as river reporter on the *Louisville Democrat*, published by Harney & Hughes. From that city he journeyed to Shelbyville of the same state, where he was employed for a time on the *Shelbyville News*, after which he became editor of the *Glasgow Times* of Glasgow, Kentucky. From the latter city he went to New Orleans, there securing a position with Colonel J. O. Nixon as local writer on the *New Orleans Crescent*. His next place of residence was Shreveport, Louisiana, where he was employed for a short time on the *Shreveport News*. Removing thence to Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, he became acquainted with Tom R. Burnet, and the two published the *Greenville Independent*. In April, 1868, they hauled the plant by wagon to the then frontier town of Denton, in Denton county, which has ever since continued the home of Colonel Geers. At the time of the removal the name of the paper was changed to the *Monitor*, a name which brought to its old and honored proprietor fame and renown. The

partnership between Colonel Geers and Mr. Burnet existed but thirty-one weeks, when the former bought his partner's interest, and was thenceforward its sole editor and proprietor. With one or two exceptions this is the oldest newspaper in northern Texas, having had a continuous weekly publication since 1868. In the early days he did not confine his attention solely to the *Monitor* at Denton, but as a side issue took up at different times the publication and editing of a number of other papers, namely: a weekly paper at Morgan, in Bosque county; another, *The Citizen*, at Meridian, in the same county; also the *Clifton Banner* at Clifton, Bosque county. He also published a paper at Sanger, called the *Legal Tender*, and established the *Louisville Headlight* at Louisville, Texas.

In Denton Mr. Geers was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Sophia Blount, a daughter of Judge J. M. Blount, and a native of Denton county. They have eight living children, namely: Charles W., Jr., engaged in the newspaper business at Aubrey, Texas; Effie, the wife of Rev. A. E. Ewell, pastor of the Christian church at Bonham; Gertrude, wife of John G. Rix, a merchant of Colorado City, Texas; Otis, Estie, Margaret, Lucile and Sallie. Mr. Geers served as a member of the Texas state delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872 which nominated Horace Greeley. In 1868 he interested himself in organizing a Christian church in Denton and brought a minister here for that purpose. The church was duly organized and Mr. Geers has since been connected therewith, and in fact is the only surviving charter member of what is now the First Christian church of this city. A life of intense and well directed activity characterized by devotion to duty and by successful accomplishment have made Mr. Geers one of the representative and honored men of Texas.

HON. CHARLES V. CYRUS, who as a merchant has contributed to the general prosperity of Cleburne, was born in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1841. His father, Charles B. Cyrus, was a native of Logan county, Kentucky, and in 1814, when a young lad, accompanied two of his uncles to Pulaski, Giles county, Tennessee, whence he afterward removed to Maury county, where he died in the year 1860. He married Miss Susan Stratton, a native of Virginia and a daughter of John Stratton, who died at Pensacola, Florida, while serv-

ing under General Andrew Jackson in the war of 1812 and a peculiar coincidence in the family history is that Henry Cyrus, the paternal grandfather of our subject, also died in Pensacola in the same service.

In his youth Hon. Charles V. Cyrus was reared to agricultural pursuits, aiding in farm labor in Maury county, Tennessee, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and in response to the summons to arms made by the Confederacy he joined Company E of the Ninth Battalion of Tennessee Cavalry. Like many cavalymen in the Confederate service, especially during the first year or two of the war, he was kept moving about in different lines of duty. He was, however, with his battalion at the battle of Fort Donelson in February, 1862, at which time he was captured, being held as a prisoner of war for about six months. He was then exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and afterward served with his comrades as infantryman until a detail of their command could return to Tennessee and procure remounts. In the meantime while acting as infantry they went to assist in the defense of Fort Hudson on the Mississippi river. After receiving horses they organized a little brigade of cavalry commanded by Colonel John Logan of Arkansas and they were behind Banks until after Port Hudson surrendered on the 8th of July, 1863. Subsequent to that time Mr. Cyrus' command joined the army of the Tennessee under General Joe Johnston and with others of his regiment, while on scouting duty, he was captured and taken to Fort Delaware below Philadelphia, where he was incarcerated until a short time before the close of the war. He was released, however, in time to rejoin General Johnston's army at Greensboro, North Carolina, where they surrendered.

Mr. Cyrus returned to his home on horseback, reaching Maury county on the 23rd of May, 1865. He was then engaged in farming, in which pursuit he was quite successful, his attention being given to agriculture until 1896, when he came to Cleburne, Texas. In the meantime he had figured prominently in public life in his native state, having been elected in 1891 a member of the Tennessee legislature. In that session his most important work and for which he is given the greatest credit was in furthering the legislation providing for the establishment of a state home for old soldiers at the Hermitage, once the residence of General Andrew Jackson. This plan was successfully

carried out and has proved a great blessing to the indigent Confederate soldiers of Tennessee.

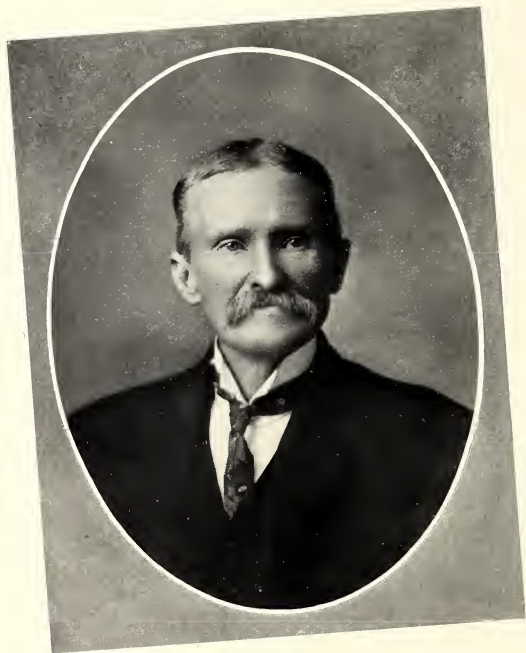
Mr. Cyrus was married in Maury county, Tennessee, on the 1st of September, 1869, to Miss Anne M. Porter, who was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, a daughter of Richard L. and Anne Maria (Walker) Porter, both of whom were natives of that county and representatives of the well known Porter family of the state. Mrs. Cyrus went with her parents to Maury county, Tennessee, in 1861. To Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus have been born eight children: Charles L., James C., Thomas S. and Richard, all well known business men of Cleburne; Susan, the wife of E. R. Barkus, of Waco, Texas; Elbert M.; Roberta and Jennie Hill, at home.

The eldest son, Charles L. Cyrus, came to Cleburne in 1892 and engaged in the feed and coal business on a small scale. He was later followed by three other sons of the family and the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Cyrus, and their other children came to Texas in 1896. The small business established by Charles L. Cyrus has since grown into the large commercial enterprise now conducted under the name of Cyrus Brothers, the partners being Charles L. and James C. Cyrus. The field of labor of the firm was enlarged in 1893 to include beside the original line a complete line of vehicles, agricultural implements and hardware and is one of the successful houses of Cleburne, having an extensive and profitable trade. Thomas S. and Richard Porter Cyrus also constitute another firm of Cyrus & Cyrus, who are in the drug business in Cleburne and who established their store in 1903. This firm was originally Ball & Cyrus, but the partnership was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Ball, at which time Thomas S. Cyrus was joined by his brother Richard, who had previously been engaged in the furniture business. They then united their interests in the firm of Cyrus & Cyrus, dealers in drugs in Cleburne, and have enjoyed a profitable and constantly increasing trade.

Charles V. Cyrus, his wife and family, are all consistent members of the Methodist church and he holds membership in Pal Cleburne camp, U. V. C., of this city. He is a man of strong purpose, unflinching in support of his honest convictions, reliable in business, faithful in friendship and his strong and salient characteristics are those which have gained for him warm regard and which in every land and clime command respect and confidence.







JAMES T. PULLIAM

CAPTAIN JAMES T. PULLIAM, well known in real estate circles of Fort Worth, has been identified with Tarrant county and North-west Texas more than a quarter of a century. During a lifetime of more than three score and ten years he has experienced the variety of a career of self-achievement and well merited success, and is esteemed as one of the leading citizens of the twentieth century city of Fort Worth, with whose later development he has had much to do of a beneficial character.

Born in Franklin county, Georgia, November 28, 1834, on a farm where his father, Benjamin S., and his mother, Eleanor (Turman), then lived, he was taken, in 1837, to their new home in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, near Houston, where the father kept an inn for a year. At their home, thus opened to the public, were entertained during that period many prominent men of that day, among them as now recalled being W. S. Featherstone, a member of Congress and later a general in the Confederate army.

It was at Houston, Mississippi, that the son James received his first school privileges, and among other interesting reminiscences of his youth he recalls how he was dressed for school in the white bonnet and dress also worn by the girls, this method of appareling the school-boys being in vogue in that part of the country at that time. And all this clothing was of course homespun by his mother. While attending school and for some years afterward, until he was twenty-three years old, he lived at home on the farm. From 1857 to 1860 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Houston, and in the latter year moved to Egypt on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but still in Chickasaw county, where besides conducting a general merchandise business he was also postmaster. January 14, 1861, this career came to an end by his enlisting in Company H, Eleventh Mississippi Infantry, of the Confederate army. After twelve months' service, during which he was in Virginia, in the Harper's Ferry campaign under Joseph E. Johnston, and also in the battle at Pensacola, Florida, he returned home in 1862, selling out his stock of merchandise, re-enlisted, this time in Company C, Thirty-first Mississippi. This time he went in for three years, and remained till the close of the war, being discharged May 11, 1865, at Meridian, Mississippi. Courageous and efficient service brought him advancement, and when he finally returned home it was with the rank of captain. He had participated in many important battles, being at Shiloh, and at Flat Woods every man in his company was either killed or wounded, he

being at that time third lieutenant. He was also wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864. Despite such a long and arduous service he was never sick a day nor absent without leave. Besides the incidents and dangers of the regular service he on three different occasions volunteered for special duty, which led him into perilous skirmishes and he was wounded each time.

War time over, he returned to Egypt to find his home and store to have been destroyed in the General Smith raid, and he was one of the brave sons of the south who were compelled to begin all over again to build up the structure of personal success, and it is to his everlasting credit that prosperity has in later years rewarded his efforts and that he can enjoy it notwithstanding early misfortunes. On January 25, 1866, he married Miss Eliza Ann Ware, who was born in South Carolina, October 22, 1844, and who died in 1894. She was the beloved mother of a family of ten, all but two of whom are living; namely, Thomas M., James E., Theodore C., Benjamin O., Lenora Y., Emma L., Frank L., Joseph T., and Williamson L. and Mary L., both deceased.

After conducting his business at Egypt for three years he took up his residence at the home of his boyhood, and was engaged in farming there seventeen years, until 1879. Altogether he lived forty-two years in Chickasaw county. When he came to this state in 1879 he settled on a farm near Azle in Tarrant county, and for seventeen years was known as one of the most successful and enterprising of the farmers in that fertile section. His removal to Fort Worth was made in order that he might the better educate his children, and since taking up his home in the city, he has engaged in the real estate business.

In public affairs Captain Pulliam's most important service for the welfare of his fellowmen was performed during his term as county commissioner of Tarrant, in 1877-78, when he justly earned the title of father of the good roads system in the county. He was one of the first to bring into practical success the employment of the county criminals in road building, and the results of the movement thus inaugurated are regarded as one of the great achievements in the progress of Tarrant county, and are ground for no ordinary gratulation on the part of Captain Pulliam and his friends. In religion the Captain is a member of the Missionary Baptist denomination.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. PARKER, head of the legal firm of Parker, Dunn and Parker, has for more than fifteen years been a leader at the bar of Tarrant county and through his wide professional activity and distinction in political and private life has become one of the foremost citizens of Fort Worth.

Born in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1851, Judge Parker is a son of Richard C. and Martha Morton (Sanford) Parker, who in 1854 returned to their former home in Sumner county, Tennessee, to the farm on which the father was born and where he died, and on which Judge Parker spent his youthful days. The mother, who was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, now lives with her daughter at Scottsville, Kentucky.

Greenwood Institute is a well known educational seat in Tennessee, noted especially for the large number of students sent from its halls into prominent places of worldly activity. It was here that Judge Parker obtained the major part of his literary training. He studied his law at Scottsville, Kentucky, was admitted to the bar in 1882 and continued to practice there for several years in partnership with Judge Bradburn, a man of eminent position in that part of the state. About 1889 Mr. Parker identified himself with Fort Worth, and has been continuously active here ever since. He served one term as county judge, and on different occasions has been called to act as special district judge. In practice he makes a specialty of criminal law, and out of a large number of cases extending over a number of years he has lost only two or three, and this unusual record places him in the front rank of criminal lawyers in North Texas. He also has a good clientele as general counselor and attorney.

The firm of Parker, Dunn and Parker consists, beside himself, of Thomas W. Dunn and Richard C. Parker, Judge Parker's son. It has been Judge Parker's gratifying experience to have nearly all his partners become prominent in politics or public life. Hon O. W. Gillespie, who was his first law partner after he came to Fort Worth, has since been elected to Congress from this district. His second partner was William A. Hanger, who is now state senator, and among others were Mike E. Smith and M. B. Harris, who both subsequently went to the district bench.

Judge Parker's political activity has extended to his serving as chairman of the Democratic campaign committee of Tarrant county, a position he has held for several years, and he has frequently gone to state and other conventions as a delegate and is a well known

speaker on such occasions. At the present time he is a member of the city council of Fort Worth, from the Third ward. Fraternally he has affiliations with the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

Judge Parker's first wife was Miss Sarah C. Robertson, whom he married February 18, 1874, and by their marriage there were six children, Richard C., Virgil R., who is assistant city attorney, Mrs. Mary B. Hunter, William R., Jr., Mrs. Kate Louise Wandry and Miss Alma. His second marriage took place June 28, 1904, to Mrs. R. E. Bowman.

JUDGE JAMES M. VAN SANT, successful rancher and man of affairs at Canyon City, Randall county, has had a varied and many-sided career, but in general very successful, and ever since taking up his residence in the Panhandle country he has taken a prominent part in the public and industrial activities and used his influence for the progress and best welfare of his town and county.

Judge Van Sant was born in northwest Arkansas, Crawford county, March 18, 1840, and was the son of Isaiah and Margaret (Chenault) Van Sant. His father, a native of Botetourt county, Virginia, was one of the earliest pioneers of northwestern Arkansas, establishing his home in Crawford county three miles from the town of Van Buren, and his son Isaiah still lives on this homestead, where he was born in 1842. The father died at the old home place in 1862.

Judge Van Sant passed his early years on the home farm, and received most of his education at Cane Hill College in Washington county, Arkansas. As soon as he came out of school he began his connection with official life, becoming employed in the county clerk's office at Van Buren. He was later a clerk in the postoffice for a year or two, and then went into the mercantile business at Van Buren in partnership with W. B. Heard. He was in that business when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Third Regiment of state troops, and was in the first battle fought in southwest Missouri, that at Wilson's Creek, or, as the Confederates call it, Oak Hill. He later enlisted in the regular Confederate service under General Fagin, being in the cavalry branch of the military, and after a short time was placed in General Cabell's brigade. He participated in the campaigns throughout northern Arkansas and southwest Missouri, being at the battles of Jenkins' Ferry, Poison Springs, Marks Mills, and others, and was with the army until the close of the war with the exception of a

short time in 1863 when he brought his family as refugees to Paris, Texas.

At the close of the war he returned to his family at Paris, and has been a resident of Texas ever since. He lived a while in Hunt county, then a short time in Lamar county, after which he went into the mercantile business at Ben Franklin in Delta county, where he continued as a prominent and successful merchant for twenty-seven years. Considerations for the health of some members of the family led him in 1892 to transfer his residence to the high plains country in the Panhandle, and in that year he located at Canyon City, the county seat of Randall county. In 1895 he was appointed to fill the vacant county judgeship, and in the following year he was the candidate for and was elected justice of the peace and county commissioner of precinct No. 1, serving in this office four years. He has been notary public ever since coming to Canyon City. When he first came to Canyon City he took charge of the Victoria Hotel and was its proprietor for some years. He and his son Isaiah now have a fine ranch seven miles and a half south of Canyon City.

Judge Van Sant was married in Crawford county, Arkansas, to Miss Susan J. Foster, of a South Carolina family. They have four children, all married, as follows: Josie, wife of R. B. Redfearn, the county treasurer; Gertrude, wife of W. R. Redfearn; Isaiah L.; and Mrs. Eddie Jennings. Judge Van Sant is an active member of the Christian church, and is prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees.

**JAMES KYLE WESTER.** In the person of the subject of this review we are to present the life work and family history of one of the well known and proficient educators of Northern Texas and a gentleman whose political as well as his educational achievements have placed him among the representative men of his locality. Twenty-eight years a citizen of the state and twenty-six years an active teacher in its public and normal schools and for six years a public official, outlines, briefly, the scope of his work and indicates the nature of his usefulness and his general character as a citizen.

Like many of his predecessors from Tennessee, Mr. Wester first stopped in Grayson county, Texas, where, at Kentuckytown, he began his educational work in the Lone Star state. From 1878 to 1884 he was connected with the schools there and then was called to Jacks-

boro as vice president of the Jack County Educational Institute, and in this position he continued his work for seven years. For the next few years he was in politics to the exclusion of anything else and he did not return to teaching again until 1895, when he came to Bellevue, Clay county, and took charge of the schools here. He remained with the work three years and then accepted the superintendency of the Jacksboro schools and taught there five years, returning thence to Bellevue, where he is completing his second year.

James K. Wester is a native son of Granger county, Tennessee, his birth occurring November 28, 1855. His father, John H. Wester, was born there February 22, 1825. In his early life the latter was more or less in county politics and was an officer of the county himself. He served two years in the Confederate army, in time of the rebellion, being a public official when the war came on. He was a denominational Christian and a member of the Baptist church.

Rev. W. E. Wester, father of John H. Wester, was a Baptist minister and went to the vicinity of Rutledge, Tennessee, from about Asheville, North Carolina. He was born in 1800 and married a Miss Helton, who bore him eleven children, all of whom reared families. He died in 1872 and his wife passed away in 1881.

John H. Wester was his father's second child and he married Nancy McAnnelly, who yet survives in Rutledge, Tennessee, while her husband died July 14, 1903, at the age of seventy-eight. Their union was productive of: James K., of this sketch; William E., of Portland, Oregon; Albert, deceased; John R., of Lebanon, Missouri; Lula, wife of Charles Brewer, of Granger county, Tennessee; and Robert, of the same county.

In the district school James K. Wester acquired his early training and Tazewell College, Tennessee, and Madison Academy, at Rutledge, gave him his advanced training and equipped him for his most proficient school work. He engaged in teaching at the age of eighteen and followed it intermittently while acquiring his education. He entered the profession regularly at the age of twenty-one and taught two years near home prior to his advent to the West. In addition to his work in the school-room in Texas he has been either an instructor or a conductor in county normal work for twenty years, twelve years of which time he has filled the position of conductor. He devotes eleven calendar months of each year to the school room and his face is a familiar one in

district and county teachers' meetings. He insists that the work of the graded schools is the only efficient educational work done, below our advanced institutions of learning, and the high character of the schools in Jacksboro and in Bellevue testify to the efficiency in the work of the graded school.

While in Jack county Mr. Wester became interested in politics and, in 1891, was appointed sheriff of the county to fill an unexpired term of twenty months, and in the fall of 1892 he was elected to represent Jack and Clay counties in the legislature. Two years later he was again elected and as a member of the house had committee assignments as follows: committee of education, state affairs, finance, public lands and land offices and was chairman of the committee on contingent expenses during his second term, all other committee assignments remaining the same. He introduced in House of Representatives and secured the passage of an act establishing the office of president of the State University and secured the passage of several educational measures tending to a greater convenience and efficiency in school work.

Mr. Wester was first married in Grayson county, Texas, in December, 1881, to Miss Mary Weber, who died in July following, and August 22, 1886, in Jacksboro, he married a teacher, Miss Mattie Hughes, a daughter of John and Nancy (Smith) Hughes, the father an old Tarrant county school teacher and county surveyor of Jack county for many years. These parents' children were: Lona, wife of Will Harugthy, of Jacksboro; Ollie, who married Charles Whipp, of New Mexico; Mrs. Wester, born August 31, 1869; Emma, wife of Charles Patton, of Jacksboro. Mrs. Hughes died, and for his second wife Mr. Hughes married Nannie Broad, whose only child is Miss Lutie May Hughes.

The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Wester are: Fred C., Rolly E., Woody, Maydell and Lina Irene.

Mr. Wester is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, A. F. and A. M. at Jacksboro, and his educational work prompts his membership in the Northwest Texas Teachers' Association.

**WILLIAM HURN.** A gentleman, widely esteemed in Clay county and most worthy to be mentioned in a work of representative biography, is he whose name introduces this personal record. His going in and out, as it were, among the citizenship of his county for the past quarter of a century has established him

as a thrifty, successful and substantial farmer and a sincere and worthy man. His daily life has been an open book to be scanned at will and the results of his daily toil are shown in the extent of his earthly possessions.

In Monmouthshire, England, June 23, 1844, William Hurn was born. He was a son of a coal miner, Robert Hurn, and his mother was Harriet Williams, of whose seven children are mentioned—Rachael; William was the second; Maria, John, and Louise.

At the tender age of eight years William Hurn went into the shaft of an English coal mine to work. He was deprived of good school advantages and his mind received its best training at the family fireside and by private reading as he approached manhood's estate. Tiring of his life of drudge and being determined to eventually discard it he brought his young wife and small family to the United States. He left old County Durham in 1869 and sailed from Liverpool on board the ship Nebraska bound for New York. After fifteen days of uneventful voyage he landed at Castle Garden on the day that General Grant was inaugurated president the first time. He located near Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania, first and, as seemed natural, sought employment in a coal mine at once. He remained in the Wyoming valley, gradually improving his finances, and in 1878, he came to Texas to ultimately win him a home. He passed two years in Tarrant county and when he drove into Clay county it was with a team, twelve head of cattle and two hundred and thirty-five dollars in cash. While becoming acquainted with the soil and conditions he rented one year and then bought a tract of Angelina county school land, northeast of Henrietta. He hauled the lumber to build his shanty from Gainesville and the first year's crop was housed in one of the two rooms of his residence. He paid one dollar a bushel for corn and brought other of his supplies from Gainesville. The first year his eighteen acres of cotton yielded him one bale and to provide for the wants of his family till another crop he hitched up his mule and horse and did some freighting "to keep the pot boiling." There were times when the severest and most rigid economy was necessary to make the supply equal the family demands and it was no unusual sight for Mr. Hurn, on his return home, to find the wolf lying around dangerously near his cabin door. He threatened at times to leave the country but he couldn't get away and it is well that he could not, in view of his suc-





MR. AND MRS. JAMES H. TADLOCK

cesses afterward and his substantial condition now.

Mr. Hurn's first real estate was a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, now substantially and attractively improved, and he devoted his energies to mixed farming and stock. He has since added to his possessions until he owns about nine hundred acres and his material independence is universally recognized.

January 1, 1865, William Hurn and Mary Elms were married. She was a daughter of Francis and Dorcas (Chivers) Elms and is one of seven children. She is the mother of Robert, who died at the age of twenty-three; Joseph, Elizabeth, Hattie, Helen, Frank and Myrtle.

The establishment of the postoffice of Hurnville and its naming was due to Mr. Hurn and in his honor. It came into existence in 1891 and has now a store, a church and a school. Mr. Hurn became an Odd Fellow at eighteen years of age and belongs to both the subordinate and the encampment, having taken those degrees.

**JOSEPH H. GARRISON**, ex-county clerk, president of the Randall County Land and Abstract Company and otherwise prominent at Canyon City, has been a resident of the Panhandle for the past ten years, and has taken a foremost rank among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Randall county.

Mr. Garrison comes of a good Virginia stock, and inherits the best traditions and ideals of the south. He was born in 1861 at Middlebrook, Augusta county, Virginia, in which part of the state his good old father is still living. His parents, Jacob S. and Rebecca (Fix) Garrison, were both Virginians by birth, and throughout his active life his father was a manufacturer of wagons, buggies, etc.

After receiving his education in the schools of Middlebrook and Staunton Mr. Garrison learned the trade of painter in his father's shop, and in 1884 he came to Texas to follow this occupation. He spent the first four years in Erath county, and in 1888 came to the plains country. Locating at Plainview in Hale county, he prosecuted a successful business in painting, not only at Plainview but also took contracts for work all through that section of the country. Since 1895 he has been a resident of Canyon City. In November, 1900, he was elected county and district clerk of Randall county, was re-elected in 1902, and served until the expiration of his second term, in the latter part of 1904. In the meantime, in partnership with C. N. Harrison, he had established the

Randall County Land and Abstract Company at Canyon City, to which business, as its president, he now gives the larger part of his time. The firm has the complete abstract books of Randall county, and does a large business in real estate and insurance. Mr. Garrison is the possessor of one of the nicest ranches in the Panhandle, and although it makes no claims to distinction in the matter of acreage, since it comprises only six hundred and forty acres, yet it is a model as far as management and products are concerned. It is situated twelve miles southwest of Canyon City, in Randall county, on a most eligible location on Terra Blanco creek. Mr. Garrison makes a specialty of and has established a reputation for his thoroughbred registered Durham cattle, with which he has had fine success.

Mr. Garrison affiliates with the Masonic order and with the Knights of Pythias. He was married in Dickens county, this state, to Miss Adra Canan, and they have two children, William Lloyd and Beatrice Erlene.

**JAMES HENDON TADLOCK**. Among those Wise county farmers who have added their quiet but positive force to the wonderful work of internal development which has gone on here for the past thirty years and whose substantial position stands as a monument to their energy, industry and sobriety is James H. Tadlock, of Chico, mentioned as the subject of this sketch. Passing from an unknown and untried quantity from the beginning to one tested and approved by the fires of time and with influence limited only by the bounds of his acquaintance, he is the peer of his fellows and the example of his achievements stands out conspicuously that the future may read, know and emulate.

He came west from Perry county, Alabama, where his birth occurred April 12, 1842, and where his father, Albert G. Tadlock, settled in 1832. His father was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, in about 1808, and was of Scotch and Irish blood. He married in Alabama about 1833, Malinda, a daughter of James Boyles, a Methodist preacher of Irish stock. Like his father-in-law, he held to Methodism, was an officer of his church and a class-leader, and as a farmer he was successful in making and accumulating property, but the Civil War swept much of it away and he passed away in 1874, aged sixty-one, possessed of little estate. His wife followed him two years later and their children were: Adaline, wife of Henry Herring, of Scott county, Mississippi; Cynthia, who died in Scott county, Mississippi, in 1903, as the wife



of James Atherton; Flavela, wife of William M. Manley, of Grayson county, Texas; William died in the Confederate service in 1862; James H., of this notice; Cannon, Webster and Martha, of Scott county, Mississippi, the last the wife of Nathaniel Chestnut; and Elisha T. and Josephine and Robert, all of Scott county, Josephine being the wife of William Moore.

While growing up in his native county James H. Tadlock acquired only a meager knowledge of school books and he enlisted in the army of the Confederacy before his twentieth birthday. In June, 1861, he joined Company K, Eleventh Alabama Infantry, under Col. Moore and went with his regiment to the Army of Northern Virginia. He reached the field of operations the day after the Manassas fight and from Yorktown to Petersburg he passed through the horrors of war. Among the historic engagements of this fighting army were: Jamestown, Seven Pines, from Gaines' Mill to Malvern Hill. Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Chancellerville, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, the defense of Richmond, and, in the works at Petersburg, he received his first wound, a musket ball through the left foot. In the winter of 1864 he returned home and was not with the army during its last stand and surrender at Appomattox.

For several months after the war closed Mr. Tadlock was not able to take up civil pursuits but when he did it was as a modest farmer with a new wife, a mule, a sow and pigs and some few household effects. He had merely laid the foundation for a start when, in 1868, he drove through to Mississippi, and remained there two years. He then took up the journey toward the setting sun and settled in Butler county, Kansas. He entered a tract of the public domain near Augusta and was occupied with its reduction and improvement until 1876 when he made his final move, to Texas, driving through with team and wagon. He stopped first on the east side of the county of Wise, but soon afterward located on Sand Flats on the west side of the county. There he opened up a new farm and the fourteen years that he lived there made much substantial progress toward the culmination of his career.

When he arrived in Wise county Mr. Tadlock owned a fair team, had a wife and four children and not as much cash as he needed, for it develops that he borrowed money to pay for the one hundred and eighty acres of land which he bought. He began by raising cotton and corn and as he got a spare "five" he invested in a yearling. In time he had a bunch of cattle and his familiar brand, a combination of the capitals

"J. H. T.," came to be known over the community of Sand Flats and the west part of Texas. Save for the loss of some forty cows during one winter of short feed—a misfortune which set him back materially—his career has been onward and upward to the last. Without enumerating the many landed accessions to his estate his real holdings amounted to one thousand acres and his home on the Bullock survey was established in 1891.

November 2, 1865, Mr. Tadlock married Nancy Stephens, a daughter of Gideon Stephens. Mr. Stephens was a North Carolinian and married a South Carolina lady, Ellen Arendal, came to Texas in 1874, and died in Grayson county, in April, 1879, his wife having passed away April 24, 1863. They were the parents of Andrew, of Alabama; Martha, who died in East Texas as the wife of Frank Crow; Elizabeth, of Anderson county, Texas, wife of Hugh Henderson; Frances married Minor Crews, of Alabama; Lewis, of Montgomery county, Arkansas; Mrs. Tadlock, born, June 19, 1848; Arra K., wife of Timothy Sexton, of Augusta, Kansas; Sidney T., of Wise county, Texas; James died unmarried and David resides in Cleveland county, Oklahoma; Alice, who married Lewis Clark and resides at Augusta, Kansas. Mr. Stephens was married a second time, his wife having been Flavela Tadlock, who bore ten children, only four of whom survive, viz: Wesley, of Wise county; Margaret, wife of Alfred Heath, of Grayson county; and Nathaniel and Richard of the same county.

Mr. and Mrs. Tadlock's children are: William, who died when fifteen months old; Albert, of Chico, married Miss Delia Perry, her people being from Mississippi, and they have two children, James M. and Sidney; Walter married Della Blanton and died at twenty-five; Charles, of Tarrant county, married Mary Golden and has children, Geneva Bell and C. C.; Marcus lives on Sand Flats, married Minnie Whately and has issue, T. Grady, Marvin W., and James Hershell; Marvin and Margaret, twins, the latter deceased and the former a graduate of the Fort Worth Medical College and in charge of St. Joseph's Hospital in Fort Worth.

In politics the Tadlocks are Democrats and in religion Methodists. Mr. Tadlock is a trustee of the Chico church and has served it in other official capacities, and is a Master Mason.

Ten years ago Mr. Tadlock went blind and had an operation by which an eye was saved.

T. G. and J. H. CURLIN. T. G. and J. H. Curlin constitute the firm of Curlin Brothers, ginners of Nocona. T. G. Curlin was born

in Tennessee, January 4, 1848, his parents being J. V. and Amanda (Baty) Curlin, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Georgia. Their marriage, however, was celebrated in Tennessee. The paternal grandparents were John and Dolly (Perkins) Curlin, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. John Curlin served in the war of 1812 and was a prominent farmer of his locality. He removed from North Carolina to western Tennessee and there spent his remaining days as an honest, upright agriculturist and a devoted member of the Baptist church. In his family were five children: J. J., a farmer; W. H., who followed the same pursuit; John V.; Mrs. Sophia Chandler; and Mrs. Betsey Jones, who after the death of her first husband became Mrs. Brown.

John V. Curlin was reared in Tennessee, where he remained for a long period. He was a mechanic who thoroughly understood the workings of machinery and was connected with the operation of a saw mill and a threshing and ginning business. At the time of the Civil war he believed in the Union cause but when the southern states determined to secede he entered the Confederate service and was detailed for duty in the commissary department. He was also on General Pemberton's body guard at the siege of Vicksburg. He owned many slaves prior to the war and the loss of his property was a great financial blow. He was an intelligent man, efficient in business life and at all times was found true to every trust reposed in him. In politics he was a Democrat and used his influence for the success of the party but never aspired to office. He held membership in the Missionary Baptist church and died in that faith in 1893 at the age of seventy years. He was married four times. His first wife, the mother of our subject, was Amanda Baty, a daughter of Warren G. and Elvira (Bachelor) Baty of Georgia, the latter a daughter of Alexander Bachelor, a prominent citizen and slave owner of that state. Warren Baty was also a leading and successful agriculturist and owned a number of slaves. He removed from Georgia to Tennessee, where he spent his remaining days. He held membership in the Baptist church. His children were twelve in number, namely: Mrs. Amanda Curlin; Cicero, a farmer; John, who died while serving as a soldier in the Civil war; Thomas, who also died in the army; Cob, who was killed at Shiloh; Warren G., who was likewise in the army; Frank, who served throughout the war; Evaline, the wife of Dr. Jones; Lucy, the wife of

C. Mulharen; Mary, the wife of T. Raynor; Elvira and Posey, who followed farming.

John V. and Amanda Curlin became the parents of three children: T. G. of this review; and William A. and Mary, who died in childhood. The wife and mother died in 1854 and Mr. Curlin afterward married Nancy Briley of a prominent family of Tennessee and a daughter of John Briley of North Carolina, who removed to Tennessee, where he became well known as a planter, owning a large tract of land and many slaves. In his family were eight children: Benjamin, a farmer who served in the Confederate army; Mrs. Nancy Curlin; Mrs. Eliza Coburn; Lottie; Jesse, a farmer who was also in the Civil war; John, who likewise carries on agricultural pursuits; Mrs. Mattie Walder; and Joseph, a farmer.

To John V. and Nancy Curlin were born two children: John H., who is in partnership with his brother, T. G. Curlin; and Mrs. Sally Cook. The mother died in 1863 while the father was rendering active service in the Civil war at Vicksburg. In 1864 he married Anna Rawls, a daughter of Dr. Rawls, a capable physician. There were nine children by that marriage: Dolly, Joseph V., Julia, Charles R., Amanda, Frank and three who died in childhood. In fact Amanda is the only one now living. Following the death of his third wife Mr. Curlin married Mrs. Carr, a widow.

T. G. and J. H. Curlin were reared under the parental roof and assisted their father in masonry work. The former remained as a partner of his father until thirty years of age and to some extent they followed logging and ginning. In 1884 T. G. Curlin returned to his own home neighborhood and was married to Miss Mary J. West, an estimable lady who was born in Tennessee and was a daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Dickenson) West, the former a native of North Carolina, while Mrs. West belonged to a prominent and honored family of western Tennessee, the Dickensons being widely known and highly respected. John West was reared in the Old North state but was married in Tennessee and in order to provide for his family followed the occupation of farming. His death occurred in Tennessee. He had served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army and he was a devoted member of the Primitive Baptist church, his life being in harmony with his professions. In his family were five children, namely: Mrs. Mary J. Curlin; Mrs. Emma Compton; Mrs. Ada Barnes; Musa, the wife of James Curlin; and Henry, a farmer and ginner. In 1887 Mr. Curlin of this review

was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 30th of January, 1887. He has never married again. He has one son, Ossie, who was born in 1887 and is now attending school in Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. Curlin was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church and a most devoted wife, while her friends were almost as numerous as her acquaintances. Her many excellent traits of character, her kindly and charitable spirit and her benevolent disposition won her the love of all with whom she came in contact.

Following his marriage T. G. Curlin continued in the business in which he had formerly been engaged and his time was thus passed until 1890, when he and his half-brother, J. H. Curlin, came to Texas, locating in Nocona. In 1892 he purchased a gin and also bought and operated a thresher, while his partner purchased and operates a farm. T. G. Curlin, however, gives his entire attention to the machinery business. In 1904 they abandoned the old gin and built a new one supplied with modern machinery and having a capacity of sixty bales daily. In the year 1904 they put up over two thousand bales and their business is proving profitable.

John H. Curlin, the younger brother, was born November 25, 1856, and was reared in western Tennessee. The brothers have worked together during the greater part of the business life and came to Texas together. They have now joined interests in a gin and thresher and also in farming interests.

John H. Curlin was married in Tennessee to Miss Ella Kirksey, who was born and reared in that state and is a daughter of Alexander Kirksey of Tennessee, a blacksmith and farmer. His children were: Mrs. Mattie Grifffey; Emma, who became Mrs. Howard and after the death of her first husband married a Mr. Williams; Betty, the wife of R. Simmons; Ella, now Mrs. Curlin; Mrs. Minnie Gay; Laura, the wife of Charles Curlin; and Addie, the wife of Al King. To Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Curlin have been born three children: Cloris, who is attending the State Normal School at Denton, Texas; and William W. and Ernest, who are students in the home schools. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist church and Mr. Curlin is identified with the Fraternal Brotherhood. Both T. G. and J. H. Curlin are well known and representative business men and are prospering in their undertakings, having established business interests of importance to the locality and which bring to them a very creditable and gratifying success.

**THOMAS JEFFERSON CARTWRIGHT.** Known in Tarrant county as a successful merchant and prominent as a real estate owner, Mr. Cartwright resides and conducts his business near Riverside, northeast of Fort Worth. He was born in Obion county, Tennessee, October 28, 1866, and his father, Will Cartwright, having died in that his native state when his son Thomas was a child, the latter at the age of ten accompanied his mother to Texas and settled in the northern part of Tarrant county. Here they lived from 1875 to 1883, and in the latter year moved to Smithfield, Tarrant county, where the mother, Mrs. Delila (Wood) Cartwright, still lives.

Reared on a farm, Mr. Cartwright not only became familiar with all the practical operations of farming, but at the same time acquired that accurate knowledge of land values which has served him so well in later life. After acquiring his education in the schools of Smithfield, he engaged in farming in the neighborhood of his home town, and had a very successful experience in that vocation. In February, 1898, Mr. Cartwright embarked in the mercantile business, establishing a small stock near Riverside, on the Birdville road, about two and a half miles northeast of Fort Worth. This is a well settled and prosperous community, and although he began his business with a modest stock, he has gradually built up a large and substantial trade drawn from the citizens of this portion of the county, and in fact has made a signal success as a merchant, enjoying the complete confidence of the people. And this fact is also worthy of note in his career, that he is a self-made man, who began life with nothing as far as money was concerned, but relying upon industry and careful management, has founded a substantial business and gained a well deserved prosperity. He now owns valuable property interests in the neighborhood of his home, and these pieces of real estate, being situated in a rich section and so conveniently distant from Fort Worth, are in the midst of a favorite suburban residence and consequently are increasing in value with every month.

Mr. Cartwright was married in Tarrant county, December 23, 1886, to Miss Dona Autry, a native of Georgia. They have seven children: Harvey, Bertha, Mary Lou, Paul, Georgia, Ina and Dona. Mr. Cartwright is a member of the Methodist church.

**JUDGE LINUS S. KINDER,** prominent lawyer of West Texas, has been identified with the town of Plainview and Hale county since

they came into organized existence about 1888. He has been elected to offices of trust, has been favored with an extensive legal business, and in all the activities of a busy and useful career has made a reputation for fidelity to duty and high integrity and personal worth.

He was born in 1865 in Cape county, Missouri, where his family were among the very earliest settlers, and that section of the state has been adorned by worthy men and women of the name for more than a century. It is stated that on Christmas day of the year 1800, three years before Napoleon transferred the great country west of the Mississippi to the United States government, the paternal grandfather of the present Judge Kinder, who was a native of North Carolina, crossed the Mississippi river at the point where Chester, Illinois, now stands, and continued thence on his way to Cape county, Missouri, where he became a settler, first under French dominion and later under the stars and stripes.

Judge Kinder's parents were W. F. and Mary E. (Clippard) Kinder. His father was born in Cape county, and died in 1902 in the adjoining county of Bollinger. He was a lifelong merchant in Cape and Bollinger counties, and was a prominent and well known man all through southeastern Missouri. The mother, who is still living in Bollinger county, was a native of North Carolina, and her family too were among the early pioneer settlers of Cape county.

After receiving a good public school education Judge Kinder spent about six years in study at the Missouri State University at Columbia, at first in the classical and scientific departments and then in the law department, being graduated from the latter in 1887, at the age of twenty-two. In the same year of his graduation he came to Texas, and after practicing law for awhile in Dallas county he came to Plainview, Hale county, in September, 1888. The county had been organized only in the preceding August, and he has been identified with it as one of the pioneer lawyers throughout the subsequent years. In 1892 he was elected district attorney for the fiftieth judicial district, comprising thirteen counties in West Texas, and in 1894 he was elected without opposition, serving four years altogether. For one term he served as county attorney of Hale county. He is one of the leading lawyers of the plains country, and has a large and lucrative practice.

Judge Kinder is prominent in Masonic work, and has attained the Royal Arch degrees in

the order. In 1890 he was the leader in the efforts by which was organized at Plainview the first Masonic lodge in this country west of Hardeman county. Judge Kinder was married at Plainview to Miss Mary L. Rhodes, a native of Bollinger county, Missouri, and they have two daughters, May and Lucile.

EDWIN T. READ, M. D., successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Keller and recognized as the leading member of the profession there, has through his skill and ability gained marked prestige and an enviable reputation. In addition to his private practice he is serving as attending physician to the Tarrant county hospital, to which he was appointed in November, 1903. His residence in Texas dates from 1886, at which time he took up his abode in Tarrant county, living for a brief period five miles east of Keller, where he practiced until he took up his abode in the village. Since that time he has remained continuously in Tarrant county with the exception of several years spent in Kaufman county, Texas.

Dr. Read is a native of Calhoun county, Alabama, born on the third of December, 1858. His father, the Rev. Edwin T. Read, D. D., a well known Baptist clergyman of his time, lived and labored in the ministry in Alabama and was also prominent and influential in public affairs there, serving at one time as a member of the state legislature. He filled the office during the period of the Civil war and he was ever a man firm in support of his honest convictions, his influence being a strong support to the truth, justice and right.

Dr. Read was reared in the county of his nativity and after acquiring his preliminary education continued his studies in the state normal school at Jacksonville, Alabama. Determining upon a professional career as a life work and thinking that he would find the practice of medicine congenial, he became a student in the Hospital Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1882, attending that institution for three consecutive years, after which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in May, 1884. While in that institution he also took a special course in physical diagnosis.

Subsequent to his graduation Dr. Read located for practice at Germania, Calhoun county, Alabama, where he remained for a time and then came to Texas, as before stated, making his home in Tarrant county since 1886 and gradually working his way upward in his profession until he is now recognized as one of its most capable representatives in this county.

By continued reading and investigation he has kept in touch with the progress made by the medical fraternity. He belongs to the Texas State Medical Association and the Tarrant County Medical Association and he is local examining physician for the New York Life Insurance Company, for the Maccabees at Keller and the Woodmen of the World. Of the last named he is a member and he also belongs to the Masonic lodge at Roanoke.

In June, 1888, Dr. Read was married to Miss Nanny Price of Keller, Texas, and they have four children: Mabel, Pelham, Edwin T. and Zoe. The doctor belongs to the Missionary Baptist church at Keller and is a gentleman highly esteemed and respected socially, while the consensus of public opinion regarding his professional ability is most favorable and he is therefore enjoying a large and lucrative practice in his locality.

**COLONEL MARION SANSON.** In the history of the business interests of Tarrant county the name of Colonel Marion Sanson is well and favorably known, for through a number of years he has been one of its leading financiers, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success, and to Mr. Sanson they have brought a handsome competence as the reward of his well directed efforts. A native son of the Lone Star state, he was born in Madison county, June 20, 1853, a son of R. P. and Susan (Manning) Sanson. The father was born in Tennessee, but was one of the early pioneers to Texas, having located in this state as early as 1836, a short time before its independence from Mexico. He first took up his abode in Nacogdoches county, but in 1859 removed to Alvarado in Johnson county, which was then on the frontier, and there he spent the remainder of his life. He was a successful farmer and stockman. His wife, who also died in Alvarado, was a native of Texas, her birth occurring in Guadalupe county, near where the town of Gonzales is now located, being the daughter of Stephen Manning, who was one of those obliged to flee from Mexican soldiers in the skirmishing preceding the fight for Texas independence.

Mr. Marion Sanson was reared to manhood on his father's farm, early inured to the duties of a farmer and stockman, and until November, 1902, his home was at Alvarado, Johnson county, where for many years he was a prominent business man, still retaining many of his interests there. For a number of years past he has been interested in the banking business, in oil

mills and in the live stock trade, being president of the local oil mill company, an officer in a bank, connected with other business enterprises and owning a fine farm and stock. In November, 1902, Mr. Sanson took up his abode in Fort Worth, and from that time on has been enlarging his business connections here. In 1903, in connection with the Swift and Armour packing house interests, he organized and became the first president of the Stock Yards National Bank in North Fort Worth, but resigned this position in January, 1905, although he still retains a directorship in the institution. He is also a director of the State National Bank of Fort Worth; a member of the firm of Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Company, live stock commission-ers in North Fort Worth; also a member of the firm of M. Sanson & Company, wholesale dealers in hay, grain and feed at North Fort Worth; and president of the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City. Depending upon his own resources, Mr. Sanson has been steadily advancing to a place of prominence both in the commercial and political circles of Fort Worth, which city owes much to him on account of his connection with her business interests.

While residing in Alvarado he was married to Miss Eliza Powel, she being a daughter of Rev. John Powel, a noted minister in the earlier days, well known in Louisiana and Texas. They have three children—Mrs. Winnifred Schultz, Marion Sanson, Jr., and Nina Sanson. At his old home in Johnson county Mr. Sanson was prominent in politics, never, however, as an office seeker but in managerial and advisory capacities. He has been for a number of years the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and was at one time the mayor of Alvarado. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of Ben Hur Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows fraternity. In all interests he has been eminently practical, and this has not only manifested itself in his business undertakings, but also in private and social life.

**HON. WILLIAM LAFAYETTE BLANTON.** Prominent as a representative of the Texas bar and one of the most influentially active members of the state legislature, Hon. W. L. Blanton, of Gainesville, was born at Unionville, Bedford county, Tennessee, December 28, 1851. A career of unusual usefulness both from a pub-

lic and individual standpoint has been afforded him, and thirty years of practice at Gainesville has given him prestige as a leader of the North Texas legal fraternity.

Well anchored in the past as well as in the present, Mr. Blanton comes of a family whose connections are of historic interest and the worth and integrity of whose individual members have been rigidly upheld for many generations. He is a son of Captain William C. and Elizabeth (Tilford) Blanton, of an old Tennessee family. His father, born in Tennessee in 1817, was, prior to 1861, largely engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies, and thereby became wealthy. During the war he organized a company and captained the same in the Twenty-third Tennessee Infantry. After the war he served as tax collector of Bedford county two terms, was county trustee one term, and died at Unionville, in October, 1887, one of the most esteemed and universally admired citizens of that part of the state. He was a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Methodist church. The Blantons came to Tennessee from Virginia, grandfather Meredith Blanton having been born in Lynchburg, that state. As a soldier in the war of 1812 he had been wounded and for many years was a pensioner. He lived to the extreme age of ninety-four, passing away in 1874, while his wife, Nancy (Crisp) Blanton, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, died at the age of ninety. Captain Blanton's wife was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, and died at Unionville in 1895.

Mr. Blanton spent his early youth in his native county, receiving his education in Unionville Academy. He gained entrance into the legal profession entirely by his own efforts, and independence, resourcefulness and industrious application have been the qualities which have brought him to the front in his career. In 1870 he came to Texas, being then a youth of nineteen, and since 1873 has been permanently located at Gainesville. He took up his law studies in the office of his brother, Judge Elisha A. Blanton, who had come to Texas in the same year with him. He passed satisfactory examinations and was admitted to the bar in January, 1874, and in the following March began practice at Henrietta, Clay county, where, however, he remained only one year, returning then to Gainesville. In 1880 he was elected the first city attorney of Gainesville after the formation of its city government, and by subsequent elections he served in that capacity six years. Formerly he was a law partner of Judge J. M. Wright, and is now associated with T. M. Bosson in the strong firm of

Blanton & Bosson, whose general law practice is one of the best in this part of the state.

In 1904 Mr. Blanton was elected a representative in the Twenty-ninth Texas legislature, and the record he has made in that honorable body shows how well he deserved the confidence of the people at the polls and also proves the value of a man of first-class ability and broad knowledge in the halls of state legislation. He is a member of the judiciary committee No. 1, perhaps the most important committee of the house, and also of the committees on private corporations, on state affairs, municipal corporations, and stock and stock-raising. His most noteworthy work in the session was as joint author of the well known Bank Bill, called the Webb-Shannon-Blanton Bank Bill, which provides for the establishment of state banks (which do not now exist in Texas), with capitals from ten to fifty thousand dollars; also providing for savings banks and trust companies, the object being to provide banking institutions that can handle matters outside of the jurisdiction of national banks, thus facilitating business, and also for the promotion of thrift and economy arising from the establishment of savings banks. This bill passed both house and senate. Mr. Blanton also introduced in the house a pure-food bill, a measure of conceded value to the people of the state, and which was passed by the house and favorably reported in the senate, but failed of final passage, being crowded out in the closing rush. Another measure introduced by Mr. Blanton and passed is the cocaine bill, regulating the sale of narcotics, cocaine and morphine. An important measure which he prepared and secured its passage through the house, but which failed to get through the senate, was the bill to regulate the sale and redemption of railroad tickets, the object being to lessen the restrictions and technicalities attached to railroad tickets, providing for the redemption of unused portions of tickets and making them good for use by any one. This is a much needed law, and if placed on the statute books would confer immeasurable benefit upon the great traveling public.

October 7, 1884, Mr. Blanton married Miss Sarah E. Allen, of St. Louis. She was the daughter of George O. and Julia O. (Whitney) Allen, both representing old and prominent American families. Her father was born in Boston in 1826, accompanied his parents to St. Louis in 1838, and, becoming an architect by profession, planned and built some of the handsomest edifices of St. Louis. He died in that city in 1870, leaving two children, Mrs. Blanton and Rev. Lyman W. Allen. The latter, a graduate of Princeton and for several years pastor of a Presbyterian church in

St. Louis, is now pastoral head of the South Park Presbyterian church, the most prominent congregation of that denomination in Newark, New Jersey, and he now ranks among the leading divines of the Presbyterian church in this country. Mrs. Blanton's mother, who married George O. Allen in New York City in 1853, was a daughter of Rev. Dewey and Mildred R. (Thornton) Whitney. Her father, a graduate of Yale and also a Presbyterian clergyman, was born in Marlborough, Vermont, and was the son of Jonas Whitney, a soldier of the Revolutionary War; while her mother, Mildred Thornton, was a daughter of Colonel William Thornton, of Virginia, a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Blanton was, through her ancestral connections, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She attended school in St. Louis, and was a woman of high intellectual ideals and a factor in social affairs in her home city. Mrs. Blanton died August 2, 1905.

JAMES E. DALE, representing an honored family of Texas and widely known as a prominent cattle rancher, was born in Jasper county, Missouri, August 9, 1858. His parents were John B. and Sarah (Halsell) Dale, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, their marriage being celebrated in Missouri. The paternal grandparents were Thomas and Eliza (Burris) Dale, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky. The grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812 and he removed from Tennessee to Missouri when it was a new country, in which the work of improvement and upbuilding had scarcely been begun. He became a prominent farmer and slave owner here and he exerted considerable influence in matters of local moment. His political allegiance was given to the Democracy and he filled a number of official positions and was also widely known and highly respected because of his reliability in every relation of life. He was regarded as one of the solid men of the county financially but during the period of the Civil war he lost heavily as the result of the disasters and adversities caused by the struggle. Subsequently he removed to Texas, where he and his wife both died. He was eighty-five and she seventy-five. They were consistent members of the Christian church and their lives were permeated by their religious faith. In their family were the following named: John B.; James, who died in Texas; Thomas, who was killed while serving in the Confederate army in the Civil war, and he served as sheriff in Jas-

per county, Missouri; Mrs. Jettie Burton; and Mrs. Martha McFatrige.

John B. Dale was reared and educated in Tennessee and accompanied his father's family on their removal to Missouri. Following his marriage he began the struggle of life upon his own account in that state. He was engaged at various times in merchandising, farming, mining and trading, and was the first to open up lead mines at Granby, Missouri, and started the first lead mines in Missouri. He continued in trading operations until after the breaking out of the Civil war, when he volunteered his services in General Joe Shelby's brigade. He was detailed by his general to serve on his staff, in which position he served throughout the hostilities.

He underwent all the deprivations and hardships that were meted out to a soldier and not only suffered upon the field of battle but his property in Missouri was also confiscated and his fortune gone. The family suffered so greatly in that locality that in 1863 they left Missouri and came to Texas, first settling in Collin county, while subsequent to the war they removed to Fannin county. Mr. Dale had lost everything save his strong determination to overcome the difficulties. His first effort was the building of two bridges under contract, after which he engaged in merchandising at Ladonia. Subsequently he built a flour mill, sawmill and cotton gin and operated here for a number of years with a gratifying measure of success. Subsequently he abandoned merchandising and gave his attention to the cattle business, purchasing large herds of cattle which he drove to Missouri and Ohio and sold for feeding purposes. He continued in that business for a number of years and was quite a successful trader. He afterward engaged in feeding cattle for himself in Texas, giving his time and attention to that work for a number of years, conducting his ranching operations in connection with his son, James E. They purchased two large ranches, comprising thirty-five thousand acres, and in 1900 the Dale Land & Cattle Company was incorporated with the father as president and James E. Dale as general manager. They are not only extensively engaged in raising and feeding cattle, but are also largely raising wheat, oats and corn and Milo maize. In the two ranches there are over two thousand acres under cultivation and success has attended the enterprise almost from the beginning. There has never been a complete failure in crops and Mr. Dale regards this as a safe cotton country. It is always possible to raise plenty for the support of the

family and stock and Texas gives promise of still greater development and progress in the future. Clay county is one of the comparatively new counties of the commonwealth but its possibilities are being rapidly demonstrated and it gives good returns for the care and labor bestowed upon field and pasture here. Mr. Dale has never failed to raise a good corn crop and is thereby enabled to fatten his hogs for the market.

John B. Dale has always made his home in Bonham, where he yet resides, and in addition to his agricultural interests he is engaged in merchandising. He is now in his eightieth year, a hale and hearty man, who in spirit and interests is yet in his prime. He is a stanch Democrat, believing firmly in the principles of the party, and while in Missouri he represented his district in the state legislature but since coming to Texas has always avoided office. He is a broad-minded man, active and enterprising, a capable financier, practical and progressive in his business methods, and a man of wide and favorable acquaintance, commanding the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. He is a consistent member of the Christian church. In 1900 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who was a daughter of John Halsell, who removed from Tennessee to Missouri, where he was a farmer and slave owner. In early life he had learned the cabinet maker's trade. Subsequent to the Civil war he removed to Texas in order to recuperate his fortune which had been devastated through the hardships wrought by the long strife. He was too old to enter the army but three of his sons became Confederate soldiers. After removing to Texas he met with very gratifying success in his business affairs and eventually built up a good estate. He, too, was a devoted member of the Christian church. In his family were six children: Mrs. Sarah Dale; Martin, deceased; Edward, who is living in this state; Amanda, who died in early life; Mary, the wife of Dr. Burton; and Thomas, who was killed in the army.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dale were born seven children: Mary, the wife of Major Young; Mrs. Amanda McQuigg; Rebecca, who died unmarried; Sally, the wife of J. C. Nunn; Thomas, a farmer and trader of Bonham, Texas; James E., of this review; and J. B., who is living in Greenville, Texas.

James E. Dale, whose name introduces this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his father's home, attended the common schools and became his father's assistant

in business. They have since been associated and he has continued in his trading and has assisted materially in the development of his portion of Texas and has been a leading factor in the upbuilding of an extensive land and cattle business. At the organization of the Dale Land & Cattle Company he was made general manager and he is making a success of his work. In addition to the cultivation of his fields he has large herds of cattle, also hogs and horses. He owns a fine stallion and also a jack and in his stock-breeding and stock-raising has met with excellent success. He has given strict attention to his business and his intelligence, sound judgment and enterprise are strong elements in his prosperity.

In February, 1898, Mr. Dale was united in marriage to Miss Texas Talley, who was born in Bell county, this state, in 1875, and is a daughter of B. T. and Susan (Newton) Talley, both of whom were natives of Tennessee but were married at Bonham, Texas, while subsequently they settled on a farm in Bell county, this state. Later, however, they returned to Bonham, where they now reside, Mr. Talley being a trader there. He had three brothers who served in the Confederate army in the Civil war, Lee, Allen and William, two of whom are in Texas and one in the Indian Territory. Mrs. Talley is a member of the Methodist church. The children in their family are: Mrs. Dale; Robert, who is living in Bonham; Richard, who resides at Waco; and Parker and Henry, both of whom live at Bonham.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Dale has been blessed with three children: Jack, born February 25, 1900; Sarah, November 27, 1902; and Donald E., born January 30, 1904. Mrs. Dale is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Dale has never been very active in politics, preferring to confine his attention more closely to his business interests, and his enterprise and keen sagacity are proving strong elements in the success of the Dale Land & Cattle Company.

RICHARD THORP GOWAN. The gentleman whose name introduces this brief record is the second son of Garrett H. Gowan, of Henrietta, and himself resides in the Friendship settlement of Clay county, seven miles west of Bellevue. His large farm and ranch was chiefly carved out of the renowned "UD" ranch situated on the East Fork of the Little Wichita river, all over which locality his boy-



hood and youthful ramblings were wont to occur.

December 2, 1873, Richard T. Gowan was born on the North Canadian river, nine miles from Eufala, Indian Territory, and in October, 1876, was brought to Clay county, Texas, and grew up under the protecting roof of a ranch-house that his father hauled, as lumber, from Sherman. The country school gave him his start toward an education, or rather the village school of Bellevue did, and his advanced work in education was done in Marmaduke Academy, Sweet Springs, Missouri, where he finished his course in 1893. He at once, upon leaving school, resumed his station on the "UD" ranch, where the cattle business has always occupied his time.

In the distribution of the historic old ranch Mr. Gowan received two sections in the southeast corner of the same and under the shady boughs of the native oaks, near its south line, he built his little cottage. By the purchase of an additional tract his domains embrace thirteen hundred and ninety-five acres of land, fenced, stocked and partly farmed. Like his brother, he is an occasional shipper of his own stock and his brand of bar "U" is a modification of the brand which brought the Gowans their local fame.

December 2, 1896, Mr. Gowan married, in Gainesville, Texas, Mary Myrtle Crozier, a daughter of Andrew and Arona (Matthews) Crozier. Mr. Crozier came to Texas from Floydburg, Kentucky, in 1859, and is now a resident of Bellevue, Texas. For many years he was connected with the lumber interests of Lyon and Gribble in Gainesville and was married in Collin county, Texas. He served in a Kentucky regiment in the Confederate army and returned to Texas again soon after the close of the war. His children are: J. Frank, of McKinney, Texas; Mrs. Gowan, born in Collin county, Texas; January 16, 1876, and Effie D., wife of Virgil Harbison, of Hereford, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Gowan's children are: William Crozier, born April 22, 1898; Robert Lee, born January 22, 1900, and Hattie Lucile, born November 11, 1903.

Mr. Gowan is one of the representative young Democrats of Clay county and his enthusiasm for the candidate of his choice for local or state officers has led him to find spare time to devote to the active promotion of their campaigns.

JAMES E. TURNER, well known as an agriculturist and representative citizen of Tarrant

county, living in the vicinity of Smithfield, finds ample opportunity for the exercise of his native talents and powers in the supervision and conduct of his valuable farming interests, which are represented by nearly three hundred acres of rich land. He is a native of Marion county, Missouri, where his birth occurred on the 23rd of October, 1842, his parents being William and Mary E. (Mallory) Turner. Both the father and mother were natives of Virginia and after some years' residence in Missouri they came with their family to Texas in 1846, making the journey to Dallas county, where they resided for a number of years. In 1856 they came to Tarrant county, the family home being established about ten miles northeast of Fort Worth when this was a pioneer district in which the work of improvement and progress had scarcely been begun. They aided in reclaiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization and their labors were a practical element in the general growth and improvement of the locality. William Turner remained upon the homestead farm there until his death, which occurred on the 28th of September, 1878, and which occasioned widespread regret because he had endeared himself to many friends who recognized his loyalty to principle and his devotion to friendship as well as to the ties of home life. Of his family two sons yet survive, James E. and William H., the latter a resident of Comanche county, Oklahoma.

James E. Turner, whose name introduces this review, was only four years of age when brought by his parents to Texas, and his youth was largely passed upon his father's farm in Tarrant county, where he early became familiar with the duties and labors that devolve upon the agriculturist. In early life he also learned the blacksmith trade and for thirty years conducted a smithy on the farm where he now lives. In addition he cultivated the fields in successful manner and for several years he was engaged in carrying on a hardware business in Smithfield. He was indebted to the early subscription schools of Dallas and Tarrant counties for the educational privileges afforded him, but, possessing an observing eye and retentive memory, he added continually to his knowledge and practical experience brought him many valuable lessons. Moreover he found that earnest and persistent labor constitutes the basis of all honorable success and to his energy and enterprise he has looked for the prosperity which is the goal of all business endeavor.

On the 20th of May, 1866, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Paschall, who was born on the first of February, 1844, in Weakley county, Tennessee. She was a daughter of Patman F. and Rebecca (Kendrick) Paschall, the former a native of Tennessee, born in 1821, and the latter of Kentucky, born June 4, 1828. With her parents she came to Texas when a maiden of about twelve summers, the family home being established in Kaufman county amid pioneer surroundings, and there Mrs. Turner was reared to womanhood. She was born February 1, 1844, and the year of the removal of the family to Texas was 1856. Her father died when eighty-two years of age in the eastern part of this state, while her mother passed away in Kaufman county, aged thirty-six years. Mrs. Mary Turner, mother of our subject, now resides with him upon the home farm near Smithfield and on the 16th of December, 1905, she will have attained to the very advanced age of eighty-six years. She is one of the worthy pioneer women of this section and has for a number of years been a widow, her husband, William Turner, having departed this life in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Five children graced the marriage of our subject and his wife: Charles E., who is now living at Mineral Wells, Texas; Mary A., the wife of J. H. Clark of Clarendon, this state; Sarah E., the wife of Dr. W. S. French, a well-known physician of Republic, Missouri; William J., whose home is in Tarrant county; and Lucy R., the wife of Walter Crane of Smithfield, Texas.

Since the fall of 1871 James E. Turner has resided upon the farm which he yet makes his home. He is one of the representative agriculturists of the community, carefully conducting his business interests which now return to him a gratifying income annually. Interested in all that pertains to the general welfare, his aid and co-operation have been given to movements for the public good and he is especially strong in his advocacy of the public schools system. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of Smithfield, and he saw military service in the Civil war, being for four years a member of the Confederate army, during which time he took part in several minor battles and in many skirmishes, continuing with his regiment until the close of hostilities. There are many elements in his life record well worthy of emulation and the strong characteristics of an honorable manhood constitute him a valued citizen of Tarrant county.

JOHN B. DUNCAN. A gentleman well and favorably known to the citizenship of Bellevue and one whose career in Clay county has been filled with deeds accomplished in the course of an honorable and industrious livelihood, is he whose name is presented in the introduction to this article. Coming to the state in 1882, poor in purse but rich in the physical, mental and spiritual qualities necessary to every successful and worthy citizen, he set, unconsciously, to the task of carving for himself and his dependents a modest and comfortable abiding-place and the establishment of a good name and a character above reproach. How well he has done in the achievement of his early ambitions, the unrecorded testimony of a community of friends will suffice to reveal.

May 3, 1856, John B. Duncan was born in Cobb county, Georgia, where his father, Perry Duncan, settled as an emigrant from the state of South Carolina. The latter was born in 1809, was a husbandman and was killed while serving in the Confederate army, in 1865. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin and his forefathers settled in North Carolina, from whence his father, Samuel Duncan, migrated to South Carolina, finally settling in Georgia, where his death occurred at the great age of ninety-seven years.

Perry Duncan married Sallie Bly, who survived him four years and died at forty-eight years of age. Their sons and daughters were: Georgie, unmarried and residing with our subject; Robert J., who died in California, leaving a family; Virginia, who died in Bellevue, as Mrs. T. M. Donnor, leaving two children; John B., of this notice; Alvin, who died without issue; Susan, wife of William Johnson, of Bellevue; and Mark, of Fort Worth, Texas.

In his youth John B. Duncan learned the necessity and importance of labor and when young he learned the trade of stationary engineer and at thirteen years old took charge of an engine in a gold mine in his native county in Georgia. His trade, in the main, has provided him with a livelihood through life and when he reached Clay county from Cherokee county, Georgia, his first work was that of running the waterworks pump of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, at Bellevue, which work has ever since been in his charge.

Seeing the necessity of a gin in the new town of Bellevue in 1884, Mr. Duncan built a two-stand plant and operated it until the amount of cotton raised and tributary to this point was in excess of the capacity of the gin

when it was remodeled and increased to double its original size. This plant he operated in company with Mr. Webb until February, 1905, when he exchanged his interest in the gin for land and is now the proprietor of more than a section of rich and productive soil near his little town. He owns a commodious home on one of the conspicuous sites of the village, and, lying adjacent to it, is a tract of a little more than a quarter section of his land.

Mr. Duncan was united in marriage, in Cherokee county, Georgia, with Miss Eunice Wood. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Akeman, at the home of Enoch and Sallie (Carney) Wood, the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were South Carolina people and both are deceased, leaving children, viz: Adaline, wife of George Fredonby, of Rome, Georgia; John, who died at Rome, leaving a family there; Mary and Columbus, of Cartersville, Georgia; Napoleon, of Navajo, Oklahoma; Mrs. Duncan, born September 27, 1862; Amanda, wife of Levi Godfrey, and James and Emma, of Cartersville; Warren, of Hartshorn, Indian Territory, and Ella, of Hartshorn, wife of Ed Grady.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan's children are: Mason, who died in 1890 at ten years of age; Ida, born 1883; Freddie, born 1884, died the next year; William A., born February 27, 1885; John, March 1, 1887; May and Fay, October 9, 1889, twins—the latter deceased; Mark Grady, January 5, 1892; Annie, July 30, 1894; Amos; Lucy, October 27, 1899, and R. J., April 26, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were married May 9, 1879, and their quarter of a century of married life has consequently been celebrated. They have reared, and are rearing, their children to become useful and honorable men and women and all are happily ensconced under the parental roof.

WILLIAM W. TRIPPET, a retired merchant of Fort Worth but still actively connected with mercantile interests in Altus, Greer county, Oklahoma, is better known in the former city as Buck Trippet, by which name he is recorded in the city directory. He has lived in Fort Worth since 1868 and is one of the prominent representatives of commercial life here. A native of Missouri, his birth occurred near Versailles, Morgan county, August 16, 1843, his parents being Aaron and Martha (Ingram) Trippet. The father belonged to an old Virginian family and at an early day became a resident of Missouri. Throughout his

entire life he has followed merchandising and now at an advanced age he is still conducting a mercantile enterprise at Waxahachie, Texas. For more than sixty years he has been selling goods, and his business record is a most creditable one. He began merchandising in Versailles, Missouri, and subsequently continued business in the same line in Osceola, St. Clair county, that state. Soon after the war he arrived in Texas. His resources had all been swept away by the depredations of General Jim Lane in southwestern Missouri, but here he made a new start and he has prospered as the years have gone by. His wife, who was born in Alabama, is now deceased.

Mr. Trippet of this review, like his father, has devoted his life to merchandising. He was associated with him in business until about ten years prior to the Civil war, when they removed from Versailles to Osceola, Missouri, and while living there W. W. Trippet joined the Confederate army. He remained in that state for only a brief period, however, after which he came south to Texas and at Pilot Point, Denton county, he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry, serving throughout the remainder of the war in the Trans-Mississippi department, principally in the Indian Territory and Arkansas. He saw active and severe service, undergoing all the hardships, privations and dangers of war and he was five times wounded during his military career. He took part in the battles of Poison Springs, Cabin Creek and other engagements, including the fighting around Camden, Arkansas, where Steele tried to go to the relief of Bank's army.

When the war was over Mr. Trippet returned to Missouri, but when a brief period had elapsed he, like his father, came to Texas, and since 1868 has made his home in Fort Worth, being one of the oldest living merchants of the town. At the time of his arrival there were but a few straggling store buildings around the court house square and Mr. Trippet has much to tell concerning the appreciation of realty values, for in the early days property that now commands high prices could be purchased for a nominal sum. Embarking in the hardware trade in Fort Worth he conducted his store for about twenty years and for fifteen or sixteen years occupied the well known corner of the court house square and Houston street. Some time ago he retired from business in Fort Worth and with his son, A. T. Trippet, established a general store at Altus, Greer county, Oklahoma, which is a successful enterprise.





*H. A. Mulholland*

However, he retains his residence in Fort Worth, spending only a part of his time in Altus.

Mr. Trippet married Miss Lucy Andrews, December 1, 1868, a native of Kentucky, and they have six children: Mrs. Effie Porter, George, Mrs. Catharine Swan, Aaron T., Mrs. Clyde Martin and Nellie. For thirty years Mr. Trippet has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. Throughout an active business career his labors have been carefully directed by his sound judgment and keen discrimination, and through his utilization of opportunity, combined with unremitting diligence, he has gained success that classes him with the substantial residents of this part of the state.

HENRY A. MULHOLLAND is now city assessor and collector of North Fort Worth. He has also operated in real estate here and the rapid settlement and growth of Texas has furnished an excellent field for success to the real estate dealer who possesses marked enterprise, keen discernment and executive ability. Mr. Mulholland was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 30, 1839, and is of Irish lineage, his parents, Roland and Margaret J. (McCaffery) Mulholland, having been born and reared in county Derry, Ireland. The father was a brick mason and builder by trade, and his last years were spent in Piqua, Ohio, while his wife died at Richmond, Indiana.

Henry A. Mulholland was yet a young lad when his parents removed from his native state to Richmond, Indiana. He was living near Dayton, Ohio, however, in 1853, and was there employed on a farm. From that place he went to Defiance, Ohio, where he remained until 1855, after which he returned to Richmond for a brief period. His next home was in Preble county, Ohio, and in October, 1859, while living there, he became connected with the railroad business, in which he was engaged almost continuously until 1895 with the exception of the period of the Civil War.

When the country became involved in hostilities following the attempt at secession made by the southern states, Mr. Mulholland joined the Federal army, enlisting at New Paris, Preble county, Ohio, as a member of Company C, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, under Captain McGraw. He was with his command for more than three years, operating in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. The regiment was at first attached to McCook's corps, Tenth Division, Thirty-fourth Brigade, and the first important battle in which

Mr. Mulholland participated was at Perryville, Kentucky, on the 8th of October, 1862. Later the regiment was detached from this brigade and assigned to the duty of guarding trestles on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, thirty-six miles south of the former city. This was in 1863 and about that time a battalion of engineers was organized at Camp Nelson, Ohio, comprising two companies of three hundred men selected from detachments from the Twenty-third Army Corps. These men whom Mr. Mulholland joined were mustered in independently just as a regiment under a regular army officer, Captain O. M. Poe, and the subject of this review thus remained with the battalion, which was attached to the army under General John M. Schofield, during the remainder of the war. He retained his connection officially, however, with his original company and regiment and was discharged from the same at the close of hostilities. In August, 1863, his command crossed the mountains to Knoxville and went into that city just as General Buckner left it. He was at Knoxville during the siege in November and December, 1863, and in the spring of 1864 with his command was ordered to join Sherman's forces at Red Clay Station and take part in the campaign leading up to the battle of Atlanta. Subsequent to that engagement Mr. Mulholland's battalion went with the Twenty-third and fourth Corps to Nashville to check the advance of Hood and engage in the battle of Franklin and later in the battle of Nashville. From the latter place they went to Clifton, on the Tennessee river, thence to Cincinnati, on to Columbus and later to Washington. Subsequently they were sent to Moorehead City, North Carolina, to Kingston, Goldsboro and Raleigh, North Carolina, and thus approached the time when the war ended, Mr. Mulholland being honorably discharged at David Island, New York, on the 10th of June, 1865. Returning to his home in Ohio, Mr. Mulholland resumed railroading, holding different positions, such as foreman and roadmaster, on different lines throughout the country, but also connected with the track department. His first work in railroading service was on what was then known as the Eaton & Hamilton Railroad, now a part of the Big Four system. He was afterward on the old Indiana Central, running between Indianapolis and Columbus, this road being eventually merged into the Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and eventually becoming a part of the Pennsylvania system. He was first made foreman in the track department of that road in 1866 and

occupied similar positions in that part of the country for several years.

On the 29th of August, 1883, Mr. Mulholland reached Fort Worth, Texas, and in this state he was roadmaster at two different times on the Gould system. In the fall of 1895, however, he retired from railroad service and took up his abode permanently in North Fort Worth. He purchased property here in 1891 and subsequently he bought other real estate interests, his property becoming greatly enhanced in value through the rapid growth of the town following the building of the new stock yards and the great packing houses. His real estate interests are now quite important and represent a large investment. The care of his property claimed his time until he entered the office of city assessor and collector of North Fort Worth, to which position he was appointed in 1903, and in April, 1904, when the office had been regularly provided for by law, he was elected for the regular term of two years. He is a capable official, his services giving complete satisfaction to the citizens of his adopted town.

Mr. Mulholland was married to Miss Anne McNally, who is a native of Ireland, and they have three children: Mrs. Margaret Lydon, of North Fort Worth; John F., who is in the auditor's office of the Frisco system at Fort Worth; and Joseph A., who is joint agent of the Frisco and Cotton Belt railroads at North Fort Worth. Dependent upon his own resources from early life Mr. Mulholland has made consecutive advancement in his business career and today occupies an enviable position as a substantial real estate dealer and representative citizen of North Fort Worth.

EDD ANDREWS, a popular citizen of Tarrant county and a member of the board of commissioners, makes his home a short distance south of Grapevine, where his farm of two hundred acres indicates in its splendid appearance his careful supervision and practical and progressive methods. He was born in this county, April 18, 1862, his parents being Jabez B. and Annie M. (Burgoon) Andrews, who were natives of Illinois and came to Texas in 1850, being early settlers of Tarrant county, their home being near Grapevine. The father became prominent and influential in the community and positions of public trust were conferred upon him, including that of commissioner, in which capacity he served for several years, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He voted with the Democracy and he passed away several years ago,

aged fifty-eight years. Such has been his value in citizenship and his reliability in business life that his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Grapevine and left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. Three of his children survive: Edd, of this review; William W., who is living at Lawton, Oklahoma; and Walter M., a resident of Tarrant county.

Edd Andrews spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the usual manner of farm lads in Texas. He was educated in the public school of Grapevine and when not busy with his text books was trained to the work of the home farm. On attaining his majority he determined to make the occupation to which he had been reared his life work and has always given his attention to general agricultural pursuits, owning now two hundred acres of rich and valuable land a short distance south of the town, where he is successfully interested in general farming.

On the fifteenth of December, 1883, Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Fanny C. Newton, a native of Tarrant county and a daughter of Thomas Newton, who for many years resided here but has now passed away. Six children were born of this union: Nellie W., Katie B., Louis E., Armine A., Lea and Harold, all at home at present.

Mr. Andrews has served as a trustee of the school district in which he makes his home and the cause of education finds in him a warm and stalwart friend, who has done effective service in its behalf. He is now serving for the second term as commissioner of Tarrant county, his re-election coming to him in recognition of his faithful service during the first term. He belongs to Grapevine lodge, No. 288, A. F. & A. M. and is a member of the Farmers' Union, while in politics he is a Democrat with independent proclivities.

ROBERT SAVAGE. In enumerating the pioneers of Montague county the subject of this review holds rank among the earliest, for his father, Wiley B. Savage, founded the family on the head of Denton creek, or in that vicinity, in 1856, and is, therefore, entitled to rank among the very first white men to hide himself away among the Indians and wild animals of the then wilderness of Montague. He came hither blazing the way for settlers of the future and to plant a Savage seed which should grow and flourish when the generations of industry and peace

should reign upon the land and conquered nature should yield up her fruits to the hand of man.

It was in March of 1856 that this band of Savages brought the first ray of civilized hope into the Denton creek neighborhood and its leader established himself on his pre-emption on what is now the McCaleb place, where the Englands were afterward murdered by Cribbs and Preston. Wiley B. Savage introduced farming into the community and he was accompanied hither by settlers, Hamilton, Alfred Campbell, David Avis, John Campbell and wife. Of this number, or their descendants, the subject of this sketch is the only one remaining. They organized their little colony in Grayson county, whither Wiley Savage had gone from Rusk county, Texas, a few years before. The latter came to the Lone Star state in 1849 from Robinson county, Tennessee, where he was born and married. His birth occurred in 1812 and he married Mary A. Carney, who died almost upon their arrival in Texas and lies buried at Henderson. His second wife was Rhoda A. Taylor, yet surviving and a resident of Indian Territory. In his early years in Texas Wiley B. Savage seems to have been restless and unsettled, for he moved about much and lived in Rusk, Grayson, Cooke and then Grayson counties, before his advent to his final residence in Montague. He came to this place with ox teams and had little more than firmly established himself when, in 1864, he died. By his first wife he left children: Thomas N., Louisa; Elizabeth; William, and Robert of this review. By his second wife were born Mary J. and John W.

Robert Savage was born in Robinson county, Tennessee, June 11, 1849. The family made their western trip the same year, by boat, to Jefferson, Texas, and, in the several counties above named, he grew up. "Among the Indians and wolves," as he states it, he came to his majority in Montague county, having access to little more than the sight of a public school. Having sentiments in opposition to the purposes of the Confederacy, the family went north during a portion of the war period and passed several months within the Federal lines. Following his return home he spent several years in the saddle as a cowboy, being on the old drives to Baxter Springs and duplicating, in many ways, the tracks of old-time cowmen. When he finally settled down to the farm and began his domestic career it was near his present home. His modest residence of today is erected upon a tract of the Win-

gate survey which was purchased years ago and his stock-farming has so prospered him as to enable him to add one hundred and sixty acres to his original domain. He was married at just past twenty-four and he and his wife started in the world about even. With the start they had they have played a strong hand in the game of "give and take" for a third of a century and no family within this rural community stands higher than that of "Bob" and Annie Savage.

August 12, 1873, Mr. Savage married Miss Annie Waincott, a daughter of John Waincott, mention of whom occurs elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Savage was born in Arkansas, July 24, 1843, and came in 1857 to Texas. She and her husband are the parents of: John Wiley, a young farmer of Montague county; Sarah L.; Annie and Obedience.

Robert Savage is a living witness to the whole realm of progress which has occurred in his county. He stands as a mile-post marking the beginning of things here and he has watched its events and wielded a quiet influence in the fashioning of things according to the notions of civilized life. He is the oldest settler in Montague county, was here when the first wave of civilization rippled on this frontier district, participated in the movement of retrogression from the county during Indian and Civil war, and has been identified with the lasting progress from the '70s onward.

PHIL T. ALLIN. By reason of his identification with the town of Cleburne from the time it consisted of only a few houses until its population is close on to ten thousand, Mr. Phil T. Allin, who is head of the well known real estate firm of Phil T. Allin and Company at that place, is rightly considered one of the old-time residents of Johnson county and also one of its most prominent and influential citizens.

Mercer county, Kentucky, was his birth-place, December 15, 1839, and his family history goes back to colonial days, including among its members his grandfather Major Thomas Allin, who served as an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. His parents were Ben C. and Susan (Warren) Allin, his father also a native of Mercer county, where both he and the grandfather died.

For many years the father was clerk of the court of Mercer county, and the son Phil, after spending his early days on the farm, became his father's assistant in the court house at Har-



rodsburg. He made a trip to Missouri before the war, and in 1860, having in the meantime returned to his native state, made the move, which was destined to be permanent, to Texas, locating first in Anderson county. He made various trips of inspection about the state, and for a short time in 1861 lived in Johnson county, his present home. Mr. Allin had just reached his majority when the Civil war began, and like thousands of other young southerners of his age he volunteered in defense of the beloved southland. Enlisting in Company G, First Texas Infantry, his first colonel being the noted and afterward general Louis T. Wigfall, he joined the Army of the Potomac in Virginia and participated in much of the fighting in that state, including the seven days' fighting around Richmond, the second battle of Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, etc. From Virginia he was sent with the reinforcements for Bragg's army at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded, and thereafter was unable to take part in much active service.

On his return to Anderson county Mr. Allin, up to 1871, was principally engaged in farming. In the year mentioned he came to his present home, Cleburne, in Johnson county, where he has been a resident ever since and where he has been actively concerned with the development of town and country. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the district court, and following his eight years' service in that business engaged in the insurance and real estate business, which he has prosecuted with success to the present time. He was chief clerk of the insurance department of Texas during three years and a half of the Governor Hogg administration. He now has associated with him in business his son Phil W. Allin, who was born at Magnolia, Anderson county, and for some time was a clerk in the state treasurer's office at Austin, being a bright and capable young business man. Besides other interests Mr. Allin owns a nice farm in the northwest part of Johnson county.

Mr. Allin's wife was before her marriage Miss Maggie Van Noy. They were married at Palestine, Texas.

LIONEL S. LEVERSEDGE, a well known civil engineer and contractor at Fort Worth, for over thirty years identified with this line of business in Texas, was born in Taunton, England, April 3, 1853. The family line goes back for generations in English history, and it is noteworthy that some of the ancient members

were prominent participants in the early English revolutions, notably the Jack Cade rebellion, and many persons intertwined with the stirring events of early English history are reckoned among the ancestors of the present Leversedge family. One of Mr. Leversedge's sisters, while on a visit to Europe and England, spent considerable time and labor in unearthing the ancestral history of her family. Members of the ancestry were among those who founded the town of Taunton in the Massachusetts colony.

Mr. Leversedge's parents were John and Elizabeth (Hunter) Leversedge. His father, who is now deceased, was a civil engineer of distinction in his profession and very successful. On coming to America he located at Danville, Virginia, and the Leversedge home was in that city for several years. He was assistant city engineer of Danville, and later, going into railroad engineering, was connected with the engineering department of the Western North Carolina Railroad, now a part of the Southern Railway System. He was also at one time connected with the Central North Carolina Railroad. The mother was of Scotch parentage.

Educated at Fox College, Taunton, England, when sixteen years old Mr. Leversedge came to America to join his father, who had come over some time previous. It was under his father's tutelage that he received his technical education largely, fitting himself to follow a career of similar usefulness to his father's. He came to Texas in 1874 with the expectation of going to work in the engineering department of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, but on account of the financial stringency following the panic of 1873 the construction of the road was discontinued for some time, and Mr. Leversedge had to look for employment in other lines, temporarily. During this time he lived in Fort Worth, and in 1876 became attached to the county surveyor's office under W. A. Darter, then county surveyor. On the expiration of Mr. Darter's term Mr. Leversedge was elected county surveyor, in 1878. He resigned this office, however, in 1879, and took a position in the engineering department of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, under Chief Engineer B. M. Temple, which position he held for five years. He then went into the engineering business as a contractor for and builder of bridges, railroads and municipal works. Since then his son, J. H. Leversedge, who is also a civil engineer, a representative of the third successive generation to follow the profession, has come into the business, the firm name by which

they are known being the Leversedge Bridge Company, who have made a most enviable reputation as civil engineers and contractors, designers and builders of steel and concrete-steel bridges, wood and concrete piling, concrete foundations, granitoid pavements and curbing, etc.

Mr. Leversedge was married at Fort Worth, April 21, 1878, to Miss Bettie T. Newcomer. J. H. Leversedge, who is their only living child, was born in the old Mansion Hotel at Fort Worth.

LESLIE C. DENNY is one of the numerous prosperous and enterprising farmers and stockmen about the town of Iowa Park, Wichita county. A little more than fifteen years ago this fertile region was giving up its wealth in meager measure as stock ranges, and its wealth and fertility as an agricultural center had not been tapped. Then came enterprise in the shape of resourceful, energetic, shrewd and persevering men, and in a few short years transformed the prairie stretches into a beautiful succession of diversified grain fields and pasture. Whereby, the banks of this region are now overflowing with the deposits of the farmers and stockmen, and the territory of which Iowa Park is a center is among the wealthy and wealth-producing sections of the great Lone Star state.

Mr. Denny, himself so prominent in this agricultural development and progress, is a Kentuckian by birth and parentage. He was born in Mercer county, that state, in 1854, a son of Walter and Eliza J. (Banta) Denny, both natives of Kentucky and now deceased, his father having passed away on the old Denny homestead in Mercer county in 1885.

Mr. Denny obtained his early advantages in the way of education and practical training in his native state and on the home farm. When he was twenty-one years old he went to Trenton, Grundy county, Missouri, where he lived for two years, and then for a short time in Saline county of the same state. In 1879 he moved to Grayson county, Texas, and farmed there for the following ten years. In 1889 he located at his present place, seven miles southwest of Iowa Park, in Wichita county. His brother S. L. Denny came to this locality about the same time, and the brothers own large adjoining farms, the neighborhood being known as "Denny." Mr. L. C. Denny's large and well improved place contains five hundred acres, and it lies in the famous Wichita valley and in a region noted for its special wealth of crops, par-

ticularly wheat, which grain is of as fine quality and as abundant in yield as in many of its more indigenous northern states. The brothers own substantial and commodious residences, and have telephone connection with Iowa Park. Mr. Denny is in all respects a modern, up-to-date agriculturist, carrying on his enterprises with profit both to himself and the community, and is a representative citizen of this locality. Around Iowa Park the farmers are the moneyed men, and in large measure those who take the initiative in building up and promoting public undertakings.

While living in Grayson county Mr. Denny was married to Miss Kate George, and they now have a bright and happy family of nine children, Maggie J., Gertrude, Walter, Ida, Hugh, Lottie, Lloyd, Marie and Earl. Those of school age are being given the best obtainable education, and both Mr. and Mrs. Denny are thoroughly in harmony and co-operation with the intellectual and social progress in their community.

JOSEPH H. MARTIN. In the subject of this sketch we have a gentleman distinguished as a pioneer and one whose life has spanned a half century of Wise county's development and been almost undisturbed as a resident thereof since man's first footprints marked the advance guard of civilization. Fifty years a witness to the events which have brought order out of chaos, removed the resisting elements to intelligent progress and transplanted a people with aims and purposes and plans rivaling those of their kinsmen in the old states of the east, is the record ascribed to him and, were he without individual achievement, who can gainsay that he has lived in vain?

Of the ante-bellum settlers of Wise county few remain within its boundaries to tell the story of their conflict with barbarism and of their survival of the hardships with which nature afflicted them. The chance settler of '54 was followed by the occasional settler of '55, and to this latter epoch does Joseph H. Martin belong. The days of his childhood witnessed the establishment of the Lone Star Republic and the years of his youth saw her join the galaxy of states and become the "Empire" of the great Southwest. His martial spirit and patriotic impulse urged him to the ranks to beat off and subdue our Mexican foe and the spirit of adventure prompted his joining the caravan of Texas forty-niners to seek his fortune in the Eldorado of the Pacific coast. Notwithstanding their interest these are only incidents of his life and serve to spice the more substantial achievements of his rural life.

Barren county, Kentucky, gave us the Martins of this record and there Henry Martin, the founder of this branch, was born. His birth occurred in 1797, and his life was ever rural and apparently fitted to the work of civilizing and developing the frontier. He married Rebecca Hindman, who accompanied him westward, sojourning briefly in Mississippi and reaching Texas in the year 1836. They established themselves in Harrison county and there the wife passed away in 1844.

The issue of the marriage of Henry and Rebecca Martin were: Elizabeth, who married James Hudson and died in Comanche county, Texas; Robert, a steamboat captain, who died in Marshall, Texas; Luann, of Marshall, wife of Judge Hendrick; Joseph H., of this notice; Nancy J., whose first husband was Thomas Llewellyn and who is now the widow of John Robinson, resides in New Mexico. Henry Martin married a second wife, Mrs. Wortham, but no issue resulted.

Henry Martin was one of the characters of Texas. He may be called, with propriety, an original Texan, because he helped do the work which wrenched this great slice of Mexican territory from the Montezumas and placed it under Anglo-Saxon dominion, establishing a new nation upon the earth. Sam Houston had an army of about seven hundred men at San Jacinto, and the winning of the fight made every man a hero. After that war Mr. Martin rejoined his family and located a part of his head-right in Harrison county and the remainder in Collin county, whither he subsequently removed. As a citizen he was a quiet farmer, with no political ambition, yet voting with the Democrats when the state began practicing United States politics upon its admission into the Union. He settled in Wise county in 1854 and passed the remaining years of his life on his homestead near where Chico now stands. He died in 1872.

Joseph H. Martin was born in Barren county, Kentucky, January 1, 1828, and was an infant when his parents took up their journey toward the setting sun. He was eight years of age when they reached Texas and stopped in Harrison county. His education was of the "pickup" sort and when the admission of Texas brought on the war with Mexico he joined the First Texas regiment, in 1846, under Colonel Wood, and marched to the Rio Grande. His enlistment was for six months, and during that time he took part in the battle of Monterey and, when discharged, returned to his home in Harrison county. Having had a taste of adventure, he decided to seek his fortune in California and, accordingly, joined a

party bound there, in 1850, passing through Mexico and taking a sailing vessel at Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, for San Francisco and going at once to the gold fields in the interior of the state. He began prospecting on his own account and had various degrees of success the few years he depended upon the pick and pan for his living, and the streaks of lean were often as wide and long as the streaks of fat. Eventually he drifted into freighting from Stockton up into the mountains, and this undertaking brought him good returns. In 1855 he returned home by the way of Aspinwall, on the Isthmus, and New Orleans and immediately came to Wise county.

Returning again to rural pursuits, Mr. Martin bought out his brother, who had a bunch of cattle under the brand "RM," and followed the cow business as his chief vocation until 1871, when he moved to Kansas and settled in the frontier county of Butler. He expected to find an ideal place there for his favorite vocation, but conditions were somewhat disappointing and in three years he came back to Texas and took up farming where he had run cattle only a few years before. Martin Prairie, named in honor of the family, is where he established himself, and there he still owns nearly three hundred acres of valuable land. In 1900 he left the farm and removed his family to Chico in permanent retirement from exhausting toil.

While Wise county was still a field for Indian attacks the Martins were exposed to the moonlight dangers from tomahawk and arrow and on one occasion the savages charged our subject's house, but without fatalities or serious results. They lost horses, as the pioneers nearly all did, and a few cattle passed from them into the red man's hands.

In 1861, February 6, Mr. Martin married Eliza A. Earhart, a daughter of Joseph Earhart, originally from Pennsylvania. Mr. Earhart married Mrs. Mary Penn, a daughter of William M. Quisenberry, and was the father of Mrs. Martin, born in Franklin county, Arkansas, in 1843; Elifelet, of Lubbock county, Texas; Mrs. Julia F. Hall-sell, of Decatur; William and Samuel Mc., who died in Wise county with families; Joe Ellen, widow of Larkin P. Beavert, of Durant, Indian Territory; Orby Earhart, of Lubbock county.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin's children are: Rev. William W., of Bowie, married Lizzie Jones and has children, Winnie L. and Gatha; Mary, wife of Ed Boone, of Blanket, Texas, is the younger.

Mr. Martin has the distinction of having erected the first house on the Decatur townsite. He has served his county as one of its first commis-

sioners and he has ever championed Democracy's cause. The family adhere to the Presbyterian faith and the son is an ordained minister of the denomination of Cumberland, with Montague county as headquarters for his work.

HOUSTON E. DEAVER, of Memphis, Hall county, is a progressive and successful member of the bar at that place, and for a number of years has been ranked among the leaders in his profession in that locality. Mr. Deaver is a man of high attainments, personally and professionally, is liberally educated and has been an exponent of advance along all lines of modern culture and civilization. He has had a successful business career, and is an influential and highly esteemed lawyer and citizen.

A native son of Texas, born in Grayson county in 1862, he was a son of John A. and Sarah (Hughes) Deaver, the former of whom came from his native state of Missouri to Texas when a boy, and was for a number of years a successful rancher in Grayson county, where he died in 1870. The mother, a native of Tennessee, is now living in Grayson county.

Mr. Deaver was reared on a Grayson county ranch when ranching and cattle-raising were the principal industries of Grayson county, before its black-soil land developed into the rich farming community that it is now. His primary education in Grayson county was supplemented by attendance at the Waco University, and also a course at the Texas State Normal at Huntsville, where he was graduated in 1887. He then accepted a position in the Chickasaw Nation Male Academy at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, where he was engaged in teaching for seven years. During this time he read law to some extent, and on leaving his school position he devoted all his time to his legal studies at Sherman, Texas, with Judge John Finley as his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar at Sherman in 1891, and in the same year came to Memphis, where he has ever since carried on practice, with increasingly large clientage and success. He was elected and served as county attorney of Hall county for five years. He is everywhere recognized as a first-class lawyer, and is thoroughly identified with the best interests of his town and county. He owns a good stock ranch in Donley county and is now president of the Hall County National Bank.

Mr. Deaver was married in Memphis to Miss Maud Montgomery, who was born in Grayson county. They have four children of their own, Mina, John, Temple and Pattie, and an adopted son, Victor Deaver.

HENRY CLAY BROWN. The gentleman whose name introduces this personal notice is a modest though successful farmer whose seventeen years as a citizen of Montague county have made him widely and favorably known, not strictly because of his vocation, but because of his public service rendered in one of the important offices in the gift of the voters of his county. He is a gentleman of admitted business capacity and of demonstrated integrity, and it has been for the well-being of Montague county to have him her citizen. Mr. Brown has resided in the Lone Star State since 1883. He first settled in Ellis county on a farm but in 1888 sought out and purchased land in Montague county, four miles east of Bowie, where since the work of home improvement and soil cultivation has been carried on. He came to Texas from Nevada county, Arkansas, but was reared in Clark county, that state. At the age of seven years his parents migrated thither from Henderson county, Tennessee, where he was born April 22, 1846.

A glance at the family history shows our subject to be a son of William Brown, a native of Greenville district, South Carolina, born July 4, 1806. He grew up there on his father's plantation along with his brothers, Jackson and Thomas, and acquired a fair education in the schools common to his day and time. His wife was Rebecca Fowler, who died at the home of her son, our subject, in the fall of 1890. In 1853 William Brown became a settler in Clark county, Arkansas. He left South Carolina about 1832 and lived in west Tennessee some twenty-one years. During the rebellion he served in the Home Guard in Arkansas and was in a couple of small engagements. He was a man of positive convictions on public policies and was a Whig prior to the war. He was elected treasurer of Nevada county, Arkansas, and served four years, showing him to have been a citizen of high standing in his county. He came to Texas in 1884 and followed the meanderings of his son into Montague county, dying at the latter's home in March, 1890. He was a Master Mason and a Christian, worshiping with the Baptist denomination. His children were: Emily, of Sevier county, Arkansas, wife of A. J. Marsh; Ellen, who married A. J. Cole and is a patient in the Little Rock Asylum; Cynthia, wife of Thomas Cook, of Montague county; Henry C., our subject; Neal S., who died in Ellis county, Texas; William C. P., of Jasper county, Texas; and Winfield S., of Hill county.

Henry Clay Brown grew up amid rural surroundings chiefly and acquired the elementary principles of an education. When his education should have been in process he was fighting for the independence of the Confederacy and after the war the business of bread winning was too urgent to permit him to again attend school. He enlisted in the spring of 1862 in Company H, Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry, Captain A. A. Pennington and Colonel O. P. Lile, and was sent to the front at once, taking part in the battles of Corinth and Iuka. In the engagement at Port Hudson in 1863 he was captured and paroled. Two weeks after his return home he went into the state troops, having become accustomed to a life of excitement and high tension, his company being H Colonel Crockett's regiment. This was a cavalry regiment and it served in the Trans-Mississippi Department where Mr. Brown was in the fights at Mount Elbe, Prairie Dien and Mark's Mill. At the close of the war he was discharged at Marshall, Texas, and resumed civil pursuits on the farm.

In January, 1869, in Clark county, Arkansas, Mr. Brown married Miss Fannie Lawley, a daughter of Elijah and Mary (Brownlee) Lawley. The Lawley children were: William, of Weleetka, Indian Territory; John and Robert who died in the Indian Territory, leaving families; Mrs. Brown; Alfred and Emma, of Clark county, Arkansas, the latter the wife of James Ayres. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are: William E., of Hobart, Oklahoma, is married to Maggie Garrett; Emma, wife of Nathn Norman, of Ellis county, Texas; Miss Kate, a teacher in Montague county, and her twin sister, Kalie, wife of W. A. Davis, of Ellis county, Texas; Ella, wife of Ed. Chandler, of Montague county; T. Jack, who married Addie Bruce and resides on the old homestead; Etta, who married Richmond Wynn and is a teacher of the county; and Miss Myrtle, still with the parental home.

Mr. Brown approached manhood during the stormy days and years of American politics and when conditions warranted all white men in uniting in the support of the same principles and he became a Democrat. He has ever acted with that party and came to be active in its affairs after he established himself in Montague county. He was named for county commissioner of precinct No. 2 in the fall of 1902 and was elected without serious opposition. Beyond the routine work of the board a little bridge-building occupied its attention and Mr. Brown closed his term in November, 1904,

with a creditable two years' work. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and is a gentleman with sincere and friendly impulses. He is easily approachable, has a kindly and entertaining manner and seems at peace with all the world. He believes in higher education for the youth, and in his own family he has shown his faith by his works.

MILTON J. WHITE. The Whites, of which family our subject is a worthy representative, came to the Lone Star state from Tennessee and this branch of the family was founded in the Trans-Mississippi country of the west by William J. White in 1860. The latter is the father of Milton J. White and he emigrated from Maury county, his native state, in the vigor of early manhood and established himself as a pedagogue in Collin county, Texas. He brought his young wife with him from the east and it was in that county, October 11, 1864, that the subject of this personal sketch was born.

Milton J. White is, in point of service, the oldest and the pioneer druggist of Bellevue. In Collin and Jack counties he came to man's estate and until his embarkation in the mercantile business in Bellevue his environment was purely rural. The country school had done its best for him toward an education and the first two-thirds of his minority was passed in Collin county. In 1878 his parents removed to Jack county and there, upon coming into the full flush of his majority, he adopted a rural life. He owned a horse when he was married and he borrowed the remainder of the team with which to make his crop. He and his young wife had the tenacious and persevering qualities necessary to ultimate success and the farm that they began life on is still their property.

In 1893 Mr. White was induced by Dr. Charles H. Whiting to engage in the drug business in Bellevue, then a mere hamlet but with good prospects and much promise. Without experience in drugs and expecting to learn the business from Dr. Whiting, Mr. White put in a stock of about three hundred dollars and entered the career of a merchant. Matters went well with him for some six months, when Dr. Whiting suddenly died and he was left "to paddle his canoe" alone. His growth as a merchant has kept pace with the growth and development of his town and, since March 1, 1894, the demands of the trade have so increased as to cause him to carry a much larger stock.

William J. White passed his middle and latter life as a farmer, and in 1894 located at

Bellevue, and retired. His birth occurred in Tennessee in 1833, and his father was Sam White and his mother Sarah C. Ragan. His educational advantages were such as to qualify him for teaching and he engaged in it as a stepping-stone in life. He enlisted in the military service of the Confederacy, but was sent back to Collin county to continue his work in the school-room. He left Collin county April 10, 1878, and located near Post Oak, in Jack county, where he farmed till he came to Bellevue. He was married on September 15, 1856, in Mississippi, to Miss Mollie, a daughter of J. O. and Elizabeth (Blackwell) Kerr, who had a family of ten children. Mrs. Mollie White was born in Mississippi in 1837, and is the mother of: Ella, wife of H. M. Glass, of Hartley, Texas; Milton J.; Anna, widow of L. J. Walker, of Bellevue, ex-county clerk and assessor of Clay county; Samuel B., of Bellevue; William J., of Jack county; Joseph E., of the same county, and Mamie E., who died unmarried. Mr. White is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Methodist church.

August 9, 1885, in Jack county, Milton J. White married Lillie, a daughter of Richard B. and Rachel (Cooksey) Walker, the wedding occurring at the Walker home and the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Dunn. Mr. Walker was born in Illinois and his wife in Texas. He died in July, 1899, and she passed away twenty years before. Their children were: James, of Greer county, Oklahoma; Richard, of Idaho; Mrs. White, born August 31, 1866; Jesse, of San Francisco; Florida, and Rosa who died before marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. White's children are: Clara L., born July 1, 1886; Zuma, born December 5, 1888, and Ruth, born September 27, 1898.

"Mit" White, as everybody knows him, has made his efforts and his influence felt in Bellevue. He has experienced no meteoric flights to wealth nor no sudden transformation from an industrious farmer to a progressive and successful merchant, but he has gone about his affairs as one having a work to perform, setting a commendable example and wielding an influence, more conspicuously, for the good report of his town.

DUNCAN McRAE, a farmer and at one time county superintendent of schools in Tarrant county, making his home in Fort Worth, is a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Maury county, on the 22d of September, 1845. His paternal grandfather, Alexander McRae, was born in Scotland, and on

coming to America settled in North Carolina, where occurred the birth of his son, Duncan McRae, who in his boyhood days accompanied his parents on their removal to Tennessee, the family home being established in Maury county, where Duncan McRae continued to reside throughout his remaining days. He became a substantial agriculturist of that locality. His wife was born in that county and was a sister of R. R. Raimey, who came to Texas from Tennessee in 1836 to assist the struggling revolutionists in the achievement of independence from Mexico. He was with General Fannin's command and was killed in the battle of Goliad.

Duncan McRae was reared to farm life and acquired his early education in the public schools of Maury county, while later he pursued his studies at Moore's Institute, in Mooresville, Tennessee. He was a young man of eighteen years when in 1864 he responded to the call of the Confederacy, enlisting in Company F, First Tennessee Cavalry. With that command he went to Georgia, joining General Joe Johnston's army and was in all of the fighting that constituted the siege and battle of Atlanta, continuing with Johnston's army until its surrender in North Carolina. He was also in the hotly contested engagement of New Hope Church, which preceded the battle of Atlanta.

When the war was ended Mr. McRae returned to his home in Maury county, Tennessee, where he began farming and later he was likewise identified with merchandising, carrying on both pursuits until the latter part of 1876, when, determining to establish his home in Texas, where he believed he might enjoy better business advantages, he came to Tarrant county on the 1st of January, 1877. Here he has since resided. He began farming at Johnson's Station, four miles south of Arlington, and later he located at Handley, while in 1897 he established his home in Polytechnic Heights, Fort Worth, where he has since lived. Not long after his arrival in Tarrant county he began teaching, and continued in the profession for several years in connection with the management of his agricultural interests. He first taught at Johnson's Station and later at other places in Tarrant county—Handley, Mansfield, Smithfield and Keller, and in 1894 he was elected county superintendent of schools, which position he filled in a most capable and satisfactory manner for six years, being elected for three consecutive terms and then retired from the office as he had entered

it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned. Since that time he has not been actively connected with the teacher's profession save that he takes a most earnest interest in educational affairs in Tarrant county, assisting in county institutes and in other ways lending his influence to maintain a high standard of the schools, and promote the intellectual development of the locality. He is the owner of one of the finest farms in Tarrant county, comprising more than four hundred acres lying along the interurban railroad within three miles of Arlington. This tract is under a high state of cultivation and is well equipped with modern improvements, indicating the careful supervision and practical and progressive methods of the owner.

Mr. McRae was married in Williamson county, Tennessee, September 7, 1869, to Miss Fannie Crowe, a daughter of Thomas A. Crowe, Esq., of Williamson county, Tennessee. She died June 14, 1903, survived by a daughter and three sons, namely: Willie, the wife of J. W. Smith; Duncan Crowe; Edward and Walter Thomas. Mr. McRae is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is interested in the material, intellectual and moral development of the community, co-operating along these lines for general improvement and upbuilding.

JUDGE JAMES L. HARRISON, a well known cattleman and a resident of Panhandle, has recently been the honored incumbent of the office of county judge of Carson county and his connection with both private business and public affairs has given him a place of prominence and esteem in this section of Texas. A native son of the Lone Star state, he was born in Lavaca county in 1858. His father, Samuel Harrison, a native of Tennessee, moved to Alabama and thence to Texas about 1852, locating first in Titus county and later in Lavaca county, where he still lives and is a successful farmer. The mother, Ellen (Boyce) Harrison who is now deceased, was also born in Tennessee.

Judge Harrison spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and at the age of sixteen began "cow punching" and has been identified in an increasing degree with the cattle business from that time to this. In 1887 he came to Coleman county, where he was employed a couple of years, and in 1889 came to the foot of the plains, in Motley county. There he entered the service of the Matador Cattle Company as a cowboy, and later became their range

manager. Subsequently taking a place with the Home Land and Cattle Company, for several years he managed their cattle interests in New Mexico, and in the fall of 1890 came to Carson county this state with a bunch of cattle for that company, putting them on the White Deer pastures. Late in 1892, still in the employ of the Home Land and Cattle Company, he took a lot of their cattle to Montana, and remained in charge of their interests there till the winter of 1896-97, when he returned to Carson county. Since the Home Land and Cattle Company sold out their interests Mr. Harrison has been in the cattle business for himself, and has become one of the most extensive operators along this line in the Panhandle. His pastures, most of which are leased from the White Deer ranch, lie in Roberts and Gray counties, and consist of about one hundred thousand acres. He also owns in his name a large amount of land.

Judge Harrison came into prominence in Carson county as a public official in 1900, when he was elected county judge, and by re-election in 1902 served altogether for four years, with a most creditable record in every detail of his work. His principal attention, however, has always been given to his cattle interests, and he is a well known member of the Texas Cattle-Raisers' Association.

Judge Harrison and family reside in the town of Panhandle, where they have a very pretty residence and enjoy a large circle of friends. Judge Harrison was married at Gatesville, this state, to Miss Nellie Hotchkiss, and their one son is James Harrison.

IRA T. VALENTINE. In reviewing the prominent members of the Tarrant county bar the name of Ira T. Valentine takes precedence of many of his professional brethren. Those who win prominence at the bar of America's thriving cities, of which Fort Worth is one, must have a thorough understanding of its principles, a keen perception, logical reasoning and above all habits of painstaking, patient industry. All must begin on a common plane and rise to eminence by perseverance, or fall back into the ranks of mediocrity. In like manner with all others, Ira T. Valentine started out to win a name and place for himself, and his success has made him one of the leaders of the Fort Worth bar.

His birth occurred in Bedford, Tarrant county, a son of R. T. and Mary (Armstrong) Valentine. The father took up his residence in Tarrant county in 1867, and here he has ever since resided, a merchant by occupation, and for many



IRA T. VALENTINE





years postmaster of Bedford. The son Ira received his early educational training in the public schools of his native city, later attending the Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville, Texas, where he graduated in 1894 with high honors, being salutatorian of his class. While in school he had prepared himself especially for teaching, and after leaving the normal engaged actively in that profession for about eight years, about four years of the time being spent as principal of the high school at Dublin; also held the same position in one of the ward schools in Houston, was secretary of the State Teachers' Association for one year and for the same length of time a member of the executive committee. Mr. Valentine was numbered among the prominent educators of the state, but wishing to enter the ranks of the legal profession he abandoned the work of the school room and prepared for his chosen calling in the law department of the University of Texas at Austin, where he took a two years' course and graduated in 1902. He then returned to his home county and engaged in the practice of law at Fort Worth. He enjoys a large clientage, and has connected himself with much of the important litigation heard in the courts of the district in the past few years. He is a member of the law firm of Bowlin, Valentine & Curtis, with offices at 200½ Main street, Fort Worth, while his home is at North Fort Worth, and in April, 1904, he was elected city attorney of the latter place for the term of two years and in connection with his duties in that position maintains an office in the city hall in North Fort Worth.

Mr. Valentine was married near Birdville, Tarrant county, to Miss Pearl Bailey, the daughter of one of the old and prominent pioneer settlers of this county, and they have three daughters—Edna, Olene and Inez. Mr. Valentine is prominent in the Knights of Pythias fraternity, being a member and past chancellor of Lodge No. 330, of North Fort Worth, and has been a grand representative in the state organization. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Red Men and the Rathbone Sisters. Mrs. Valentine is the most excellent chief of the Rathbone Sisters of North Fort Worth, where Mr. Valentine also holds membership.

CAPTAIN RICHARD W. HYDE, the well known hardware merchant of Iowa Park, Wichita county, has been identified with the business life of this town almost since its inception, and as a Texan is one of the oldest and foremost citizens, this state having been his home practically all the time since boyhood.

He was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1840, being a son of Jordan W. and Melinda (Davis) Hyde. His father was a Tennessean by birth, and from that state enlisted for service in the Mexican war, after the conclusion of which he located in Texas. During this time he lost his wife, the mother of Captain Hyde, and in 1854 the father located here after the Mexican war and his two sons came to Texas and located in Clarksville, in Red River county, where the father engaged in the mercantile business and became a large and prosperous merchant and trader. That was before the railroads penetrated that section, and his goods were shipped up the Red river from New Orleans as far as Shreveport, and thence freighted across the country to Clarksville. In 1852 he had made a trip to California, but remained there only a short time. After becoming well established at Clarksville he started a branch store at Sulphur Springs, Texas, and did a flourishing business at both places for some time before the war. During the rebellion he supplied cattle to the Confederate army, but during that period his fortune was largely sacrificed, and when peace came he entered into the cattle business. In November, 1879, while he was taking a shipment of cattle north, his train went down with the bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles and he was killed. He was a resourceful and well known man, was influential in affairs, and was generally successful.

Captain Hyde was a boy when he came to Texas with his father, and he learned the mercantile business under the latter's direction. He was just of age when the Civil war broke out, and he at once joined the army at Clarksville, although he did not regularly enlist there. He fought for the southern cause throughout the war, and is one of the Confederate veterans whose service extended over nearly four years. From Clarksville he went to Missouri with a lot of McCullough's men, and enlisted in Benton county, that state, in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Company K. He was under General Price, and when that general went east he was one of the twenty-two hundred soldiers who were sent back from Helena, Arkansas, to Missouri. During the war his services were confined to Arkansas, Missouri and Indian Territory. He was under Colonel Marmaduke and General Jo Shelby, when the latter was a captain, and was with the former at the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, fighting against Phillips; he was with Colonel Coffee at the Lone Jack engagement, on which

occasion he was struck by a sabre and his forehead still bears the scar from this wound. Especially bitter was the war in Missouri, where the hostile feeling was at fever heat and where neighbor was against neighbor and even members of the same family in deadly feud. He was captured a number of times during his military experience, and had many narrow and thrilling escapes.

When the war was over he went into the cattle business, and in the summer of 1865 he set out for Montana, where he arrived that fall. The exciting times of gold discovery were then at their height in that territory, and he was at Alder Gulch (Virginia City) soon after the discovery of the precious metal at that place, as also in other noted mining camps in that state. Western life with all its free and rough features became very familiar to him, and more than once he saw the quick and effective work of the vigilantes. While there he was mainly concerned with the cattle trade, and he continued in Montana and neighboring territories for about fifteen years. At one time he had for a partner Captain William F. Drannan, a noted frontiersman, and they had become acquainted at Salt Lake City. Captain Drannan, in his "Thirty-one Years on the Frontier," speaks very highly of Captain Hyde. Though many years have elapsed since Mr. Hyde was in Montana, he still has friends there, and is also owner of a half interest in the Boaz gold mine near Virginia City.

After leaving Montana Captain Hyde went to Mills county, Iowa, and engaged in farming and the cattle-feeding business, and while there he was married to Miss Colona Wearin, a member of the Wearin family who are noted for being the largest landholders in southwestern Iowa. Captain Hyde lived in Mills county from 1879 to 1889, and in the latter year came to Texas and located at his present home town of Iowa Park. Here he bought some land, was engaged in trading and loaning money until 1893, when he established his hardware store. With the exception of two years he has been in this business ever since, and now has as partner Jesse Tanner, a young man who formerly worked for him, the firm name being Hyde and Tanner. The maiden name of Captain Hyde's present wife is Sarah Isabel Powers, and they were married in Texas. He has three children, all living in Mills county, Iowa, namely: Mrs. Olive Swayne, Otha Hyde and Othello Hyde. Captain Hyde is a Mason, and a popular man among all his many friends and business associates.

JOHN W. McCracken, state agent for the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Fort Worth, has gained a distinctively representative clientele in this business. He formerly became well known in educational circles and since his connection with the insurance business he has gained a still broader acquaintance and has developed a business, the extent and importance of which indicates in no unmistakable manner his splendid discernment, executive force and unremitting enterprise. He is a native of Arkansas and a son of William M. and Jane (Doak) McCracken. His parents were born in Tennessee, from which state they removed to Arkansas, living there for seven years, subsequent to which time they came to Texas, locating in 1858 at Springtown, Parker county. They were among the first settlers there, only two or three families having located in that part of the county before their arrival. The father is well remembered by all of the pioneers of that part of the state as an early settler who experienced all the hardships, privations and trials incident to the settlement of a frontier when the people were constantly menaced by the Indians, Springtown being a storm center of the Indian troubles in those days. Mr. McCracken, however, became successful as a farmer and stock-raiser and his old homestead forms one corner of the city of Springtown and in later years has become a portion of the best residence district there. It is in the midst of one of the richest agricultural portions of the state and Mr. McCracken lived to see the town of which he was one of the founders grow to be a rich and prosperous municipality. He died in January, 1899, since which time John W. McCracken has purchased the old home and it has since been his place of residence, although he maintains his business headquarters in Fort Worth.

The subject of this review, born March 19, 1856, was reared upon the old home farm and his industry and the utilization of his opportunities enabled him to secure a good education. Among his later instructors was Professor S. W. Merrick, a well known educator of those early days. Mr. McCracken prepared himself for teaching and established the first college in Parker county—College Hill Institute at Springtown. This enterprise was successful from the beginning and became a valued factor in educational development of the state. Mr. McCracken remained at its head for thirteen years, the moving spirit in its growth and development, and on the expiration

of that period established Mineral Wells College at Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto county, which he conducted for seven years, and at the end of that time there was an enrollment of five hundred and twenty-six pupils under the charge of eleven teachers. During the course of his career as an educator Mr. McCracken has taught the sons and daughters of some of the most prominent families in Texas and the territories. He was particularly proficient in mathematics and made that his specialty, but was also well qualified to teach any other department. In Parker county he was the president of the examining board for eight years and in Palo Pinto county occupied a similar position for seven years.

At times during his educational work he devoted the vacation periods to soliciting life insurance, and having demonstrated that he could be successful in the business he retired entirely from the teacher's profession in 1898 and accepted a position at a good salary with the New York Life Insurance Company. After remaining with that company for a time he became connected with the American Union Life Insurance Company, and later with the Equitable Life, and in June, 1901, he received appointment to the position of state agent of the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, New York, his territory being the state of Texas and Greer county, Oklahoma. He maintains his headquarters in the Powell building in Fort Worth, with Thomas Morgan as cashier of the office, and there are one hundred and twenty agents in the state under his supervision, while in 1904 the office wrote insurance amounting to more than a million and a half dollars. Mr. McCracken has written insurance on the lives of some of the most prominent men of Texas. His many years of teaching brought him into close touch with leading people throughout the state and he won warm friendships, and when he took up life insurance as a permanent business he was at once accorded a lucrative patronage; his high character and standing as a business man and citizen being testified by the regard which is uniformly accorded him by prominent people throughout the state.

Mr. McCracken is the president of the school board at Springtown and is intensely interested in community affairs. He was the first man to introduce and agitate the movement to connect Fort Worth and Mineral Wells, via Springtown, by electric railway, and is a charter member and director in the corporation

who recently secured a charter for the building of the line. He is deeply interested in the enterprise and has every confidence that it will succeed. His energy is of the kind that never tires, always meeting obstacles with renewed vigor. He is a Royal Arch Mason and an Elk in his fraternal relations, a Methodist in his religious faith and a Democrat in his political views. He married Miss Bettie Taylor, August 11, 1879, a native of Mississippi, and they have five children: W. L., Stella, now Mrs. L. E. Seaman, of Minnervell Wells, Maud, Than and John R.

DR. JOHN ALBERT HEDRICK, physician and surgeon at Dalhart, has been identified professionally and as a public-spirited citizen with this northwest corner of the Panhandle ever since the town of Dalhart sprang into existence. He is highly regarded in business circles and has been connected with business affairs in this section of Texas about as long as any other man. As a physician and surgeon he has attained high rank, deservedly on account of his skill and thorough professional knowledge, and in whatever relation he has become known to his fellow citizens he has shown ability and high worth.

Born in Homer, Louisiana, in 1864, Dr. Hedrick is the son of a physician, his father, Dr. W. C. Hedrick, a native of Mississippi, having been a practicing physician for over forty years. He came to Texas from Louisiana in 1868, locating at Bryan, and later moved to Calvert, where he lived until 1880, and then went to Ennis. He is now retired from practice and lives at Wilderville, this state. Dr. Hedrick's mother, Emily (Perkins) Hedrick, now deceased, was born at Brookhaven, Mississippi.

A resident of Texas since he was four years old, Dr. Hedrick, after obtaining a good primary education, finished at Ennis College. He then took up the study of pharmacy and became a druggist, and in 1887 he came out to the Panhandle and established a drug store at Clarendon, being one of the pioneer merchants of that city, where he continued in the drug business for ten years. In the meantime, as occasion offered, he had taken up the study of medicine privately, and whenever it was possible he attended medical lectures in the medical department of Fort Worth University. Before his graduation, however, he passed the necessary examination before the state board entitling him to practice, and in 1897 he entered

upon actual practice at Bridgeport, this state. Later he returned to the Panhandle and established his office at Canyon City, in Randall county. Having graduated in 1901 from the medical department of Fort Worth University, on April 4 of the same year he came to Dalhart, which town and its vicinage have since been the field of his professional endeavors.

The El Paso line of the Rock Island Railroad was being graded through Dalhart when he located there, and where it junctioned with the Fort Worth and Denver line there was established a new town, which, after being named variously during its incipient stages, became finally plotted as Dalhart in July, 1901, at which time the first sale of town lots was held. Dr. Hedrick makes a specialty of surgery, although his practice is of a general nature, and he now has all the professional business that he can consistently attend to. He is local surgeon for both the Rock Island and the Fort Worth and Denver Railways, and is a member of the Rock Island System Surgical Association, and of the Panhandle and the Texas State Medical societies. At the present writing he is serving as secretary of the Dalhart school board. He belongs to the Amarillo lodge of Elks, to the Woodmen and other orders, and is specially prominent in Knights of Pythias circles, being grand representative from this district to the grand lodge of the state and is deputy grand chancellor for the state.

Dr. Hedrick and wife are members of the Methodist church. He was married at Cleburne to Miss Dot Ward, of Henrietta, and they have three sons.

**HON. DANIEL WELDON ODELL.** It is a notable fact that the lawyer figures more prominently in public life than any other one class of citizens. The reason is evident and needs no explanation here, for the qualities which would fit one for successful practice—analytical power, keen discernment and logical reasoning—also equip him for the mastery of the important questions relating to the welfare of county, state and nation. Mr. Odell, practicing at the bar of Cleburne, has gained a large clientage and in public life has wielded a wide influence, various public honors having been conferred upon him.

He is a native of Crockett, Houston county, Texas, and a son of Judge J. M. and Arabella (Murchison) Odell. The father was born in Tennessee, in 1832, and came to Texas, locat-

ing in Houston county, which was his home until 1871. He then removed to Cleburne, where he has lived since that time, and he served here upon the bench. His wife, also living, was born in Mississippi.

Hon. Daniel W. Odell was a young lad when his parents came to Cleburne and in the public and private schools of this city he acquired his education. He took up the study of law in the office of Crane & Ramsey, the partners being Hon. M. M. Crane and Judge W. F. Ramsey, constituting one of the strong law firms of the Cleburne bar and after thorough preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar in 1892. Here he has won a creditable place as a member of the legal fraternity, having manifested strength in argument, strong logic in his persistent force and thorough familiarity with the principles of law involved.

Mr. Odell has also figured prominently in political circles and was the Democratic nominee of the legislature in 1892. In 1894 he was elected county attorney and was re-elected in 1896, but resigned in 1897 and the following year was chosen to represent his district in the state senate. In 1900 he was a delegate at large to the Democratic convention at Kansas City, where W. J. Bryan was nominated for the presidency, and in 1902 and again in 1904 he was a member of the state executive committee of the Democratic party. In the state senate he served as president pro tem, was a member of judiciary committee No. 1, chairman of the committee on state affairs and a member of other important committees. He took an active part in much constructive legislation and was interested in the various questions which came up for settlement, giving to each his earnest consideration and then supporting or opposing with force, as he thought best for the interests of the state. He became most widely known perhaps through his opposition to the payment of money under the Hogg fee bill. Returning to his home he resumed his practice of law as a member of the firm of Odell, Phillips & Johnson and they have a large and important general practice.

Mr. Odell was married to Miss Birdie C. Murchison, whose parents came from eastern Texas to Fort Worth, and they now have three children, Arabella, Mary and Weldon. Mr. Odell is a man of dignified demeanor, modest and unostentatious, but his ability is widely recognized in the liberal law practice accorded him and the public honors that have been conferred upon him.

WILLIAM CALVIN HODGES. In the person of William C. Hodges the grain business of Bellevue is ably represented and capably handled and his acquaintance over a wide scope of territory surrounding his market wields a beneficent influence in the matter of trade and his establishment vies with the other leading marts of Bellevue for a foremost place as a business-winner for the town.

We have in William C. Hodges a distinguished American character. Not distinguished, especially, on account of an exhibition of genius in some particular line of our American affairs, but because of the genuineness of his American blood. The Virginia Randolphs, eminent statesmen of their day, pointed to their pride of ancestry as their greatest family distinction because the blood of Pocahontas coursed through their veins. Equally distinguished is our subject, for he is the great-grandson of a Sioux chieftain whose tribe disputed the possession of the Missouri river and all the country northwest of it in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Laidlaw, an Englishman, established himself along the waters of the Missouri river, in the forepart of the century just passed, and engaged in barter and trade with the Sioux and other tribes of Indians. His dealings with them were so eminently fair and his manner so easy and simple that he was named by his red brethren, "the Good White Man." He shipped his furs and other articles of commerce down the river to St. Louis and there supplied himself with wares for his trade. He grew wealthy at the business and finally established himself on a large plantation in Clay county, Missouri, and settled down to a more quiet and uneventful life. While engaged in Indian-trading he made many fast friendships among the prominent people of the Sioux tribe, particularly with a chief whose eldest daughter was approaching womanhood, and this friendship he turned to his own advantage by winning the love of the young maiden of the forest. Her tribal name is unknown and when she became Mrs. Laidlaw and was preparing to leave her family for the society of the "palefaces" forever, it was the Indian custom that all princesses, when about to desert their father's wigwam, should hand down to their next older sister all jewels and other ornaments worn as the insignia of their position and it took all the courage in our young Indian wife to make this sacrifice. She accompanied her husband to his farm and there they lived in the utmost peace and harmony together. They oc-

asionally visited the tribe and kept in touch with the chief's family until after Mr. Laidlaw's death, when communication ceased, except such visits as annually took place.

The Laidlaw above referred to was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His home was situated near Kearney Station in Missouri and comprised several hundred acres of rich land and upon it he built a three-story frame residence with twenty rooms, where he entertained lavishly and in the style of the rich frontiersman of his time. He kept a herd of buffalo for many years, as a sort of consolation for his squaw wife, and it required a corral twenty rails high to hold them. He engaged in stock-raising and farming and was one of the foremost men of his county. He died about 1855, being the father of: William and James, who died young; Mrs. Kate McClintock, Mrs. Mary Lurty, Mrs. Lizzie Wallace, Mrs. Nannie McNeeley, Mrs. Jane Waller and Mrs. Julia Halbert, constituted the remaining children, including, also, Mrs. Margaret Hodges, the mother of William C. Hodges, our subject. Mrs. Laidlaw was an incessant smoker, was slow in learning to speak English and for some time she kept her little grandson, our subject, to act as her interpreter. She was one of several children and when her husband died she grew restless and wanted to return to her tribe and she was carefully watched to prevent her doing so.

William C. Hodges was born in Clay county, Missouri, March 28, 1856, a son of William F. and Margaret Hodges. The father was a cabinet maker and blacksmith, in Clay county, where his father, Calvin Hodges, settled, from Alabama, many years before the Civil war. William F. Hodges died, at the age of twenty-five, and in time his widow married Gardner Alder, of Buchanan county, Missouri. William C. Hodges was his mother's first and only child by her first marriage, but the Alder children were: Flora, wife of William Wade, of Needles, California; James, of Clay county, Texas; Cheloma, who married A. J. Enoch, of California; Maggie, and Bertie, who was married and left a child at death.

At about fifteen years of age Mr. Hodges began life independently, having acquired only a limited education. Farming engaged him all through his meanderings, as a wage-worker and finally as the proprietor of a farm, until he came to Bellevue and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1872 he came to Texas and as a youth in his teens he worked about in Henderson, Smith and Tarrant counties, returning to

Missouri and remaining until 1874, when he came again to the Lone Star and worked a couple of years in Tarrant county. He then went into Denton county. He left Kansas City with three dollars, made the trip through without untoward incident and got a job at ten dollars a month from farmer Tandy, near Fort Worth. At the end of a year he was drawing eighteen dollars a month and when he reached Denton county he employed with Squire Shipley, on Zillaboya creek. He worked about in several places and finally got to cropping on the shares with Mr. Jamison. While there he married and continued to farm until 1889, when he came to Clay county and engaged in the grocery business in Bellevue the following year, which was succeeded by the grain and feed business in 1899.

Mr. Hodges was married in Collin county, Texas, on January 21, 1879, to Miss Luar Smith, a daughter of the widely known pioneer Texan, C. L. Smith, of Prosper. Mr. Smith is one of the old time head-right men of the state, was mustering-out officer in the Mexican war and has been eminently successful in business. He is a large land owner, owns the mill and elevator at Prosper and is president of the bank at that place. He is a native of the state of Kentucky, is eighty years old and by his marriage with Miss Mellissa Hawkins is the father of: Bristo W., of Prosper; Cordie, who first married Moses Taylor and, second, James Hawkins, died in Denton county; Eddie is the wife of S. B. Harbison, of Deaf Smith county; Mrs. Hodges, born in 1858; Emily, wife of Mortimer Spradling, a Bellevue merchant; Kate, wife of William J. McCormick, of Prosper; J. A. Smith, of Denton; Edgar Smith, of Denton.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodges' children are: Loma, wife of Moma Hudson, of Clay county, and has children, Fannie, Verna and John Calvin; William Edgar, with the Santa Fe Railway Company; Margaret Melissa, Hettie and Bertie.

JOHN J. LYDON, joint car inspector, who since 1886 has continuously been in the railroad service and now makes his home at North Fort Worth, where as an officer he is also well known, was born at Weston, Lewis county, West Virginia. His father, John Lydon, Sr., was a native of county Galway, Ireland, and after arriving at years of maturity was married to Mary Fahey, whose birth occurred in the city of Galway. They had emigrated previous to this time to America with their respective parents, settling in Lewis county, West Virginia, and there both passed

away, their remains being interred in the cemetery at Weston. The father was a successful man in business and left a valuable estate, and the old Lydon homeplace, comprising four hundred and sixty acres of land, is rich in oil resources. It is still in possession of John J. Lydon and his brothers and sisters.

Thomas Fahey, a maternal uncle of our subject, is a prominent old time citizen of Lewis county, West Virginia, and is likewise the owner of property interests in North Fort Worth. He is the father of W. J. Fahey and the father-in-law of W. E. Bideker, both of Fort Worth, the latter being chief of the fire department there.

John J. Lydon was reared to farm life and came to Texas in 1881 when twenty-one years of age, locating at Fort Worth, and was employed by the Texas & Pacific until 1886. He has been constantly in the railroad service, beginning in that year with the Fort Worth & Denver Railway, since which time his name has been upon the pay rolls of that company. Previous to 1898 he had charge of the yards of the Fort Worth & Denver road in the former city and in the year mentioned he was appointed chief joint car inspector for the railroads entering Fort Worth, the headquarters of this inspection being at Fort Worth, where he has made his home since 1902. In this connection he is serving the following railroad companies: The Texas & Pacific, the Fort Worth & Denver, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Santa Fe, the Houston & Texas Central, the Cotton Belt, the Red River & Rio Grande, the Rock Island, the International & Great Northern and the Frisco roads, and in addition to these the North Texas Traction Company also participates in joint inspection. Mr. Lydon is likewise a member of the well known grocery firm of Lydon & Company, doing business on South Main street in Fort Worth, the store being under the active management of the brother, M. M. Lydon.

John J. Lydon was married in Fort Worth to Miss Maggie Mulholland, a daughter of H. A. Mulholland, who is represented elsewhere in this work. They have a wide and favorable acquaintance in the city socially and Mr. Lydon is quite prominent in local political circles. At the first election held in North Fort Worth after the organization of the new municipality he was elected alderman by a larger majority than was received by any candidate for any other office here. He has since been a member of the city council and he is likewise a valuable member of the school board. His home, at the corner of Twelfth and North Rusk streets, is prettily located, and is



MR. AND MRS. JOHN J. LYDON





one of the substantial structures of the city, being a two-story dwelling, built in modern style of architecture in the year 1902.

HON. DAVIS E. DECKER. The name of Hon. Davis E. Decker is enduringly inscribed on the pages of Texas' history in connection with the records of her jurisprudence. His superior ability has won him marked success; he has been crowned with high judicial honors; and both in business and private life has won an enviable reputation. Northwestern Texas numbers him among her honored sons and political leaders. He was born in Henderson county, Texas, in 1866, a son of J. T. and Nila (Thompson) Decker. The father was born in Kingston county, New York, was a mechanic by profession, and when a young man he came to Henderson county, Texas, his death there occurring in 1889. His wife, who survives him and is now a resident of Quanah, was a native of Henderson county, Tennessee, but during her childhood days removed with her parents to Henderson county, Texas, and there gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Decker.

Hon. Davis E. Decker spent the early years of his life on the old home farm in Henderson county, and it was largely through his own efforts that he acquired his liberal education. He graduated at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, with class of 1888, being now a member of its Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and his law studies were pursued at Midland, Texas, under R. H. Zane, his admission to the bar occurring there in August, 1889. In the following February he came to Quanah and began the practice of law. From the first he became known as a man of high attainments and practical ability as a lawyer, but he has ever used his intellect to the best purpose, and his influence soon extended far into professional and political circles. In 1894 he was honored with the election of county attorney, and two years later, in 1896, was made district attorney of the Forty-sixth judicial district, while in 1898 he was elected a member of the legislature to represent the old Panhandle district before its division into districts, thus serving for two terms. In 1902 he became a state senator from this, the Twenty-ninth senatorial district, and being a hold-over member will serve until 1906 on his present term. During the last session of the senate Mr. Decker was chairman on the committee on privileges and elections, much of the time being taken up with the consideration of the Terrell election law, the most important measure passed by that session. He was also

a member of the committee on military affairs, and introduced and had passed the bill that made the Texas Volunteer Guard a part of the National Guard, in accordance with the provisions of the Dick Bill in the national congress. He energetically fought the Quarantine Bill, and it was largely through his efforts that it was defeated, the passage of which would practically have ruined the cattle industry in the Panhandle district. He is a pleasant and forceful speaker, and since entering public life has been a prominent figure at all the Texas political gatherings of note. He is a member of one of the leading law firms in Quanah, that of Fires and Decker, of which Judge A. J. Fires of Childress is the senior member. They have offices at both Quanah and Childress.

Mr. Decker was married at Georgetown to Miss Jennie Morrow, and they have two children, Morrow and Margaret. Mr. Decker is a member of the Methodist church, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and Elks. For a number of years he has been accorded a prominent position at the Texas bar, and his professional career is an honor to the district which has so honored him.

FLAVIOUS G. McPEAK, superintendent at Fort Worth of the Southwestern Division of the American DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company, for the past ten or twelve years has been well known in this portion of Texas through his prominent connection with financial and business affairs. A native of Tennessee, near Memphis, he is related to some of the best families of that state, including among the members President Polk and Governor Neil S. Brown, the former a paternal relative and the latter on the mother's side. Mr. McPeak's father is Rev. G. B. McPeak, who is still living in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Reared and educated in Wilson county, near Lebanon, Tennessee, Mr. McPeak's business experience began at Nashville, in the banking and brokerage business, for several years being connected with the Bank of Commerce of that city. With experience and natural ability to fit him for large usefulness in the field of finance, he soon took his place among the astute brokers of his time. He removed to Chicago in 1893 and opened the stock and bond department for the well known house of Lamson Brothers and Company, but owing to climatic conditions was soon forced to return south. In May, 1894, he located in Fort Worth, and both as a public-spirited citizen and business man has been very closely identified with

this thriving, bustling Texas city ever since. By fair dealing and the native courtesy which is manifest in all his relations with others, he built up a large brokerage business in the city, numbered among his patrons being many of the best known business men, capitalists and investors of Fort Worth and the southwest. He was an active member of the Fort Worth and Chicago boards of trade and of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. In August, 1904, Mr. McPeak discontinued the banking and brokerage business of F. G. McPeak and Company in order to devote all his business attention to the American DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company, in which he is a director and a stockholder and superintendent of the Southwestern division with headquarters at Fort Worth. He is engaged in extending this wonderful system of modern telegraphy throughout the southwest, the first stations having been erected at Fort Worth and Dallas. This is the only successful wireless system operated on land, its stations now extending from the Atlantic inland to Chicago, Kansas City and the Southwest, also including numerous naval and merchant marine vessels. Wireless telegraphy has passed the experimental stage and has already entered upon its wide domain of commercial practicality and usefulness. The DeForest Company, since its organization under a charter from the state of Maine in the latter part of 1902, has installed its service with successful results in the largest American cities, and has many times over proved its efficiency in competition with the wire telegraph lines. Aside from the fact that messages are daily sent between distant points with all the accuracy secured by the old systems, the significant feature of this new service is its economy in rates, resulting from the absence of poles, wire and right of way required by the old system. In identifying himself with this great modern enterprise Mr. McPeak has devoted his executive and business talents to an excellent cause. In addition to his active connection with the telegraph company Mr. McPeak is director of the Western National Bank and vice president of the Fort Worth Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, both of Fort Worth.

By his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Johnnie C. Lester, Mr. McPeak has seven children; namely, Lessie P., Flavious B., Lillard H., Carrie D., Myrtle, Hubert B. and Flavia. The McPeak home is on his Oak Hill farm, situated two miles and a half north

of the court house, where is a beautiful residence.

ORLANDO L. SWEET, a member of the board of commissioners and a prominent citizen of Tarrant county residing north of and near Keller, owns there a farm of seventy acres of land and also has three hundred and twenty acres of land near Haslet in this county. Throughout the greater part of his life he has followed farming and stock-raising and has prospered in his undertakings here. He is a native of Pike county, Illinois, born December 13, 1857. His parents were Thomas A. and Catherine (Burdick) Sweet, who were natives of the state of New York and in the year 1858 they removed from Illinois to Texas, settling first in Wise county, where they remained for several years, after which they returned to Pike county, Illinois, where Orlando L. Sweet continued to make his home until 1873. In that year he again accompanied his parents to the Lone Star state, the family locating near Handley in Tarrant county, where the subject of this review grew to manhood. He was largely educated in the public schools of his native county and in Tarrant county, this state, supplemented by knowledge gained through practical experience and observation in later life. He remained with his father on the farm near Handley until twenty-three years of age, since which time he has engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account, having been familiar with farm work from his early youth. In 1904 he took up his abode on his farm near Keller in the northern part of Tarrant county, but previous to this time had resided at Henrietta Creek for a number of years and for a short period on Grapevine Prairie in Tarrant county. In his farm work he is practical and progressive and now has a well equipped place, the products of which yield him a good financial return annually.

Mr. Sweet is a member of the Masonic lodge at Roanoke, Denton county, the Woodmen of the World at Keller and is a Democrat in his political affiliation. He is recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the community and in 1904 was elected commissioner of the county for a term of two years, so that he is the present incumbent in the office, the duties of which he discharges with promptness and fidelity.

On the 22d of April, 1889, Mr. Sweet was united in marriage to Miss Emma Clark, a native of Tarrant county and a daughter of George W. Clark, who resided near Randall,

this county. Six children graced this marriage, of whom five are living: Pearl, William F., Eva L., Maud and Mary E., while Charles M. is now deceased.

Mr. Sweet is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, better known as Sweet's chapel at Henrietta Creek. He is a public spirited citizen of the community, a staunch friend of education and of moral development and has given his co-operation to many measures that have tended to elevate society and advance the substantial improvement and development of this part of the state.

**WILLIAM SMITH CUMMINS.** Adjoining the city of Bowie on the west lies a country estate of one hundred and sixty acres whose natural physical characteristics attract the eye of the homeseeker and whose fertility and artificial advantages commend it unreservedly as an ideal habitation for mankind. Upon the crest of a modest incline studded with native oak and conspicuous from many points of the city, stand two modern and commodious cottages, in agreeable companionship with each other, and by their generous proportions announcing to the passing observer the hospitality, the good cheer and the sincere "good will to men" of its proprietor. This spot of earth marks the home of William Smith Cummins of this personal review.

For fifty-four years Mr. Cummins has made his home in Texas, having come within the state's jurisdiction with his widowed mother and brothers and sisters as a youth of sixteen years in the year 1851. He was born in White county, Tennessee, September 9, 1835, whither his father, David Cummins, migrated from North Carolina in his early life. The latter was a millwright, and while he owned a farm where he maintained his family he was constantly occupied with mill-construction all over his county until his death in 1847 at fifty-two years of age. He chose for his life companion Margaret Woods who, like himself, was a disciple of the Master, and at their home in that early day the Cumberland Presbyterian, among other denominations, were wont to hold their neighborhood meetings. In this primitive but comfortable home the seeds of Christian character were sown among children whose lives have shown the fruits of their early training and who hallow the names and memories of their worthy parents. The issue of David and Margaret Cummins were: Jane, widow of William Basson, of Denison, Texas; James M., of Seymour, Texas; Elizabeth, who mar-

ried Rev. J. W. Chalk and resides at Pilot Point; Melvina, who died at the age of fourteen years; John G., of Cornish, Indian Territory; William Smith, of Bowie, Texas; Nancy, wife of John Took, of Colorado county, Texas; Emily, Mrs. Thomas Allen, of Tarrant county, both now deceased; David W., of Arizona, and Allison B., of Vernon, Texas.

The education of William Smith Cummins was limited by adverse conditions in youth, and not until after his advent to Texas did he enroll as a pupil in any school. The first year of the family residence in the state was passed in Dallas county, but in 1852 they moved to Tarrant county, where the mother passed away in 1854. After his mother's death Mr. Cummins resumed his vocation as a teamster, hauling flour and other provisions with ox teams to the frontier at Fort Belknap for Campbell, Cooper and Company. In 1857 he left this employ and went to southern Texas and was living on Aransas Bay when the Civil war broke out. He returned to Tarrant county and enlisted in Company A, Ninth Texas Cavalry, Colonel Dudley Jones, adjutant and later colonel, until the war closed, and Captain Berry commanding the regiment and company, respectively. This regiment was in Ross' Brigade and the regiment's first encounter with the Federals after subject joined it was at Keatsville, Missouri. Seigle's command of Yankees was encountered at Bentonville and at Sugar Creek, as preliminaries to the battle of Elk Horn. After this famous engagement the Ninth Texas crossed to the east side of the Mississippi river and dismounted and became an infantry regiment. It fought at Farmington, Iuka and Corinth, where Mr. Cummins was wounded. He participated in engagements at Yazoo City and at Big Black and at Thompson's Station, where his brigade met, fought and took the opposing brigade on the Vicksburg campaign and after the surrender of Pemberton the force with which he was operating was transferred to the east and took part in the events of the Atlanta campaign and the battles of Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville, where they were one hundred and three days, and out of the one hundred and three days his regiment fought eighty-three days. At the inception of his service in these movements Mr. Cummins was detailed from the Ninth Texas to join General Ross' Scouts, operating along the railroads and in the rear of Sherman's army. Following the annihilation of Hood's army his command was ordered west again and when the news of Lee's surrender

came he was at Canton, Mississippi, from which place he set out for his western home. They were also in the Hood's Tennessee campaign, his division taking the advance in going in and covering the retreat coming out.

The war had kept Mr. Cummins from home nearly four years and at its close he was without other resources than a willing hand and an honest heart. He began substantial recuperation by applying himself to the carpenter's trade and this he followed a few years. Then an opportunity presented itself to embark in the gin and threshing machine business and from this he got into the carding business in a small way in Dallas. Out of all these he seems to have strengthened his finances very materially and when he sold his carding factory in 1882, his cash resources enabled him to handle with credit any business he felt competent to undertake. He directed his attention to merchandising and established himself in Plano. For a few years he conducted a general store, but later hardware and implements constituted his stock. After twelve years of close confinement he found his health threatened and he turned his property into money and located at Bowie, where he improved and has maintained his home. Only the restful labors of modest farming have occupied him here.

In September, 1867, in Dallas county, Texas, Mr. Cummins married Miss Sophia, a daughter of J. W. Smith, a farmer who brought his family to Texas from White county, Tennessee. He married Miss Susan Marsh, and passed away in Dallas county, in 1903, leaving: J. H., of Dallas county; W. H., of Fort Worth; Clyde P., of Dallas county, on the old farm where they settled twenty years ago; Mrs. Mary Wynne, of Dallas county; Mrs. Smith Cummins; Mrs. Alta Sears, of Dallas county; and Mrs. Sallie Wyatt, of Collin county, Texas. Mrs. Smith died October 30, 1905. The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cummins are: Minnie H., widow of W. H. Beacham, who died in July, 1904, and who was succeeded as treasurer of Montague county by his wife, to fill the unexpired term. Their children are Myrtle and Jack Smith Beacham; Misses Margaret E., French A. and Emma A. Cummins complete the family, and all four daughters, except Mrs. Smith, make their parents' home their own. Mr. Cummins and his family are Methodists, and in politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL THOMAS HOWARD of Hereford, is known all over the state as well as in other parts of the country as an exponent of

high-class stock farming. During the twenty years that he has been in Texas and in this line of business he has done as much as any other man to raise the standard of excellence in cattle, and has thus contributed inestimable value to the great industry for which Texas is most famous. A man of first-class business ability, with positive views and high principles in business, politics and state affairs, Mr. Howard has throughout his career been an "influence" for pure government and wholesome social life and progress.

A native of Monroe county, East Tennessee, where he was born August 24, 1842, he was the son of a thrifty farmer, Cornelius L. Howard, who was born in east Tennessee and died in Monroe county in 1874. His mother, Laura Elizabeth (Douthitt) Howard, was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Douthitt, a pioneer Methodist minister in east Tennessee, of prominent family connections, and widely known for his beneficence and his indefatigable industry in his Master's vineyard. He was an associate of the celebrated "Parson" Brownlow and other noted characters who gave the definite stamp of their high convictions and moral worth to the early Tennessee.

From rearing on the Monroe county farm, Mr. Howard, when a young man, went into merchandising, grain trade and steamboating at Loudon, Tennessee, and for several years enjoyed a successful business career. In 1882 he came out to Texas, and, locating at Weatherford in Parker county, went into the sheep business incidentally raising hogs, cattle, etc. This was a very profitable enterprise until one disastrous year in the sheep business swept all away until he literally had almost nothing left but "a cow and a calf." From the bedrock of experience, energy and integrity, he began, not the least discouraged or dismayed, the task of building up again. Coming to Hardeman county in northwest Texas in 1891, he started a small business in registered Jerseys, and in this line, continually expanding, he has gained his monumental success. He was among the pioneers in this state to import and breed, on a systematic and extensive scale, thoroughbred Jerseys, and to such men belongs the credit for grading up the cattle in this state to a higher standard. Such was his success that his was, again and again, the winning herd at the state fair at Dallas and at the fine stock shows at Fort Worth and San Antonio. Four of his Jersey heifers were sold to C. I. Hood, of Lowell, Massachusetts, for twelve hundred dollars. He sold out his entire Jersey herd

in 1896 and then went into the registered Hereford business at Quanah in Hardeman county, where he had the same success with his Herefords as with the Jerseys, and his Herefords likewise took the first prizes at cattle shows of the state. After continuing this enterprise for five years he sold out his herd to Colonel Burt Burnett, of Fort Worth, and Colonel C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas.

In 1901 Mr. Howard came out to the high plains country and bought land in Deaf Smith county, northwest of Hereford, where he now owns thirty-two sections, twenty thousand four hundred and eighty-eight acres, land which lies in a particularly advantageous part of the county and possesses peculiar superiority in soil and water. About three hundred acres are devoted to raising rough feed, such as Kaffir corn, Milo maize, etc. for stock. He has a herd of some of the finest cattle to be found in the Panhandle, and all of pure breeds. In the spring of 1904 his steers sold for higher prices than anybody else's in this country.

Mr. Howard affiliates with the Masonic order, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Howard has been especially happy in his home life, and he takes just pride in his fine family of young men and women who are growing up to fill worthy places in the work of the world. He was married in Monroe county, Tennessee, to Miss Isadora Kimbrough, and they had twelve children, namely: Cornelius L., deceased; Myra E., Mrs. Alice A. Lee, Rev. John K., Samuel T., Jr., Hugh, Horace, Annie Lee, deceased; Luella, Earl, deceased; Rhome and Willie.

Rev. John K. Howard has had an especially creditable career for a young man. He was splendidly educated, having studied four years at Trinity University at Waxahachie, where for each of these four years he took the highest honors of his class; this was followed by three years spent in the university at Lebanon, Tennessee, where also he three times took the highest honors. He further distinguished himself as a student at the Union Theological Seminary at New York, where he prepared for the ministry. After traveling through Europe and the Holy Land he returned and at Jackson, Tennessee, took charge of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which has a large membership. He remained pastor there until the summer of 1904, when, owing to his untiring devotion to his labors, he was compelled to resign the charge on account of ill health, and he is now living in the state of Washington,

being pastor of the Presbyterian church at Garfield.

S. T., Jr., and Horace D., after completing their education, as a matter of choice went onto their father's ranch, which they have successfully managed for four years.

CALOWAY DEAN is descended from an honored pioneer family of Texas, associated with this state when it was an independent republic and when it was part of Mexico. He is a leading agriculturist and stockman of Clay county and a native son of Texas, his birth having occurred in San Augustine, September 23, 1852. His parents were Caloway and Mary (Clark) Dean, both natives of Tennessee, although their marriage was celebrated in this state. The father was born January 11, 1811, and the mother's birth occurred February 27, 1812. The paternal grandparents were John and Mary (Mash) Dean, and the great-grandfather, Joshua Dean, a native of England, served throughout the Revolutionary war, after which he settled in North Carolina. Subsequently he removed to Kentucky, where his remaining days were passed. His son, John Dean, was reared in the Blue Grass state and later went to Tennessee, where he took up his abode and reared his family, living there until about 1845, when he came to Texas. His death occurred in this state in 1858, when he had reached the ripe old age of ninety years. Throughout his entire life he followed the occupation of farming and was a man true to every obligation that devolved upon him. His children were as follows: William, James, Alford, Caloway, Mrs. Mary Hopkins, Jack, Riley (who was killed in the Mexican War in 1846), O. H. P., Asberry, Russell and Frank.

Caloway Dean, Sr., father of our subject, was reared in Tennessee and in 1835 came to Texas. Later he joined General Sam Houston's forces and was at the capture of San Antonio, whereby Texas became a republic. He later took up his abode in San Augustine county, where he was married in 1837 and then opened up a farm there. He later engaged in merchandising, remaining at that place until 1861, in which year he removed to Smith county, where he opened up a new and large farm. He carried on agricultural pursuits extensively. In the meantime he had become a large slave owner, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he announced his allegiance to the Confederacy and sent supplies from his farm to the army. He was a member of the Texas convention which declared the secession, but was beyond military age at the time of the war, so that he did not join the army. However, he acted on

detail duty and did much to assist the troops at Tyler, Texas. The war liberated his fifty slaves and his estate was largely crippled. During the siege of hostilities he had been very ready and generous in his assistance to his friends, so that at the close of hostilities he found himself sixty-six thousand dollars in debt, largely through having gone security for others. He was thus forced to give up all that he had save his homestead farm. The family, however, remained together, working earnestly and persistently to recuperate their fortunes, and in his last days Mr. Dean was enabled to enjoy the fruits of the labors of life. In politics he was a very stanch Democrat and was regarded as a leading and representative citizen of San Augustine and Smith counties. He filled various offices of honor and trust in the republic, was district clerk and also clerk of the board of land commissioners. In whatever locality he lived he became a man of influence and prominence, being well fitted for leadership. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, being long identified with the organization, and was a Royal Arch Mason. He was closely associated with all of the leading men of Texas and his opinions were favorably received in matters relating to the welfare of the state. His integrity and honor were above reproach and the number of his friends was limited only by the number of his acquaintances. He passed away May 25, 1892, at the very advanced age of eighty-one years, and his wife died in 1857. She was a daughter of Barnes Clark, a native of Tennessee, who came to Texas in 1837, and settled in San Augustine, about 1840. He became a prominent and successful farmer and slave owner, a typical representative of the gentlemen of the old school, and was widely esteemed by all who knew him. In his family were eight children: Barnes, Jr., John, I. D., Caroline, the wife of Judge J. D. Berry; Mary C., who became Mrs. Dean; Mrs. Cassandra Crane, Mrs. Francois and Joan, the wife of J. Landers, and after his death married J. Kennedy. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Caloway Dean, Sr., are: R. S., who was killed in the Confederate service in the Civil War; John, who served for four years with the Confederacy; Mary, the wife of S. H. Horton; Carrie, the wife of A. F. Butler; Joan, the wife of L. Hyer; James, who died at the age of sixteen years, and Caloway.

Caloway Dean, whose name introduces this review, is a native son of Texas, representing an honored pioneer family. After attending the common schools he continued his studies in Marvin College, at Waxahachie, Texas, and he remained

under the parental roof until his marriage. He afterward cared for his father during the closing years of his life. In 1874, at Starrville, Smith county, Texas, Mr. Dean was joined in wedlock to Miss Lucy Boger, a lady of culture and intelligence, who was born in Georgia, in 1857, and is a daughter of Daniel C. and Teressa (Moss) Boger, who came to Texas in 1861, settling in Upshur county, where the father followed farming, operating his land with the aid of his slaves. He also handled salt at Saline for the Confederacy for four years and was on detached duty in connection with the army. He was a very prominent and influential Democrat, attended conventions of the party and worked earnestly for its success. In 1876 he cast in his lot with the pioneer residents of Clay county, arriving here in November of that year. His death occurred in 1880 and thus passed away a most worthy and respected man. He was of German descent and was a member of the Lutheran church. In his family were the following children: Allen T., a farmer and stock-raiser; O. P., engaged in the same pursuit; Mrs. Dean, Martin W., Mattie E., the wife of M. J. Wicker, and Vera, who married Joseph Wicker, now deceased.

At the time of his marriage Caloway Dean was engaged in merchandising and later he turned his attention to farming, but subsequently again became connected with mercantile pursuits, which he followed for four years. In 1896 he came to Clay county and purchased the interest of the other heirs in two sections of land, whereon he yet resides. He has since added one thousand acres and he is now engaged in farming and cattle-raising. He has six hundred acres under cultivation and fine pasture lands, affording him excellent opportunity for raising stock. His entire time and attention have been given to his agricultural interests and he has placed substantial improvements upon his farm and is regarded as one of the most practical, progressive and prosperous agriculturists of the community. The home has been blessed with the following children: Richard S., born May 15, 1875; Martin C., December 2, 1876; Mabel, October 25, 1878; James C., September 24, 1880, and Forrest O., December 16, 1882. Ethel, born January 10, 1884, died at the age of one year.

Mr. Dean was reared in the faith of the Democratic party, of which he has always been a stanch advocate, and in Smith county he served for six years as county commissioner, but he is not a politician in the sense of office seeking. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and he is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church, while his wife is a member of the Bap-

tist church. They are highly esteemed people and those who know them entertain for them warm regard. Mr. Dean is a man of excellent business ability, enterprising and determined, and in his agricultural interests is meeting with a very gratifying measure of success.

PROF. JAMES W. DRAUGHON. The Nelson-Draughon Business College of Fort Worth, of which Professor Draughon is president and his capable wife vice president, has, during its existence in this city supplied a force of efficient, practical graduates in business methods who, individually and collectively, are daily affording the highest testimony to the worth of the institution in the field of productive education. The Nelson-Draughon College graduate has the distinctive stamp of thorough training which only a few schools can give and which is usually the result of practical experience. The large business firms of North Texas, from past experience with its students, have come to recognize the superiority of the methods of business training employed in the Nelson-Draughon school, and give its graduates precedence when a selection of assistants is made. In fact, in the past the college has been unable to supply the demand for its trained graduates, and its place among the practical educational institutions of North Texas is deserving of the highest rank.

Prof. James W. Draughon, to whose ability as an organizer and instructor so much of the success of the institution is due, was born at Springfield, Tennessee, in 1869, a son of Jesse and Mary (Batts) Draughon, both of whom were born and died in Tennessee. The achievement of success on the part of Professor Draughon has been the result of constant and persevering effort from youth up. He had to work his way through college, and early gained an intimate knowledge of the practical and definite system of methods by which the great colossus of modern business is carried on. He received most of his education at the Springfield Collegiate institute, recognized for a number of years as one of the best colleges in the southern states. The practical side of bookkeeping he learned in an office, and received further business experience as bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment at Texarkana, Arkansas, where he located at the age of nineteen. His skill with the pen is almost phenomenal and as a teacher of penmanship he has no superior and few equals. He taught bookkeeping at Texarkana, and later returned to Nashville, where he taught the

first pupil enrolled in the Draughon Business College at that place, remaining at the head of the commercial department of that college seven years. He has been actively engaged in business college work for fifteen years, and during this time has assisted in building up many commercial colleges throughout the south. In 1899 he located permanently in Fort Worth, and in the latter part of 1903 he withdrew his interests from all other institutions and established the Nelson-Draughon Business College, having associated with him his wife, Mrs. Odella (Nelson) Draughon, the college being named for himself and wife. At the time of this writing (April, 1905) the college has two hundred and fifty pupils, and its success in all departments is most gratifying. The school has received many flattering endorsements from the leading business and professional men of Fort Worth, and its status is further assured by the character of the following men who are stockholders and directors of the college: Ben O. Smith, cashier Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; W. E. Connell, cashier First National Bank; G. H. Colvin, cashier American National Bank; A. E. Want, president Want Grocery Company.

Professor J. W. Draughon is in various other ways a factor for the material upbuilding and civic advancement of his adopted city. On coming to this city he at once indicated his confidence in its future by investing in real estate, and these judicious investments have made him a wealthy man. He owns a beautiful residence at 704 West Seventh street. He was one of the organizers and is vice president of the Factory club, which was recently organized by public-spirited citizens to promote the industrial growth of the city. Likewise a Christian gentleman and interested in extending the religious and moral influences of his city, he is a member of the First Baptist church and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school; also secretary and treasurer of the Tarrant County Sunday School Association.

Mrs. O'Della Nelson-Draughon, who cooperates with her husband as vice president of the Nelson-Draughon College, and who is a noted teacher of shorthand, has had many years of successful experience in business college work. Entering a business college as soon as her literary education was completed, she graduated in January, 1892, and since that time has had a varied and extensive experience as a court reporter and practical stenographer and as a teacher of shorthand, having been employed five years as a stenographer and



court reporter and since then as a teacher of shorthand. An enthusiastic fondness for her chosen work, coupled with her skill as an instructor, has made Mrs. Draughon an ideal worker in her special field, and without doubt she has instructed more young men and women now holding responsible positions throughout the southern states, than any other two shorthand teachers of her age. A woman of high educational attainments and of distinctive personality, she has impressed her influence upon hundreds of younger people and gained for herself and her institution a prestige which will not soon be lost. The people of Fort Worth and Texas are to be congratulated on having in their reach such an educational institution as the Nelson-Draughon Business College under the painstaking supervision of Professor and Mrs. J. W. Draughon.

**WILLIAM CORY SMITH.** The mail service of Bowie is efficiently presided over by a gentleman whose connection with this important department of the government service has been wide and varied and who is familiar by reason of long experience with every detail of this complex system. Since the 21st of July, 1897, the patrons of the Bowie office have known him as their postmaster, where he has shown himself an ideal public servant.

Mr. Smith is a native of the middle Atlantic states, having been born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1858. July 29 was his natal day and his father was George S. Smith, a wholesale dry goods merchant of East Liverpool, Ohio. The family was one of the first to settle the town of East Liverpool and was established there by William G. Smith, the grandfather of the subject of this review. The latter passed his life as a merchant, and died in Tacoma, Washington, in 1896, at ninety-six years of age. George S. Smith was born in East Liverpool in 1836, and left there in 1860, taking his family to Kansas and establishing it in Atchison, where he passed his remaining years as a merchant, dying in 1891. His ancestry was German, while that of his wife was Scotch-Irish. He married Rebecca A. Cory, a daughter of William Cory, a West Virginian and a farmer near East Liverpool, Ohio. Mrs. Smith resides with a daughter in Lambertsville, New Jersey, and is the mother of: Fremont, of El Reno, Oklahoma; William C., our subject, and Lavilla, wife of John Lilly, of Lambertsville, New Jersey.

The high school at Leavenworth, Kansas, finished William C. Smith's literary education.

He manifested a decided tendency for music and he was put to the piano at ten years of age and at the age of fourteen had finished his work under Professor Francis Simon, a pupil of one of the German universities. Beginning life while yet a mere youth, Mr. Smith went into a piano house in Atchison, Kansas, and was an important adjunct to the place until he entered the mail service in 1876. At that time he was made delivery clerk of the Atchison office and passed through every branch of the service to and including superintendent of carriers. In 1885 he went on the Santa Fe railroad as postal clerk, his run being from Santa Fe to Deming, New Mexico, but abandoned his run to accept the superintendency of carriers in the Atchison postoffice. In 1886 he removed with his family to California, where, in Los Angeles, he remained four years, a brief portion of which time he passed in the Los Angeles office at the urgent request of the postmaster, who knew of his efficiency in the handling of Uncle Sam's mails. In 1890 he returned to Atchison for a year and in 1891 located in El Reno, where he joined his brother in a mercantile venture in that city. He remained there three years and came to Bowie, in July, 1895, to take the position of bookkeeper in the dry goods department of the firm of R. W. Greathouse and Company. Following this employment he was appointed postmaster of the city to succeed E. A. Gwaltney and took the office, as previously stated, in July, 1897.

November 3, 1886, Mr. Smith married, in Atchison, Kansas, Florence, a daughter of Samuel Guerrier, an Englishman who came from Shropshire, where at Oaken Gates, Mrs. Smith was born July 25, 1868. Mr. Guerrier is a leading citizen of South McAlester, Indian Territory, where as a corporation lawyer he is widely known. George S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Smith's only son and heir, is fourteen years of age and was made an Elk at McAlester, Indian Territory, in 1903, being, therefore, the youngest Elk in the world. He is intensely musical, has a fine voice and sings everything in original keys.

**CHARLES BIRK,** president of the First National Bank at Iowa Park, Wichita county, is one of the self-made men of North Texas. "There is no education like adversity," and truly in the school of "hard knocks" Mr. Birk passed his early days, but as his life has approached its season of maturity in years, so likewise have the strenuous efforts of the past reached a generous fruition of material wel-

fare, wealth of honor and respect from his friends and associates and a well-built character.

Born in the village of Sasbach, in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1844, he lost his father, Jacob, and also his mother when he was in infancy. Only a few years later, when still a child, he began by manual work to earn his living, and throughout youth and young manhood necessity was the goad that inspired him to effort, and his mental training was meager indeed. But that home of his early boyhood, though so devoid of personal comforts and advantages, remains still in many ways a beautiful memory to him. His home was in one of the most picturesque parts of all Germany, about twelve miles from the magnificent Rhine river, near the Black Forest with its legends and history, and the people among whom he was reared were mainly engaged in the cultivation of small farms and raising of high-class fruits. In such environment he at least learned the noble lessons of industry and simplicity, and despite the ever-broadening horizon of his later years the "simple life" has always appealed to him and been a composite part of his nature.

He spent some time across the borderland in Switzerland, and in 1865, when twenty years old, he entered the German army as a member of the Second Infantry of Baden. He served in the war between Prussia and Austria, and altogether served two years in the military. In 1868 he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans on the 28th of November, remaining in that city about three months. He had only a very slight knowledge of the English language when he arrived, but he was very apt in acquiring it. From New Orleans he went to Franklin, Louisiana, and remained a year in this center of the sugar industry. His next destination was up the Mississippi to Washington county, Mississippi, where he was employed for three months in the warehouse of a general merchant, and then in the latter's store, where he acquired valuable business experience. After about two years spent in Washington county he went to Summit, in the same state, where for the following seven years he was in the store of W. T. White. Being, as he was by this time, thoroughly equipped in practical business experience and with knowledge of American life and customs, in 1878 he came to Texas and after a short sojourn at Dallas located at Ferris, in Ellis county, and went into business on his own account. He was highly successful, and at this place

laid the foundation for his financial prosperity. He was numbered among the successful men of Ferris for thirteen years, and in 1891 he arrived in Iowa Park, Wichita county, where he has since lived. For the first few years he gave his attention to no active business, but in 1895 he started a grocery store, later adding dry-goods and making it a general store, which he managed very profitably until February, 1903, when he sold out.

Mr. Birk was one of the influential men who organized the First National Bank of Iowa Park, in 1900, and he has been president of this prosperous and reliable moneyed institution throughout its history. The bank has always been in a very flourishing condition, having a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and while its deposits are now over ninety thousand they have run as high as one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Birk owns, in the vicinity of Iowa Park, six rich farms, aggregating over eighteen hundred acres and the source of a very large annual income, and he has also valuable business property in Iowa Park. Mr. Birk is one of the old Odd Fellows of this part of the state, having joined the order at Summit, Mississippi, in 1873.

Mr. Birk was married in 1891 to Miss Lucy Kilbourn, of Dallas county, this state. She belongs to one of the old and influential families of the state. Her father, Dr. Gustavus Adolphus Kilbourn, was a native of Ohio, and in Sangamon county, Illinois, was married to Miss Fannie Lance. She was a native daughter of Kentucky, and her father, Otway Bird Lance, was a historical character in Dallas county, Texas, where he located as a pioneer in 1851, only a few years after the Mexican war and at a time when the country about Dallas was just opening up to settlement. In 1853 Dr. and Fannie Kilbourn also located in Dallas county, this state, and they too were among the earliest residents there. Dr. Killbourn continued active practice of medicine for a number of years at Lancaster and in that vicinity, and was greatly esteemed in all circles. Mrs. Birk has thus been identified with Texas life and environments during all her life, and has the charm of manner and warm-hearted characteristics for which the women of Texas are so noted. Mr. and Mrs. Birk have four children, Ralph, Eunice, Ernest and Frances.

JOHN B. POPE, of Clarendon, is a representative cattleman of the Panhandle country. Having devoted all his adult years to the cat-

the industry and spent nearly all that time in this section of the Lone Star state, he has, so to speak, grown up with the country, and so closely has he been identified with the life and activity of Northwest Texas that scarcely any part of its history is unfamiliar to him. He is a very prosperous man, has been uniformly successful from the start, and, beginning in the employ of others and without capital, by his industry and business sagacity he has become one of the most substantial and financially reliable men of his section of the state.

Mr. Pope was born in Jasper county, Georgia, in 1850. His parents, both native Georgians, were J. C. and Mary L. (Clark) Pope. His father died in 1898 in Jasper county, where he had lived a long number of years as a farmer. The mother is still living at Monticello, Jasper county.

Reared on the farm in Jasper county, Mr. Pope spent the first twenty-one years of his life there, and in February, 1871, started for Texas. Stopping at Birdville, in Tarrant county, he worked for Dr. Finley about six months, and then started west with the Bird boys, their objective point being Fort Griffin, Shackelford county. On arriving there Mr. Pope went to work as a cowboy with Matthews and Reynolds, the well remembered extensive cattlemen of those days. This was the beginning of his connection with the cattle industry, and he has been at it ever since. He was in the employ of Matthews and Reynolds until 1873, when as a cowboy he assisted Kit Cooper take a bunch of cattle to Colorado, their route lying through the Indian nation and western Kansas into eastern Colorado. In 1875 Mr. Pope returned to work for Matthews and Reynolds, and later for several years was an employe of Nick Eaton on the latter's ranch at Phantom Hill, in Jones county. In 1879 he came with Eaton to Mobeetie, in Wheeler county of the Texas Panhandle, and for the subsequent quarter of a century has been identified with this high plains country. At that time Dodge City, Kansas, was the nearest railroad shipping point, and they drove cattle thither through Indian Territory. The entire Panhandle was then an open, unsettled region, almost its only human denizens being those engaged in the cattle business. In 1882 Mr. Pope went into partnership with R. E. McNulty, now of Fort Worth, and took a bunch of cattle over into the Indian country in what is now Greer county, Oklahoma, where they remained until 1884. In the latter year he entered the employ of Hughes and Simpson on

the Mill Iron ranch in what is now Hall county, south of the Red river, and from that point he drove a great many beef cattle to Wichita Falls, Texas. His last period of employment with other parties was in 1885 with Bugbee and Coleman.

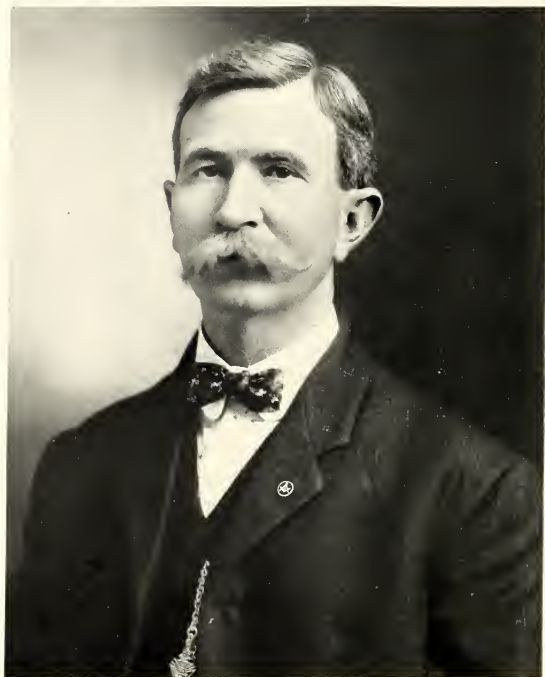
During these latter years Mr. Pope had been accumulating considerable money from his wages, and had been investing most of it in yearling steers. About 1887 he began to buy land in small pieces, these forming the nucleus of his present magnificent ranch in Hall county, which consists of eleven thousand two hundred acres lying along the Red river in the most fertile and productive region of North Texas, being situated twelve miles west of Memphis. This is one of the best and most profitable ranches in the country, and acre for acre it is the equal or superior of any in Northwest Texas. Mr. Pope made his home on this ranch until 1901, when he moved to Clarendon and purchased a fine residence, and he manages his ranching business from this city. He is now considered a wealthy man, and has been successful in his enterprises throughout the thirty or more years which he has spent in Texas. While working for others he was known as a conscientious, hard-working man, gaining the respect and confidence of all his associates, and since he has become independent he has been equally popular with his fellow citizens and with those in his employ.

Mr. Pope, in addition to following business affairs so closely and successfully, has also taken a prominent part in public matters. He is an ex-county commissioner of Hall county. He is a loyal Methodist, and is one of the board of trustees of Clarendon College. He is likewise well known in Masonic circles.

He was married at Newlin, Texas, in 1891, to Miss Attie M. Embry, a native of Ellis county, this state, and they have two children, John B., Jr., and Mary L.

JUDGE JAMES TILLMAN SMITH, better known as Judge Tillman Smith, one of the brained and successful representatives of the Fort Worth bar, who entered upon active participation in the affairs of the world at an early age by becoming a soldier in the Civil war, and who has been identified intimately with the development and welfare of North Texas during nearly all the forty years subsequent to the war, filling an important place not only in his profession, but in the legislature and in other departments of activity, is a native of Anson county, North Carolina. His parents,





STERLING P. CLARK

William C. and Mary Anne (Tillman) Smith, were both natives of the Old North state, and both died at Cleburne, Texas, the father in 1886 and the mother in 1899.

When the Civil war broke out the son Tillman was a student at Davidson College in his native state, and though less than seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Confederate service in Company C, Fourteenth North Carolina troops, under Colonel R. T. Bennett as regimental commander, General Stephen Ramseur brigade commander, General D. H. Hill division commander, Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. He saw most of his service during the crucial campaigns in Virginia. He was wounded in the battle of Sharpsburg (known in the north as Antietam), September 17, 1862, and again wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, which latter wound disabled him so that he had to leave the army.

After leaving the field of war he resumed his education, becoming a student in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. But he soon made up his mind to seek a field for his life efforts in the west, and accordingly arrived in Texas on June 28, 1865. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Brenham in April, 1866. His first location on his coming to this state had been in Hill county, but he soon moved to Navasota, in Grimes county. He was located at Hillsboro from April, 1866, to the following October, and then returned to North Carolina and remained about a year. On again taking up his residence in Texas he located at Navasota, in Grimes county, and was engaged in the practice of his profession there until October, 1876. During this time he attained to considerable prominence in his part of the state and in 1874 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and in 1876 was chosen to the senate from the fifteenth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Grimes, Madison, Walker and Trinity. He resigned this office, however, in order to enter upon practice at Cleburne in partnership with Hon. A. W. DeBerry, who at that time was secretary of state. His powers as a lawyer increasing with his years, he sought a larger field for his professional activity, and in 1891 moved to Fort Worth, where he has since been engaged in attending to a large and constantly increasing practice. For several years he has practiced in partnership with his son, William C. Smith.

Mr. Smith is a prominent member of several fraternal orders, having affiliations with the

Masons, the Knights of Honor and the Fraternal Mystic Circle. He is a member of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor and is chairman of the committee on appeals and grievances.

Mr. Smith was married in South Carolina November 27, 1867, to Miss Ellen Peguese, a native of that state. She died at Navasota, and he was subsequently married at that place to Miss Emma Adela DeMaret, who is a native of Louisiana and a member of one of the French families of St. Mary's parish. Mr. Smith's children, five in number, are as follows: William C. Smith, lawyer and in partnership with his father; DeMaret Smith, also a lawyer and is in the office of C. H. Yoakum, Texas attorney for the Frisco System; Selwyn Smith, Felix Smith and Ellen Peguese Smith.

STERLING P. CLARK. Born in 1861, on his father's farm in the northern part of Tarrant county, Sterling P. Clark has been identified by almost lifelong residence with this part of Texas and as one of the leading exponents of the cattle industry, as also by reason of the prominent part taken by him in public affairs, he is one of the best known and most honored citizens of Tarrant county and the city of Fort Worth.

Mr. Clark is a son of the late Pressley H. and Jane Blakely (Johnson) Clark. His father and mother were both born and for many years lived near Hopkinsville, Christian county, Kentucky, came with his family, wife and one daughter, Sarah Ann, now Mrs. D. E. Wolf of Hemphill county, Texas, to this state in 1856 and became one of the pioneer settlers of Tarrant county. Three children were born in Texas: John W., Mattie T., now Mrs. T. D. McLaughlin of Snyder, Oklahoma Territory, and our subject. Their first home was near Birdville, the old county seat, and later they removed to the northern part of the county, on Henrietta creek, six miles northeast of Blue Mound, to the farm on which Sterling P. was born. A successful farmer and stockman, the father lived in Tarrant county during a period which would class him among the pioneers, and along with other settlers, in the early days had many a brush with the Indians, on one occasion being captured by the redskins; Dr. Barkley, the father of Lon Barkley, of Fort Worth, being his fellow victim in this incident. During the Civil War Pressley H. Clark enlisted from Tarrant county in the Sixth Texas Cavalry for service in the Confederate army. John W. Clark, a brother older than Sterling, who died in 1883, was a member of the famous Texas Rangers and saw service against the Indians in

West Texas. Both the parents spent the latter years of their lives in Tarrant county, the father dying at the age of seventy-seven and the mother at eighty.

The son Sterling was reared in the really primitive environments of Tarrant county, at a time when the country had advanced little from its pioneer status, and he received only what schooling was available in the northern part of the county when he was a boy. One of the incidents of his early boyhood reveals in a striking way the rapid progress and development that in the course of less than forty years have transformed this part of Texas from a wilderness into one of the principal industrial and commercial points of the great southwest. Reference is made to an adventure which he and another boy of similar age experienced in being chased by a band of Indians when they were only a short distance from their homes, and, although they made good their escape, the incident was one not likely to be forgotten. This occurred in 1869. Mr. Clark has had a full quota of experience as a cowboy in West Texas, and the cattle industry is familiar to him in every detail. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the drug business at Keller, Tarrant county, but, his health failing him in this occupation, he soon engaged in the cattle business and has made this his permanent vocation. Of late years his interests have expanded to such a degree that he is now ranked among the largest cattlemen of Tarrant county. He owns nearly two thousand acres of Tarrant county land and a ranch of ten sections in Hemp-hill county in the Panhandle, besides leasing several sections in Runnels county. As one of the prominent cattlemen of the state, he served for some time as vice president of the North Texas Live Stock Commission Company at North Fort Worth, and is a member of the Texas and the Panhandle Cattle-Raisers' Associations.

Influential and active in the public life of his county, Mr. Clark has given his services to the public welfare in a way that marks him as one of the larger men of affairs. After serving several years as deputy sheriff of Tarrant county he was elected sheriff in 1896, and by successive re-elections, in 1898, 1900, served till November 17, 1902. During this time he was president of the Sheriffs' Association of Texas, and while in office it was his duty to hang the only white man ever legally executed in Tarrant county—a train robber.

Mr. Clark married Miss Sophia Putman, a daughter of J. J. and Julia (Moore) Putman, August 9, 1899. Her father came from Wisconsin to Texas in 1872 and settled on one of the

oldest ranches in the county of Tarrant, the Captain Loyd ranch. Mr. Clark and wife have two living children, Mabel and Sterling P., Jr., their first child, Mattie Belle, having died at the age of one and one-half years. Mr. Clark is a member of the Masonic Order, No. 145, Fort Worth, also the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

LEE BIVINS is one of the most successful individual cattlemen in the Panhandle country, and a highly esteemed and well known citizen of Amarillo. He has been an active factor in the affairs of this portion of the state since 1890, and has carried on his ranching operations on a large scale, comparable even to those of the large cattle corporations of this part of Texas.

Mr. Bivins is a Texan by birth, and is by early training and natural predilections a cattleman and rancher. He was born at Sherman, Grayson county, October 7, 1862. His father, O. C. Bivins, is one of the best known men in that part of the state and has had a most successful business career. He was born in Indiana, and came to Grayson county in 1854, being still a resident of Sherman, that county, although retired from active life. During most of his active career he was a miller, having been the first miller of Grayson county, and he ran the old mill at Farmington during and subsequent to the Civil war. He at present owns valuable farming lands in Grayson county. Mr. Bivins' mother is Elizabeth (Miller) Bivins, a native of Tennessee.

Mr. Bivins received his early education in the public schools of Grayson county. He was sixteen years old when he entered upon his career as a cattleman. In those days Grayson county was still to a great extent a cattle country, with large ranches, and it was on his father's ranch in the southwestern part of the county that he began the cattle industry. He later went into the mercantile business at Farmington, and also at Sherman, and continued his career of merchandising until 1890. The latter year was the date of his arrival in the Panhandle, and his first location was at Claude, in Armstrong county. He went into the cattle business at that place, and in his continued operations along that line he has since been uniformly successful. When he came here he made large investments in lands and city property, and their subsequent marked rise in value has brought him most of his fortune. He has almost universally made his investments with great skill and foresight, and this business

sagacity has been many times rewarded in the course of a few years. He now owns about thirty thousand acres of land in Potter and Carson counties, and he leases about that much more in order to afford range for his cattle. He confines most of his operations to the raising and handling of steers, and his individual success in the business has been very great. For the past few years he has made his home in Amarillo, and is at the present writing a member of the city council. While living in Armstrong the people elected him county commissioner, and wherever he lives he proves himself a solid and substantial citizen of the community. Besides his ranch lands, he owns some valuable city property. Mr. Bivins is a member of the Panhandle and of the Texas Cattle-Raisers' associations, and fraternally is affiliated with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Bivins' wife is Mary E. (Gilbert) Bivins, and they have two boys, Miles and Julian Bivins, and they reside in one of the most beautiful and modern homes of Northwest Texas.

**WILLIAM S. DOUGLASS.** The firm of Douglass Brothers is a well known quantity in the domain of ranch and farm in Clay county, and its operations, near Bellevue, cover a considerable extent of territory and embrace a large amount of personal property. It is composed of William S. and Alexander Hamilton Douglass, whose advent to the county dates from 1882.

The Douglasses came to Texas from Wilson county, Tennessee, where, on August 3, 1837, the subject of this notice was born. William C. Douglass was the father of our Texas branch of this family and he was also born in Tennessee. His father was James Douglass, of North Carolina birth, who moved up into Tennessee and died near Gallatin about 1848 at nine or two years of age. The latter married Catherine Collier and their sons and daughters were: Alfred, James, Henry, Robert, Young, Isaac, William and Edwin; the daughters, Matilda and Louisa.

William C. Douglass' life was passed in his native state until about 1844, and it was as a farmer that he started in life. He married Lucy Anna, a daughter of William and Nancy (Mabry) Seawell, in Wilson county and, in 1844, emigrated to St. Clair county, Missouri, where, as a trader and farmer, he became well known. In 1858 he brought his family to Texas and first settled in Grayson county, passing the Civil war period there and removing into Cooke

county in 1875. In 1883 he came a step farther west and joined his sons in Clay county, where his death occurred in 1884. He was a man of strong personality, vigorous and active to the last, and of commanding influence among men. He commanded a company of Home Guards during the rebellion and was a strong adherent to the principles of early-day Democracy. While he lived in St. Clair county, Missouri, he was elected county judge and served as such for a time.

The Seawells were Tennessee people by adoption, but went to Wilson county, that state, from North Carolina. William and Nancy Seawell had one son and three daughters, as follows: Lucy Anna, Gerry, Nancy W., wife of A. L. Hamilton, and Adelaide, who married Jasper Ashworth. Lucy A. married William C. Douglass and died near Bellevue, Texas, in October, 1887.

Nine children constituted the family of William C. and Mrs. Douglass, namely; William, our subject; Matilda, of Dallas, Texas, wife of Judge J. M. Hurt; Adelaide, who died in Clay county as the wife of Hiram Spencer; Elbridge G., state superintendent of the Rusk penitentiary for many years; Katie, who died in Grayson county in 1863; Alexander Hamilton, born at Osceola, Missouri, in 1852; Ellen, wife of J. F. Alcorn, of Clay county; Alfred, who passed away in Cooke county, and Jessie, wife of Walter Hubbard, of San Bernardino, California.

William S. Douglass grew to manhood in St. Clair county, Missouri, and was liberally educated in the Lebanon (Tennessee) Academy and in a similar institution in Osceola, Missouri. He adopted the livelihood of his father, in the main, and has passed his life with the varied interests of a well conducted farm. When he reached the grazing country of Texas he embarked in the cow business and has gradually grown to have an interest in that industry. During the war he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Texas infantry, Colonel Alexander, and spent one year in the Indian service. The regiment had a few brushes with the Indians near Tahlequah and was afterward dismounted and served as infantry in the Western Department. Mr. Douglass participated in the battles of Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, returning thence to East Texas, where the regiment was disbanded on the break-up of the Confederacy.

Alexander H. Douglass was six years of age when he was brought into Texas and he was educated in the primitive schools of Grayson



county. He attained his majority there and on engaging seriously in the battle of life allied himself with his brother William and for many years their interests have been identical. Stock-raising and farming have been pursued by him with success and the Douglass ranch of two thousand acres, fenced and cross-fenced and substantially and conveniently improved, represents the reward which has come to the brothers for the efforts they have put forth. They are raising Durham cattle and horses and mules, and in feeding and shipping they have also limitedly engaged.

In 1881 Alexander H. Douglass married Miss Mattie Brown, a daughter of Samuel P. Brown, a Virginia gentleman, who died in Grayson county. As a result of their marriage the following children have been born: Yula, Jessie, Fannie, Ida, Vera, Warren and Margaret, all of whom still abide under the parental roof.

While Douglass Brothers are known as Democrats, they are best and most widely known as industrious stock farmers and in this domain exclusively have they achieved their success. Their ranch lies three miles west of Bellevue and their commodious home caps a conspicuous elevation covered with native oaks and is visible for miles around. By nature they are prompted to the substantial encouragement of whatever promises good to their community or county and are unreservedly classed among the representative men of Clay county.

**JUDGE EMMETT W. NICHOLSON.** During a long period Judge Emmett W. Nicholson has practiced at the bar of Jack county, and during that time his rise has been gradual, but he today occupies a leading position among the representatives of the legal profession in Jacksboro. His reputation has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his high standing is a merited tribute to his ability. His birth occurred at Dallas, Texas, on the 24th of August, 1858, his parents being Colonel Edmund P. and Elizabeth (Griffin) Nicholson, the former of whom was born in Jackson, Mississippi, but came to Dallas in the early '50s. Enlisting for service in the Confederate army during the Civil war, he became an officer in General Gano's regiment, rendering distinguished service throughout the struggle between the north and south. He, too, was a lawyer by profession, and was a broad-minded, progressive man and public-spirited citizen, in all life's relations having been found true to the duties of professional and social life. In 1865, with his family, he left Dallas and went to Kansas City,

where the succeeding ten years were spent, going thence, in 1875, to St. Louis, and in 1877 took up their abode in Weatherford, Parker county, Texas. His life's labors were ended in death on the 10th of January, 1903, and his wife, who was a native of New Orleans, has also passed away.

The educational training of Emmett W. Nicholson was received principally in Kansas City. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar at Weatherford July 24, 1879, at once beginning the practice of his chosen profession with his father. On the 31st of December, 1880, he came to Jacksboro, the county seat of Jack county, which place has ever since continued as his home, and here he has won distinction as a practitioner at the bar. At the time of his arrival here the town was but a small settlement, and his interests have grown with the progress of the place and the surrounding country. In 1886 Mr. Nicholson was the choice of his fellow citizens for the office of county attorney, re-elected in 1888 and in 1892 was their choice for the high official position of county judge, again receiving a reelection in 1894. He is well informed on the subject of jurisprudence in its various departments, his arguments are forcible, his reasoning sound, his deductions logical, and he has won many notable forensic triumphs.

Mr. Nicholson was united in marriage at Gainesville to Miss Annie E. Aynes, whose father, D. S. Aynes, was a prominent merchant of Gainesville. They have three sons, Clarence William, Eugene H. and Frank. Mr. Nicholson is the owner of a large and valuable library, and his name is inscribed high on the roll of legal practitioners in Western Texas. His religious views are indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, while his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias.

**LEWIS JUDSON MOYER.** Horticulture is rapidly taking the place of agriculture in the fruit section of Montague county and Lewis J. Moyer of this review is among those who bids welcome the sudden and sure transformation from the old staple to the new. For twenty-one years he has followed the custom of cultivating "King Cotton" and with a degree of success that has brought satisfaction on the whole. While his means were by no means burdensome when he came to the county, they were not quite a minus quantity, and with them he has had a rather handy and useful lever in prying up the obstacles under which substantial additions to his future wealth were hidden. In

the fall of 1885 Mr. Moyer bought the claim interest of a party on a tract of Pinola county school land between five and six miles northeast of Bowie. Not much had been done on the place to make it habitable, but a log house of rude structure offered shelter to his family while conditions were shaping for our subject to replace it with something better, and he moved his family in. He was from the north, where good houses and barns and other substantial improvements were common, and it was his ambition to make his new farm a duplicate of those of the scenes of his childhood at the earliest possible date. Now, when his early hope has been realized, the comfortable modern cottage, the modest stock barn, the clean-appearing premises and general air of his surroundings tell the story of his achievements.

Lewis J. Moyer was born in Wabash county, Indiana, May 3, 1852. His father, Henry Moyer, accompanied his father, Matthias Moyer, into Wabash county from Ohio at an early day, and upon their arrival there planted the seed and engaged in the nursery business. Both were identified with that industry until their deaths, the father dying in 1866, at forty-two years of age. Henry Moyer married Rachel, a daughter of John Bowman. Orlando, who died aged four years; Andrew, who died aged five years; Lewis J.; Alonzo, of Colorado; Oliver M., who died aged three years, and Henry A. were the issue of this union. Mrs. Moyer married Benjamin Ulsh in Kosciusko county, Indiana, and in 1885 came with him to Texas, and died in Montague county in 1894.

Lewis J. Moyer's boyhood life was a rural one and his education was obtained from the proverbial country school. At fifteen years of age he shook himself free from what he felt to be the tyrannical hand of his stepfather and went over into Illinois, where, in Will, Macon and other counties, he worked by the month on a farm. He was absent from home three years and on returning he engaged in ditching in summer and cutting cord wood in winter, which labor he followed for two years. Having saved sufficient to provide himself with a plug team he engaged in farming rented land. He found his circumstances improving as time passed and when he decided to locate in Texas he came here with about nine hundred dollars in cash. A flashlight of his early years here has already appeared to the reader and it is sufficient to disclose his substantial accumulations by mentioning the addition of two farms to his original one of sixty-five acres, on which a son-in-law resides, and another of eighty acres three

miles southwest of Stoneburg, which has lately been sold.

Mr. Moyer was married, in Kosciusko county, Indiana, February 20, 1872, to Rachel A. Danner, a daughter of Asa and Julia (Smith) Danner. Mrs. Moyer was born in Kosciusko county March 11, 1852, and is the mother of Cora, wife of Samuel Williams, of Montague county; Maggie, who married William Martin, and has a daughter Ora, and her second husband is George Martin; Frank, of Temple, Oklahoma, and Asa and Earl, still at the family home. While Mr. Moyer has been drawing into his larder some of the substantial things of life, he has devoted little time or attention to matters affecting the state. On national issues he belongs to the dominant American political party, but in local matters he has been pleased to ally himself with the interests of his neighbors and friends in his county. He believes in the Christian religion and communes with the Methodist congregation.

**EUGENE C. ORRICK.** For a number of years past Eugene C. Orrick has practiced at the bar of Fort Worth, and during that time his rise has been gradual, but he today occupies a leading position among the representatives of the legal profession in the county. His reputation has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his high standing is a merited tribute to his ability. He was born in Canton, Mississippi, in 1864, a son of Nicholas C. and Mary (Semmes) Orrick, natives respectively of Virginia and Georgia. The father located in Mississippi in 1859, where he followed merchandising, and as a Confederate soldier served throughout the period of the Civil war, in which he was wounded in 1863. His death occurred in Canton in 1897, and in that city his widow yet resides.

In the schools of Canton Eugene C. Orrick received his first school training, there also studying law under F. B. Pratt. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, having taken his course in Notre Dame University and received his diploma for civil engineering, which he followed several years. After practicing for about a year in Canton he removed to Sunflower county, in the Delta country, where he was engaged in the active practice of his profession until 1891, and during his residence there also served as county superintendent of schools with notable ability. In the year mentioned, 1891, he came to Forth Worth. Gradually his practice here has increased, as he demonstrated his ability to successfully handle the intricate

problems of jurisprudence, and today he has a large clientele which connects him with the leading litigated interests of the circuit. His professional life has been somewhat exceptional for the lasting character of his partnerships, of which he has had but two since coming to this city, the first being the Hon. J. Y. Hogsett, their firm name being Hogsett & Orrick, and this was dissolved only by the retirement of Mr. Hogsett from practice, and the second J. C. Terrell, Jr., the present firm name being Orrick & Terrell. For three years Mr. Orrick served as a member of the city council, representing the Eighth ward, and at the time of his election the issue of a better water supply for the city was the leading question before the people, there being two plans proposed, each having its advocates, one being to secure a supply of water by damming Trinity river, the other to get the supply by digging artesian wells. In making his canvass Mr. Orrick advocated the latter theory, and after his election ably seconded and assisted Mayor Powell in carrying out the artesian well policy, which was highly successful and which has resulted in giving Fort Worth as pure and as ample a water supply as any city in the country. In November, 1902, the council elected him city attorney of Fort Worth, which office he has ever since filled with credit and distinction, and it was due to his investigation and decision as city attorney that the first asphalt pavement was laid in this city. He is an energetic and successful lawyer, and in addition to his duties connected with his office he enjoys with his partner a large and lucrative private practice.

Mr. Orrick was married in Canton, Mississippi, to Miss Ellen Mhoon, of that city, and they have four children, Mary Mhoon, Eugenia Semmes, Elizabeth Bailey and James Nicholas. Mr. Orrick is a member of the Catholic church, and is also identified with the Knights of Columbus.

A. C. REYNOLDS, a veteran of the Confederate army, actively and successfully interested in agricultural pursuits in Montague county, was born in middle Tennessee October 21, 1832, and was reared upon the home farm of his parents, Henry and Mary (Brown) Reynolds, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father was descended from an honored old Virginian family and was one of nine children: William, Benjamin, James, John, Henry, Betsy, the wife of A. Campbell; David, Richard and Andrew.

Henry Reynolds was born in Kentucky, and with his parents removed to Tennessee, where he was reared to manhood and married. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed that pursuit in middle Tennessee for a number of years, after which he removed to Alabama, settling on vacant land. There he also engaged in blacksmithing, in connection with which he improved a farm, making it his home up to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1886, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-six years. He lived the life of a plain mechanic and farmer, never aspiring to public office but respected by all for his genuine worth of character. His wife, who passed away in 1844, was a daughter of John Brown, of Virginia, who became a pioneer resident of Alabama, where he followed farming throughout his remaining days. In politics he was a Democrat and he became a highly respected and worthy resident of the community in which he made his home. He was twice married, the children of the first union being Mrs. Rany A. Horton and Mrs. Mary Reynolds, while the children of the second marriage were: William, Mort, James, Fred, Tom and Mrs. Dolly Reynolds, the second wife of Henry Reynolds, father of our subject; and Ibbey.

The children of the Reynolds family were: Andrew, who died in Alabama leaving a wife and two children; Sally, the wife of H. Duke; John, a blacksmith; Arthur C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Wilborn; Mrs. Ann Maples; David, who served in the Confederate army; Mrs. Nancy Brown; and Mrs. Lucinda Davis.

A. C. Reynolds was born in middle Tennessee and when ten years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Alabama, where he was reared, remaining under the parental roof until twenty-four years of age. In 1857 he removed to Titus county, Texas, where he was employed until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army under Captain Beason in Maxie's regiment, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in many hotly contested engagements and skirmishes, including the battles of Murfreesboro, Franklin, Perryville, Chickamauga and others of less importance. He saw hard service, undergoing all the deprivations and hardships of war. He was never taken prisoner but he was three times wounded, sustaining two flesh wounds, one through a part of the shoulder that has since been a constant source of annoyance to him. He was a faithful soldier, always on duty, displaying valor and loyalty on the field of battle, and never but once did he receive a furlough and that near the close



MR. AND MRS. A. C. REYNOLDS



of the war, making a visit to his home in February, 1865. On the expiration of his term he started back to join his command but while on the way heard that Lee had surrendered and returned home, so that Mr. Reynolds himself never surrendered.

In August, 1865, A. C. Reynolds was married in Titus county and settled on a tract of unimproved land, which he at once began to cultivate, remaining there until November, 1877, when he removed to Montague county and later sold the Titus county farm, investing in land in the county where he still resides. He bought three hundred and twenty acres, which he yet owns. He has built a more spacious house here with good barns and outbuildings and now has a well improved farm property three miles northeast of Nocona, where he carries on general agricultural pursuits, raising diversified crops, and when the open range lasted he raised and handled stock, being quite successful. He largely raises wheat, oats, short cotton and corn and although there have been a few years in which the drought has been detrimental to his harvests he has always raised enough to support his family and in the main has been successful. He is certainly well satisfied with his residence in Texas, for he is surrounded by pleasant neighbors and friends. He successfully carried on his farm work until 1890, when he bought five acres adjoining the corporation limits of Nocona and built thereon a commodious residence and other necessary buildings and retired from active farm labor, turning over the work of the home place to his sons, who were instructed by him in the best methods of carrying on the farm.

Politically Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat but has never sought or desired office, content to devote his energies to his business affairs. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife belong to the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Mary Malissa Loving, who was born in Calhoun county, Mississippi, July 15, 1847, and is a daughter of Solon A. and Ann (Stevens) Loving, both of whom were natives of Alabama, but were married in Mississippi, whence they came to Texas in 1849, settling first in Marion county, where Mr. Loving engaged in farming and raising cattle. In 1856 he removed his family and stock to Palo Pinto county in order to secure the benefit of the wider range and there he suffered the hardships and dangers of pioneer life because of Indian depredations, so in 1858 returned with his family to eastern Texas for safety, while he went with his herd to Montague county and lo-

cated his ranch on Victoria Peak. He still suffered because of the Indian thieving propensities but continued to hold his ranch for a number of years. He was the first white man that ever drove a herd of cattle through the cross timbers of Montague county. He continued to hold his ranch until 1861, when he left his stock with his herdman and enlisted for service in the Confederate army, where he continued for a year, when on account of illness and an accident he was paroled and sent home but never recovered his health sufficiently to return to the army, remaining in eastern Texas. While he lived at his home there his hired man continued to conduct the ranch and sold beef cattle, reducing his herd in this manner until finally he sold out entirely from the cattle business. Later he removed to his farm in Titus county, where he lived until 1877, when he bought a large farm in Montague county, of which he is still the owner. This he conducted successfully for a number of years but he is now living retired at Nocona, where he and his wife reside in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He has invested in some stone business houses here and he now possesses a competency for old age. He is widely known and highly respected, being recognized as a man of unquestioned integrity in his business affairs. His wife, Catherine A. Stevens, was born in Alabama, April 17, 1828, and was a daughter of Joseph G. and Salina (Pruitt) Stevens, the former a native of the District of Columbia and of Irish descent, while the latter was a native of South Carolina. Her father was a farmer by occupation and settled in Mississippi, where he conducted a plantation with the aid of his slaves. He served for two years in the Confederate army and both he and his wife died in Mississippi, his death occurring in 1864, while his wife passed away in 1870. The members of the Pruitt family were: Valentine, M. M., Salina and Eleanor. Salina became the wife of a twin brother of Joseph G. Pruitt prior to her marriage to the last named and both brothers were soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Her children by her first marriage were: William, John, Mrs. Betsy Brock and Mrs. Nancy Yarnell. The mother was a Presbyterian in her religious faith.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens became the parents of ten children: Margaret E., now Mrs. Williams; E. D., who died in Mississippi; Mrs. Catherine A. Loving; Mrs. Ulrika Thompson; Mary F., the wife of Dr. Land; Salina G., the wife of Dr. McKrut; Isaac S., who died in childhood; Joseph R., a farmer and stock dealer; John, who died in the army; and Horace M., an agriculturist.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Loving was blessed with six children: M. Malissa, who is now Mrs. Reynolds; Joseph, living in the Indian Territory; William, who died at the age of fifteen years; Martha, who died at the age of five years; Anna, who married Mr. Gray and after his death became Mrs. Bush; and Chapman, who is living in Bowie, Texas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Loving are consistent members of the Methodist church, highly esteemed by all who know them.

To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have been born thirteen children: Dora, the wife of S. Allen; Robert, who died and left a wife and one child; Fanny, the wife of John Davis; Maggie, the wife of John Fitzworth; Sallie, who died at the age of fourteen years; Maud, the wife of W. Maples; Flora, the wife of A. Brown; Ord, who married J. Dobbins; Rose, who wedded E. Taylor; Nona M., who died at the age of six years; Henry, who is a student in a business college; David Crockett and Arthur, both at home. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have every reason to be proud of their family, for their sons and daughters have taken up the work of life in able manner. The parents, having a wide acquaintance in Montague county, enjoy the good will and confidence of all who know them and justly deserve mention in this volume.

**THOMAS FLINN SWEAZEA.** The gentleman whose life achievements and whose family genealogy are treated in the following article is one of the substantial citizens and successful farmers of Clay county. On his advent hither in 1878 he pre-empted a tract of land five and a half miles northwest of Bellevue and, with his limited means, began its improvement and cultivation. His industry and his thrift worked marked changes in it during the twelve years he occupied it and when he deserted it to take possession of his present home it had the appearance of a Clay county farm.

In 1888 Mr. Sweazea bought three hundred and sixty-four acres of land two miles northwest of Bellevue, which has been transformed, under his magic touch, into one of the most attractive and valuable farmsteads near Bellevue. Good land was only worth four dollars an acre when he purchased his, and this tract, together with the one he entered from the state, gives him a holding of more than six hundred acres in the county.

Thomas F. Sweazea was born in Shelby county, Texas, June 13, 1848. His father, Matthias Sweazea, was a Wayne county, Missouri, settler and located in Shelby county about 1846. The latter's birth occurred in Mis-

souri about 1820 and his death in Shelby county, Texas, in 1865. He left brothers in Wayne county, Missouri, and had a brother, Jeff, who passed his life in California. Matthias Sweazea was a Confederate soldier, having served intermittently under several enlistments, and died in the prime of life at the close of the war. He married Hannah L. McFadden in Wayne county, Missouri, who, at the age of eighty-one, is active and is in the enjoyment of life among her several children. She was married to Mr. McFadden prior to her union with Matthias Sweazea and had the following issue: Nancy J., who died in West Texas, as Mrs. Fernando Wheeler, leaving children; Artemissa, who passed away in Robertson county, as Mrs. Joe Bolton, also leaving children; Mary Ann, Mrs. Charles Bolton, who died in Robertson county, was the youngest child and she also left heirs. Thomas F. was the first Sweazea, and the others were: James F., of Castro county, Texas; Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Wilson, of Indian Territory; Amanda J., who resides in Greer county, Oklahoma, as the wife of James Watson; Matthias, who died in Oklahoma, leaving a family, and Laura, wife of Rankin Clark, of Portales, New Mexico.

The school advantages of Thomas F. Sweazea were poor. He grew up during and just after the war when conditions were very unstable and when facilities for educating the young were very meager. The log schoolhouse with slab benches was the natural habitation of the children of the war period and the teacher's occupation was, oftentimes, that of keeping school instead of teaching it.

Mr. Sweazea became acquainted with work very young in life. He began life at "cropping" about the first years of the '60s, and his efforts had won him an eighty-acre farm before he left Shelby county. He pocketed the proceeds of its sale in 1873, when he started west, and had spent the most of it in search of the "right place" before he concluded his four years of wandering. After he finally settled down "he made up for lost time" and is today in a financially healthy condition. Grain, feed and cattle-raising has he devoted himself to and with what success the county tax rolls will positively reveal.

In Nacogdoches county, Texas, Mr. Sweazea married, in December, 1865, Candace A. Bryant, a daughter of Mrs. Clarissa A. Bryant, Texas settlers from Georgia. Mrs. Sweazea was born in Georgia in July, 1848, and is the mother of: Thomas Matthias, Modeline, a Wise county teacher who died at twenty years of age; Jeff,

who married Ida Mills, has children, Loma and Edith, and farms the old family homestead; Elbert, Stella, wife of Walter Mills, of Castro county, Texas, with one child, Jay, and Odie and Bertie.

Although nearing his sixtieth year, Mr. Sweeza appears in robust health and it is evident that his years of unremitting toil have not imperiled his constitution. His efforts here have redounded to the substantial development of Clay county and he deserves credit for his success.

**WILLIAM D. HUDGINS.** Texas offers splendid opportunities to the farmer and stock-raiser, its broad prairies and rich land furnishing excellent pasturage, or if placed under cultivation returning rich and bountiful crops. Mr. Hudgins, recognizing the possibilities for successful accomplishments here, is now carrying on general agricultural interests near Smithfield, where he owns three hundred acres of valuable land. He is a native of Jackson county, Alabama, born December 30, 1847. His parents were Elnathan and Sarah (Proctor) Hudgins, both of whom were also natives of Alabama. In the year 1854 the father came with his family from that state to Texas, making his way to Tarrant county and, settling on the present site of Grapevine, he was one of the first residents of the locality and aided in making the place a habitable district with modern improvements and the evidences of an advanced civilization. There he continued to reside until called to his final rest, passing away in March, 1902. His wife has also departed this life. At one time he served as justice of the peace and he was ever interested in the public welfare, co-operating in many movements for the general good. The public schools especially found in him a helpful friend. He was for many years a consistent member and pillar of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, holding membership with the congregation in Grapevine, of which he was practically the founder. He became well known as a pioneer local preacher of his time and his efforts in behalf of the church were far reaching and beneficial and contributed in substantial measure to the moral development of the community. He was twice married and had a large number of children. Of those surviving four are residents of Grapevine: Molly E., the wife of J. N. Willis; Laura, the wife of J. B. Richmond; Eliza, the wife of Alexander Dye, and James C. In the death of the father Grapevine lost one of its pioneer residents and well known citizens, whose memory will be

long enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him, his influence remaining as a blessed benediction to those with whom he was associated. The Methodist Episcopal church there, of which he was the founder, contains a memorial window and portrait of Mr. Hudgins, placed there in his honor and in recognition of an upright life that was so important a factor in religious progress of this portion of the county. He was likewise an exemplary member of the Masonic lodge at Grapevine and joined it on its organization.

William D. Hudgins of this review was reared to adult age at Grapevine, having been brought to this state by his parents when a little lad of seven summers. He was educated in the public schools and the knowledge therein gained was supplemented by experience of a practical business career and the information obtained through reading and observation. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Lucy E. Turner, a sister of I. E. Turner, of Smithfield, Texas, and they became the parents of ten children: Florence, the wife of A. O. Robinson, of Birdville, Texas; F. Albert, who is living in Memphis, Texas; Henry T., also a resident of Memphis; T. Edward, who makes his home in Hartley county, this state; Elnathan, of Memphis; Johannah, the wife of George Dixon, of Paul county, Texas; William W., who makes his home in Dallas, Texas; Mary K., who is with her father; Laura A., the wife of Albert Gibbins, of Fort Worth, and James M., also at home. The mother of these children departed this life in April, 1900, and Mr. Hudgins afterward married Mrs. Ella Griffin, of Dallas, Texas.

Over a quarter of a century ago Mr. Hudgins settled upon his present farm near Smithfield and is devoting his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, both branches of his business proving profitable. The farm is well equipped with modern conveniences and in its thrifty and attractive appearance indicates his careful supervision and progressive methods. All he possesses has been practically acquired through his own labors and he may therefore be said to have won the proud American title of a self-made man.

Mr. Hudgins belongs to Grand Prairie Lodge No. 455, A. F. & A. M., at Smithfield, in which he is a past master. For years he has taken an active part in its work and is thoroughly in sympathy with its tenets and teachings, believing firmly in its basic principles concerning the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. His religious connection is with the



Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Smithfield, in which he served for over a quarter of a century as steward and is now acting as one of the trustees of the church property. Patriotic and public spirited in an eminent degree, he has labored persistently and earnestly for the welfare of his community as well as for individual success, and his life has at all times been actuated by honorable principles and worthy motives.

JESSE J. NUNNALLY, present city auditor of Fort Worth, has been in various capacities connected with the administration of city and county affairs here for more than twenty years, and is one of the most popular and efficient public officials in Tarrant county and the city of Fort Worth. He has achieved a high degree of self-attained success in life, and from a farmer boy has reached a position of great esteem among his fellow citizens.

He was born in November, 1858, in Barren county, Kentucky, being a son of B. P. and Clara (Holloway) Nunnally. His grandfather was brought by his parents to Barren county in 1817, among the pioneers, and he followed farming nearly all his active career, and now lives in Metcalfe county, Kentucky, a venerable old citizen. The mother is deceased.

Mr. Nunnally was brought up on the Kentucky homestead, and farming is an occupation to which he was inured from early years. He got his education in his native county, and at the age of eighteen began teaching school. He continued this for several terms, and in 1881, when twenty-three years old, he came to Tarrant county, Texas. In the spring of that year he taught the old Watson school near Arlington, completing a three months' term. On the first day of August following he was introduced to a long official career in the county by beginning work as a clerk in the office of County Clerk John F. Swayne, of Fort Worth. He remained in that office almost continuously until July 1, 1889, and following that he served four years as deputy tax collector under Frank Hovenkamp. On December 15, 1896, he was appointed city auditor to fill a vacancy, and on April 8 of the following year was elected to this office at the regular city election, and has been re-elected for each subsequent term.

Mr. Nunnally has affiliated with the Knights of Pythias for a number of years, and is past chancellor commander of Queen City Lodge of that order. He was married at Sulphur Springs, Texas, to Miss Fannie Becton, whose father, Dr. E. P. Becton, of that city, was a prominent

man and was for several years superintendent of the State Asylum for the Blind at Austin, and who had come to Texas in 1841, in the days of the republic. Mr. and Mrs. Nunnally have three children, Dorothy, Fru and Jesse J., Jr.

WILLIAM WANTLAND. The bar of Clay county is worthily represented by Henrietta's esteemed citizen whose name introduces this biographical review. For twenty-one years his life, in this county, has been an open book and of his varied and wide-spread dealings among his fellowmen its pages contain no embarrassing or disparaging record. He has gone about his every-day affairs with that honesty of purpose and purity of motive which invariably marks the citizen of a sincere type, and the nature of his calling and the character of his daily life have wielded a positive and beneficent influence upon the social life of his county.

The Wantlands in Texas are as old as the state itself. The year of its admission the father of our subject settled in Navarro county, and his first years here were passed as an humble and youthful citizen around Corsicana. His age was about seventeen when he entered the state and his circumstances were such that his daily labors were depended on for his support. Without trade, profession or superior education he won his way with his hands and the first well dug in the Court plaza in Corsicana was the product of his toil. When he finally chose his location it was in Grayson county and there he eventually became a farmer. As he grew and prospered he branched out into the cattle business and, in time, became widely known for his varied and extensive interests.

Charles F. Wantland was the founder of this pioneer Texas family, as previously asserted, and during the period of the Confederate war he was in the Home Guard, a captain in the service, and when hostilities had ceased and civil business again resumed he became a freighter and engaged extensively in transporting merchandise between Texas points and Forts Sill and Arbuckle in the Indian Territory. While successfully prosecuting this business he met the well known Indian, Smith Paul, of Paul's Valley notoriety, and entered a deal with the latter to open out a large farm on the Washita river, and he fenced, broke out and otherwise improved an extensive tract and farmed the same with much profit to himself from 1869 to 1881. He also held large stock interests on the Canadian river and the subject of this review bedded cattle where the city of Norman, Oklahoma, now stands.





W H Cooke

Charles F. Wantland was born somewhere in East Tennessee and in early childhood was taken into Illinois by his parents and was reared near Salem, in Marion county. He learned little about the three "R's" and consequently began life under the embarrassment of semi-illiteracy. He preceded his parents to Texas and his father, of French antecedents, passed his last years in Navarro county. Returning to Grayson county from Paul's Valley he located near Sherman and prosecuted the live-stock business with vigor and success. He was secretary of the Kimberlin Real Estate and Live Stock Association, doing business chiefly in Northwest Texas, but with interests also in Grayson county. After the opening of Oklahoma he became interested in its development and the prospect of still further business conquest lured him on to Noble where he is engaged in the banking business.

His marriage occurred in Grayson county in 1853, the lady of his choice being Miss Lucy Jennings, whose father, Jack Jennings, was one of the most widely and favorably known of all Grayson county farmers. The latter came to Texas from Jackson county, Missouri, did his part toward the improvement and development of Grayson county and died there. Five children were born to this union, of which William was the middle one. Lewis C., of Purcell, Indian Territory, and Marion W., who died at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, being older, and Mrs. W. T. Shannon, of Belton, Texas, an only sister, and John M., of Chickasha, Indian Territory, being younger than William.

In Paul's Valley and in Grayson county was William Wantland brought up. He was born near Sherman, August 30, 1857, and was educated in the common schools and in the Bonham Christian College. Charles Carlton, well known to many Texas youths of that time, was his teacher, and the influence of his teacher was paramount to that of his books. To be exact, the first impressions gained in a school were gathered at Red River Station, where a sort of stockade enclosed or protected settlers against the Indians and the school conducted in proximity to this picket fortification was presided over by Prof. Phillips, one of the type of old-time school-masters who paid more attention to manners than to books and believed in producing ladies and gentlemen rather than scholars. Leaving Bonham College, Mr. Wantland became a student in the law department of Trinity University, at Tehuacana, where he finished the course in 1878 and was admitted to the bar at Corsicana, soon afterward, before Judge D. M. Prendergast, of Mexia. He, with a few others, were entrusted

with the task of writing out their own certificates of admission, a proceeding not at all customary then nor since, and his initial work in a law office was as clerk with Fears and Wilkinson at Sherman, Texas. He remained there a year and then went into the office of Judge Hurt at Dallas and served him a year. He then cast about for a location to begin the practice for himself. While in the employ of Fears and Wilkinson he tried his first case, which was a civil suit against Byers Bros., now the noted cattlemen, brought by Deere, Mansur and Company for the collection of an account for machinery.

Stopping in Gainesville first on his road west, Mr. Wantland remained only a year and after a short period of unsettled purpose he opened an office in Clay county in 1884.

His forte is civil law, yet he has been connected with suits of a different character and from 1896 to 1898 he was county attorney of Clay county. He has allied himself on the side of Democracy in all political contests, believing in its tenets strictly, but politics has had no hand in bringing him success in his profession.

Mr. Wantland was married in Limestone county, Texas, January 1, 1883, to Miss Maud Scott, a daughter of Beverly and Hettie (Williams) Scott, who settled at Waco, from Mississippi, in an early day, and reared a son and three daughters. Mrs. Wantland was born June 30, 1860, and is the mother of Willie Zoe, wife of Herbert J. Smith, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Bellevue, who have a son, Wantland J., and Lois Wantland.

Mr. Wantland is an Odd Fellow and a Mason and holds membership in his town. His connection with many of the substantial affairs of his town makes his influence a dominating one in any matter affecting the interests of the people and his encouragement goes out to whatever gives promise of good to his fellowmen.

DR. WILLIAM H. COOKE, of Clarendon, has enjoyed a remarkable career in the profession of dentistry. Remarkable, in the first place, for its length, since it has been over half a century from the day when he did his first professional work; remarkable, too, for the energy and enthusiasm with which he has prosecuted his life work, and during all these years and notwithstanding the almost revolutionary changes which have been wrought by the progress of dental science, elevating its practice from an art into a profession, he has maintained his place in the forefront rank of his fellow practitioners, and is as modern and up-to-date today as he was fifty years ago; and remarkable, as a matter of course

from what has been stated, in the eminent success which he has gained wherever he has been located, and he has attained both professional prominence and great material prosperity, and is recognized as one of the most substantial men of Clarendon and of Northwest Texas.

Dr. Cooke is the wonder and admiration of his friends in that, though now almost at the seventy-fifth milestone of life, he has preserved his youthful spirits and energy almost intact, and is still a man of perfect health and activity. Born in McMinn county, east Tennessee, December 22, 1830, he belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent families of that region, being a son of H. C. and Marv (Wood) Cooke. His father, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, came to east Tennessee in the pioneer days, in 1814. He established a plantation on the old Starr Indian reservation, buying his land from Caleb Starr, the head of the noted Cherokee Indian family of that name. This old plantation remained the home of H. C. Cooke until his death in 1859. He was a planter and slave owner. Mary (Wood) Cooke, the mother, was born in east Tennessee, of a Virginia family, and died in Bonham, Texas, in 1886, at the age of eighty years.

Dr. Cooke was reared on the old McMinn county plantation, and he received a good literary education at Hiwosee College. He began preparation for the medical profession, studying under Dr. James Carson, but when his preceptor later became interested in dentistry the pupil also decided to adopt that profession, continuing his studies under Dr. Carson. He made his first gold plate in October, 1853, so that he has since had opportunity to celebrate the golden anniversary of that event. His first practice was at Cleveland, Tennessee, and in those early days of dentistry there were only three others of similar occupation in that part of the country. Early in 1861, at the beginning of the Civil war, Dr. Cooke enlisted in the Confederate service, in Company G, Third Tennessee Regiment, and was sent to the drilling camp to prepare for active field service. But upon the recommendation of a friend, Colonel Brazilton, he was transferred to the position of chemist in the Nitre and Mining Corps, which was organized by the Confederacy to procure materials for and to manufacture ammunition. He was stationed in this capacity at Dandridge, Tennessee, until 1863, and from that time until the end of the war was at Asheville, North Carolina. From the latter place he procured and shipped quantities of saltpetre for making ammunition.

After the war he returned to Cleveland, Ten-

nessee, and resumed his dental practice, which he continued until 1876. He then came to Texas, and for some fifteen years was located at Bonham, and in 1890 moved to Denton, where he went into partnership with his cousin, Dr. Carson, a son of his old preceptor. He practiced in Denton until July, 1897, when having acquired a ranch and some cattle in Donley county, he came to Clarendon and has practiced here ever since.

Dr. Cooke is and always has been an indefatigable student, especially in his profession, and has constantly kept up with the advance in his science. He enjoys a large practice and makes money in all branches of his work. He has held the belief that one is never too old to learn, especially in the dental profession, and during 1872-73 he took a course and graduated at the St. Louis Dental College, and in 1882-83 he took further courses in the dental department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville. He is a member of the National Dental Association, the Southern Dental Association and the Texas Dental Association, and in the last named he has participated but one meeting since 1882.

His ranch and farm consists of two sections of land eight miles east of Clarendon. Besides his cattle, he has two hundred acres in cultivation devoted to general farm products, and in the six years that he has been raising crops he has never yet recorded a failure, which is a creditable record not only to his fine ranch and farm but to the general possibilities and resources of this great Panhandle country.

Dr. Cooke is a member of the Baptist church, and is affiliated with the Masons. He was married at Charleston, Tennessee, in 1857 to Miss Mary A. Cantz, and their five children have since grown up to careers of usefulness in their respective communities. The children are: Mrs. Annie Cooke Briggs, wife of Dr. J. R. Briggs, who owns a large and successful sanitarium at Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas; Robert F.; Mrs. Fannie Erwin; John Esten Cooke, editor of the *Banner-Stockman*, at Clarendon; and Mrs. Margaret McCormick.

NOAH RISLEY. The gentleman whose name introduces this personal article is one of the promoters of an industry which is making Jack county known beyond the limits of the Lone Star state and is one of the chief factors in sustaining Jacksboro as an important mart in the world of local trade. Responding to the opportunity to reap a harvest from the products of nature's soil, Risley brothers, of whom our subject is one, established a plant for the crushing



MR. AND MRS. NOAH RISLEY



of stone and for the sawing of building stone from the great quarries of fine limestone underlying the city for the great and growing markets for both these products springing up all over the South, and its establishment marks an era in the history of the county seat.

As already intimated elsewhere in this work, Risley brothers have had no small part in the industrial affairs of Jacksboro for nearly twenty years. From the building of the court house and jail to the construction of innumerable business blocks on three sides of the square to the promotion, from this point, of other important work elsewhere, and to the erection of their plant for putting on the market a product which has made themselves and their town famous, the brothers became known and their prowess as mechanics, their character as citizens and their standing as men have justified the patronage their enterprise has won and the confidence in them universally reposed.

Having abandoned mechanics on coming to Texas in 1878 and taking up farming in Clay county, our subject tired of the unsatisfactory results of the latter in a short time and joined his brother in resuming contract work, a business they had engaged in for some years prior to their entry to the empire commonwealth of the south. He was connected with the building of the court houses at Henrietta and Jacksboro and the addition to that of Georgetown and the jails at Jacksboro and Gatesville and the Masonic temple at Waco, and the flouring mill and elevator and the oil mill at Jacksboro, and with other contracts of importance of a different character elsewhere. For the Diebolt Safe and Lock Co. he aided in putting in vaults and safes all over Texas and in Louisiana, constructing in Houston the largest vault in the United States at the time, and actively identified with fire-proof vault-building at Galveston, New Orleans and Baton Rouge. With his brother he constructed garbage crematories over Texas under their own and other patents, doing work in some of the best towns of the state, as mentioned in the sketch of Ward Risley herein.

In 1899 the crusher business in Jacksboro was begun when Risley brothers started a small plant just above the station of the Rock Island and it was operated while the business of the concern was becoming known and while the character of the Jacksboro stone was being tried and tested. In three years the capacity of the infant plant was too small and in 1902 Risley Brothers and Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$30,000.00, one-half paid up, the brothers taking thirteen-

fifteenths of the stock. With the future opening up as bright as it has begun for ballast and with the building era of Texas unimpeded for another decade the crusher and building stone industry of Jacksboro will assume immense proportions.

The Risleys are known as Michigan men. June 12, 1848, Noah Risley was born in Berrien county, Michigan, where his father, Alanson Risley, settled in 1847. The family was from Syracuse, New York, where the latter's birth occurred in 1816. The family was originally a Connecticut one, an English sea captain having founded it in the Nutmeg state during old colonial times. The most remote New York ancestor of the family seems to have been Wait Risley, who married a Miss Cautch and lived and died near Syracuse on a farm. He was the grandfather of our subject and his children were: Sallie; Polly, who married Harvey Dart and died in Berrien county, Michigan; Stephen, of Buchanan county, Iowa; Wait and Alanson.

Alanson Risley was married in DuPage county, Illinois, to Lucy A. Porter, a daughter of David G. and Charlotte (Lathrop) Porter, from Onondaga county, New York. He passed his life in his native state, in Illinois, and in Michigan, chiefly as a farmer. He manifested some liking for mechanics for he was a house-carpenter in the development period of the Wolverine state and can be said to have been a success in life. He took a warm interest in civil affairs, was a Republican and served for a time in the Union army during the rebellion. His command was Company B, Sixth Michigan, and he served ten months under Gen. Butler and was discharged for disability. He died in Berrien county in 1863, April 10, and his wife passed away January 8th, 1876.

Of the issue of Alanson and Lucy Risley, Wait, the oldest, enlisted in the army with his father and died on his eighteenth birthday; Ward enlisted for military duty but failed to pass examination; Noah, our subject; Charlotte, who married S. R. Spry and died in Berrien county, Michigan; Job, who died at twenty-one years; and George W., of Luder, Texas.

Noah Risley came to early manhood on the farm and attended no public school until he could read in the third reader, his instruction having emanated from his competent and thoughtful mother. He began life at fifteen years of age, doing something at carpenter work and contributing toward his own support. He acquired the trade of a carpenter and followed it many years, then learning masonry and, as the occasion de-



manded, picking up a knowledge of blacksmithing besides. He remained with his native locality until 1878, when, as before stated, he identified himself with Texas and became a farmer in the big Worsham pasture in Clay county.

In Berrien county, Michigan, Mr. Risley was united in marriage December 20, 1868; with Hattie Spry, a daughter of William and Charlotte Spry. Mrs. Risley was born in Berrien county, February 7, 1852, and is the mother of Mark A., a stonecutter, of Amarillo, Texas, and married to Ida Chisholm; Roger, who married Laura Thwing and resides in Cowlitz county, Washington; Myrtle, wife of C. R. Patching, of Clay county; Noah J., of Cowlitz county, Washington; Rosa, Alah M. and Oscar V., all deceased; Barbara, wife of John Phipps; James G. and Benjamin F.

In politics, in which Mr. Risley was wont to become absorbed in younger life, he has differed from the dominant political party of both north and south. Becoming a Greenbacker, he followed it and its various successors through the People's party and now holds limited socialistic views. On spiritual questions he is decidedly agnostic and is without interest in any secret order.

**JOSEPH CALVIN BALES.** In the year 1880 Calvin Edward Bales established this worthy family in Montague county, where its efforts have in a quiet way added materially to the wealth of the community as well as to the financial welfare of its domestic circle. He was from Fannin county hither, and the place where he settled was on a quarter section of Pinola county school land four and a half miles east of Bowie. He dropped into the stock business for a few years but gradually confined his efforts to the farm, as the range began to close up. From the material point of view his life was a fairly successful one and when he died, in 1889, he left a homestead as his estate.

Calvin E. Bales was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in 1806, and he grew to manhood in Georgia, whither his mother had moved about 1811. For his wife he married Mary E. Hale, who passed away at her home, where her son now lives, in 1888, at sixty-three years of age. They left Hall county, Georgia, in 1870, bound for the Lone Star state. En route they stopped two years in Franklin county, Alabama, finishing their journey in 1872 and settling in Fannin county. There they purchased a farm and were occupied with its cultivation until their removal into Montague county some eight years later.

Mr. Bales, Sr., was the father of Noah LaFayette, who returned to Hall county, Georgia, about 1881; Franklin, of Pierce, Indian Territory; Mattie and Lou, twins, the former Mrs. Frank Howard and the latter died in Fannin county, Texas, as the wife of Charles Forsythe, and both left families; Jesse, of Fannin county; George, who passed away in the Chocktaw nation leaving a family; Ed, who was drowned in Red river, single; Joseph C., our subject; and John, of the Chocktaw Nation.

The country schools of Fannin county provided Joseph C. Bales with a fair education and he made himself indispensably useful on the range and the farm in their new home in Montague county. His pioneer home in Montague was little better than a log pen, but it served its purpose and during its occupancy it never lost its significance as expressed in the strains of John Howard Payne in his world-familiar hymn, "Be it ever so humble there's no place like home."

The domicile that provides shelter and comfort to the present occupants of the old Bales home was erected by our subject in 1899 and it and its surroundings form one of the beautiful and attractive places along the public highway. Mr. Bales started life with his young wife with very inconsiderable means. He bought out the other heirs to the old home and was forced to borrow the money with which to have the papers executed and put of record. Possessing great industry themselves, practicing rigid economy and exhibiting good business judgment the apparently monumental debt with which they began life was wiped out and the home has long since been their own. One hundred and thirty-three and two-thirds acres comprise the homestead, of which forty acres are devoted to fruit. His place is among the choicest of the fruit-growing region of the county and Providence has ordered and decreed, in the past, that it shall support its owners in comfort and in plenty.

December 13, 1881, Mr. Bales married Mattie, a daughter of Wilson and Mary (Griffin) Wilcox, who came originally, from Missouri. En route to Texas they stopped in Louisiana, where Mrs. Bales was born in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Bales' children are: Zella, the wife of Robert Nichols, of Montague county, whose child is Tennie L.; Benjamin, Andrew, William, Florence D., Etta, Josephine, deceased, Mark and Ruby constitute the remainder of the family.

Mr. Bales has allied himself with the prevailing political party of Texas and he has considered his political duty done when he has cast his vote. He has permitted nothing to draw his attention from his farm and to his tenacity and persistency

is attributable his substantial success. He was born in Hall county, Georgia, July 16, 1862.

LITTLETON G. PRITCHARD is a man of self-made achievement and influence, who has made himself what he is by earnestness and diligent perseverance throughout life from the time of boyhood. He is now one of the leading citizens of Tarrant county. He is the county road supervisor, is mayor of the municipality of North Fort Worth, and is a leading real estate dealer.

He was born in 1860 in the state of Alabama, his parents being S. D. and Harriet (Logan) Pritchard. When he was eight years old the family moved to Copiah county, Mississippi, and from then on he was reared in Wesson, Mississippi. He was accounted as one of the most industrious and hard-working lads in that vicinity, and early manifested those diligent habits that resulted in his rapid progress in later years. He was self-reliant and soon made himself independent of circumstances or outside assistance. He went to work in a cotton mill doing the sweeping out and other small general work, at first earning twenty-five cents a day. He later learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for a number of years. He came to Tarrant county in 1883, and bought a blacksmith shop in the village of Bedford, where he was a citizen for some years. About 1890 he moved to Fort Worth and located in the northern part of the city, which has since been formed as the separate city of North Fort Worth. In 1897 he was appointed, by the board of county commissioners, as county road supervisor for Tarrant county, and has filled that position ever since, for the betterment and continued improvement of the public highways of the county, where are some of the best roads to be found in the state. In April, 1904, he was elected mayor of North Fort Worth. In addition to these public responsibilities he is a member of the real estate firm of Hall and Pritchard, transacting a general business in North Fort Worth realty. He is a very popular man in this section of the city and has always been among the staunchest advocates and helpers in its improvement and general upbuilding. The extensive stock-yards and packing-house interests are located in North Fort Worth, and it is a populous and enterprising place. He owns considerable real estate in this part of the city, and is personally concerned with the growth of the industries and improvement of the municipality.

Mr. Pritchard is affiliated with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. He is a man of family, and his wife's maiden name was Miss Buckland. They have one son, Harry Pritchard.

DANIEL V. CRITES is the owner of a valuable farming property of nine hundred and twenty-five acres in Montague county, of which four hundred acres is under a high state of cultivation. He, however, has retired from the active work of the farm and is living in Nocona, where he likewise has extensive and valuable property interests. He is entitled to mention as one of the men whose force of character and indefatigable enterprise have served as the foundation upon which they have builded the superstructure of success, for Mr. Crites started out in life empty-handed and has worked his way steadily upward to prosperity. He was born in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, November 16, 1840. His parents were Conrad and Polly A. (Wills) Crites, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of North Carolina. Mrs. Crites, however, spent her girlhood days in Missouri, where they were married, after which they began their domestic life upon a farm, residing thereon until 1859, when they came to Texas, locating in Denton county, where the father purchased a tract of land on which but few improvements had been made. He, however, began the further development of the property and in due course of time a well improved farm resulted. He became one of the leading agriculturists of his community and remained upon the old homestead up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1874. In all of his business life he was practical and enterprising and his labors were therefore crowned with a gratifying measure of success. In his political views he was an unflinching Democrat, but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. A worthy Christian gentleman, he held membership in the Baptist church and throughout the community was known as a man of charitable and benevolent spirit in whom the poor and needy found a friend, while his neighbors could always count upon his reliability and trustworthiness. He came of German ancestry. His wife was a daughter of Daniel and Polly (Walker) Wills of North Carolina, who removed to Missouri and later to Texas, where both Mr. and Mrs. Wills passed away. To Mr. and Mrs. Crites were born ten children: Daniel V., of this review; Peter; William H.; Harvey; Marion; Francis; Louisa, the wife of L. A. Hill; Polly A., the wife of J. W. Evans; Amanda, the wife of B. C. Carter; and Sarah J., the wife of Lee Cone.

Daniel V. Crites acquired a common school education and when nineteen years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas. At the age of twenty-one years he volunteered in December, 1861, for service in the Fourteenth Texas Cavalry and was assigned to Company

H. The regiment was ordered to Arkansas and at Little Rock was dismounted. The troops went into Kentucky under Kirby Smith and were attached to Bragg's command. Mr. Crites participated in the Tennessee and Georgia campaigns in General Johnston's army and saw much skirmishing and considerable hard fighting. The first battle in which Mr. Crites participated was at Richmond, Kentucky, and later he was in the engagements at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. When Johnston was falling back through Georgia many skirmishes occurred. They made their next stand at Altoona, Georgia, where Mr. Crites was wounded by a minie ball, which was taken out from under the skin on the opposite side of the body from which it had entered. He there fell into the hands of the federalists and remained in the hospital there for six weeks, being well cared for by the surgeon of his own command. He was later sent to Selma, Alabama, and paroled and soon afterward he started home, walking from Jackson, Mississippi, to Texas. He was never exchanged, and remaining at home resumed work as soon as his wound had sufficiently healed. He was a faithful defender of the cause which he espoused and was a loyal and brave soldier, undergoing all the deprivations and hardships of war.

At the close of hostilities he found that he had nothing remaining save his honor and his determination, but he resolved to make the most of his opportunities and at once set to work. In 1866 he returned to his own home in Missouri on a visit, remaining in that locality for nine months, after which he again came to Texas.

Mr. Crites at this time rented a small tract of raw land and began the improvement of a farm, building a house and placing some of the tract under cultivation. Needing a companion and helpmate for life's journey, he was married on the 7th of January, 1872, and then began the struggle for a competence in earnest. As the years passed he placed his farm under a good state of cultivation and prospering in his undertakings he added to his land until he owned five hundred and thirty-five acres, which he successfully improved. He raised twenty-five crops on that farm and then in 1893 he sold out and removed to Montague county, where he purchased six hundred and seventy-five acres, of which one hundred acres was already under cultivation. On this he made modern improvements and erected a good frame residence, which is attractively located in the midst of a fine grove. The land was originally purchased from the Broadus & Jordan Company and he has further continued the work of improvement and development until

he now has a splendid farm property containing nine hundred and twenty-five acres, of which four hundred acres is under a high state of cultivation. He carried on general farming and raised and handled stock, and in both branches of his business he prospered. He continued upon the home farm until 1902, when he gave his farming interests to the charge of his son, who is now carrying forward the work inaugurated by his father. Mr. Crites has since made his home in Nocona, where he purchased the residence that he now occupies, and in addition he has four other houses which he rents. He also bought a large block of twelve lots on Main street near the business center of the town and this is occupied by a livery stable, wagon yard and blacksmith shop. The ground is valuable and Mr. Crites' realty possessions in Nocona as well as his farm are a visible evidence of his life of unremitting thrift and diligence. He indeed deserves much credit for what he has achieved and he has come off victor in the struggle for prosperity and for advancement in business life.

On the 7th of January, 1872, Mr. Crites was married to Miss Nancy E. Priddy, who was born in the Cherokee district of Tennessee and has been a devoted wife and helpmate to him. She is a daughter of Burk and Minerva (Walker) Priddy, the latter a daughter of Robert Walker of McMinn county, Tennessee. Her parents were married March 11, 1834. Her father, Burk Priddy, is a son of John and Nancy (Whitlock) Priddy, the former a native of Halifax county, Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. John Priddy lived successively in his native state, Stokes county, North Carolina, Cooke county, Tennessee, and Polk county, Missouri, where he died March 8, 1861, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, Nancy Whitlock, was a daughter of Charles Whitlock, a native of Ireland. She was born in Albemarle county, North Carolina, and died in Polk county, Missouri, in 1857, at the age of eighty-five years. The children in that family were: Polly, who became Mrs. Alford Taylor and died in 1888 in her eighty-fifth year; and two sons, Davis and Burk. The last named was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, where he remained until thirteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Cooke county, Tennessee, where his youth and early manhood were spent. In 1834 he married Minerva Walker, a daughter of Robert Walker of McMinn county, Tennessee, and a descendant of a leading and honored pioneer family of that state. In company with his father and their respective families Burk Priddy removed to Missouri, settling in

Polk county, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Grayson county, Texas, and purchased a fine farm, which he conducted successfully for many years. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and his taste and inclination have caused him always to be identified with farming and stock-raising interests. He owned a fine farm of rich black soil of one hundred and seventy-five acres which he kept in good condition and in his agricultural pursuits was quite successful. He also had farm property in Cooke county and won a handsome competence for old age. In his business affairs he was reliable and at all times was worthy the esteem and confidence so uniformly accorded him. In his old age he sold the Grayson county property and came to Montague county in order to spend the evening of life among his children, and both he and his wife died at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Coe, in Nocona, Mrs. Priddy passing away December 2, 1900, at the age of eighty-six years, while Mr. Priddy died April 20, 1904, at the age of ninety-four years. His wife was a consistent Methodist. During the war of the rebellion both armies foraged on his farm and finally the soldiers destroyed his house by fire and he had to seek safety elsewhere. In his family were nine children: Nancy E., now Mrs. Crites; Rachel A., the wife of A. Pulliam; Felix G.; Catherine, the wife of E. T. Coe of Nocona; Davis; Wilton J.; Margaret A., the wife of Joseph Hodges; Willis; and William B.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Crites has been blessed with two children. Clark W., born in November, 1874, married Miss Eva Davis, a daughter of W. D. Davis, formerly of Montague county, but now of Indian Territory. He is a farmer widely and favorably known in his community and is quite successful in his stock-raising ventures. He occupies the old homestead and is thus carrying forward the work done by his father. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church and to them have been born four children: Bonnie C., born March 9, 1899; Daniel Virgil, in October, 1901; Roy D., in October, 1903; Adda B., born August 11, 1905. Adda Crites, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Crites, was born in August, 1875, and became the wife of B. T. Davis, a merchant of Nocona. They had two children, Paul C. and Teola, but the young mother was called from her home in death, April 25, 1901. She was an earnest Christian woman, belonging to the Methodist church. Her children now find a good home with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Crites, who are also worthy Christian people, the former holding membership in the Bap-

tist church and the latter in the Methodist church. As the years have passed Mr. Crites has won the high esteem of those with whom he has been associated, for his life has been honorable, his actions manly and sincere. His business career, too, illustrates what may be accomplished through determined and persistent purpose when guided by sound judgment and honorable methods.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS, sheriff of Wilbarger county, is the type of man best fitted for that responsible office. He is cool, calm and determined in the presence of danger—danger is no slight element in the career of a sheriff in North-west Texas even in this day of enlightenment and advanced civilization. Mr. Williams has been connected with the office for over fifteen years, beginning at a time when a man's life was not worth a pin's fee before the desperadoes who at one time infested this portion of the state. At all times and under all circumstances Sheriff Williams has performed his duties unflinchingly, and his record for efficiency and length of service cannot be surpassed in the state.

Mr. Williams was born in Daingerfield, Morris county, Texas, February 22, 1861. His parents were W. P. and Elvira (Stratton) Williams, his father being a native of New York state, and his mother born and reared in Virginia, whence she came with her parents to Texas in 1858, locating in Grayson county, and her death occurred at Jefferson, in 1873. When a young man, in 1849, W. P. Williams left his native state and made the journey to California. He made his home on the Pacific coast until 1857, in which year he located in Grayson county, Texas, where he married. About 1860 he engaged in the mercantile business at Daingerfield, and later followed merchandising in Jefferson, this state, where his death occurred in 1872.

Mr. Williams was accordingly not more than twelve years old when he was deprived of both his parents, and it was only a short time later that he entered upon the serious occupations of life, in which his lot ever since has partaken of the more than ordinarily strenuous. He was reared and received his education in Jefferson, and from the age of fifteen until 1881 he was engaged in farm work in Clay county. He has been closely identified with the life and activity of Wilbarger county since 1882, and during the first year of his residence here he was a cowboy on a ranch. He then located in Vernon and engaged in the grocery business for some time. In 1888 began his connection with the sheriff's office by his ap-

pointment as deputy sheriff, and, with the exception of a short time while he served as city marshal, the shrievalty has occupied his time and attention ever since. In 1898 he was elected sheriff, and by popular vote has succeeded to the office each subsequent two years, being elected in 1904 without any opposition whatever. He is a most efficient officer, and a sturdy and fine character all around. In the earlier days his duties often brought him in contact with the "bad men" of the country, and his experiences have been as interesting and stirring as his performance of duty has been admirable and effective in preserving order and carrying out the mandates of the law.

Sheriff Williams is a Mason of high standing in Vernon, and has attained to the Knight Templar degree, being a member of the local commandery. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to other organizations whose lodges are in Vernon.

He was married first to Miss Ida Davidson, in 1885, and had one child, Allie. For his second wife he married in Vernon Miss Laura Williams (of a different family). She was born in Springfield, Illinois, and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: the daughters Winnie, Ruby and Louie, and the son John.

**JOSEPH B. FORD.** One of the substantial farmers and ranchmen of Clay county whose career was launched here twenty years ago and whose connection with the grazing industry about Bellevue has become conspicuously prominent is Joseph B. Ford, announced as the subject of this sketch. He accompanied his parents to Texas in September, 1885, from Dalton, Georgia, and settled on a new farm near Bellevue. With this farm and the additions that have been made to it by him, as his prosperity warranted during the passing years, he has ever since been connected and upon it he has maintained his young family and has an attractive home.

October 9, 1864, Joseph B. Ford was born near Dalton, Georgia, of parents, Joseph R. and Palmyra B. (Cowan) Ford. The Fords are of Irish origin, settling first in North Carolina, where Matthew Ford, the great-grandfather of our subject, reared his family. One of the latter's sons, Amos, married Frances Rudd, near Raleigh, and with his family migrated to Cherokee county, Georgia, when his son, Joseph R., was a boy. This was prior to the removal of the Indians of the Cherokee tribe to their new home in the Indian Territory and the children of the whites and the Cherokees mingled and went to school together.

Joseph R. Ford was a country school teacher

for a time in early life, but afterward became a farmer. He served in the Confederate army until his capture by Sherman's army, near Dalton, Georgia, when he was confined in the Camp Chase military prison till the end of the war. He was born December 30, 1823, and died at Bellevue, November 5, 1900. He was a consistent and prominent member of the Baptist church and in politics an adherent of the Democratic faith. His wife passed away in 1891, being the mother of: George W., a popular officer of Clay county, having served ten years as county and district clerk and being accidentally killed by the discharge of his own gun in August, 1891, while out hunting; James Amos, of Searcy, Arkansas; Francis Marion, of Bellevue; Laura, who died in Georgia in 1880; Edward A., of Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Joseph B., Robert L. and C. Lawrence, of Bellevue, and Ava B., who died in Roswell, New Mexico, as the wife of Ben L. Miller, leaving a family there.

Joseph B. Ford received his common school education in the proverbial log school house of his Georgia community, and when he came to Clay county he was just ready to embark upon an independent career. Farming first furnished him an occupation, and he added stock-raising later, and he purchased his first tract of land—raw prairie—in 1888, fenced it and put on his little bunch of cattle. As he prospered he added more land and increased his herd until his ranch contains twenty-five hundred acres and his cattle number four hundred head. Three hundred acres of his ranch is under plow and his possessions lie between Bellevue and the Montague county line.

The marriage of Joseph B. Ford and Miss Bulah Weeks occurred December 20, 1900, at Bellevue. Mrs. Ford was born in Navarro county, Texas, September 15, 1877, was orphaned by the death of her parents and became a member of the family of an uncle, A. W. Melton, of Bellevue. Three children is the issue of their marriage, viz: Amos Weeks, born September 18, 1901; Frances B., born March 30, 1903, and Joseph B., Jr., born November 25, 1905.

A close application to his personal affairs has consumed Mr. Ford's time to the exclusion of almost every other consideration, and he has had neither time nor disposition to divert himself from this course. He has no ambition outside the domain of business and the gratification of this he seeks, alone, to achieve.

**JOHN H. WRIGHT.** The name of John H. Wright is deeply engraved on the pages of Tarrant county's history, for through many years he has been a most important factor in the financial and agricultural interests of this sec-



JOHN H. WRIGHT



tion of the Lone Star state. The splendid success which has come to him is directly traceable to the salient points of his character. With a mind capable of planning, he has combined a will strong enough to execute his well formulated purposes, and his great energy and perseverance have resulted in the accumulation of a handsome property, which places him among the substantial citizens of the community.

The Wright family is of English extraction and came to this country more than two hundred years ago. Uriel Wright, the famous St. Louis lawyer, was a descendant of the first Wright family to come to America, and it was he who made the now famous speech which was delivered in St. Louis in the celebrated Kerstang Shaw breach of promise case, and which was translated into every language of importance. Grandmother Wright was a descendant of Chas. Porter of Old Williamsburg, Virginia, who also was of English stock.

Mr. Wright is a son of Dr. W. S. and Sallie (Hinch) Wright. The father was a physician, and during the infancy of their son John the family home was removed from Jackson county to St. Joseph, Missouri. At the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Wright enlisted as a surgeon in one of the Confederate regiments of General Price, there being a distant relationship existing between the Price and Wright families, and he served about two years, when he was arrested in St. Louis, Missouri, as a spy and held for one year in the city: when he was transferred to the Alton (Ill.) military prison remaining there until his captivity had rounded out two years, four months and eleven days, the major portion of which was at Alton. Shortly after his arrest in St. Louis, he was tried by court martial and sentenced to death. Rumors had gone out that he had a child in Jackson county, Missouri, and Col. Lipcomb and Colonel James O. Broadhead, both of the Federal Army, who had taken a personal interest in the Doctor's behalf, accordingly wrote to Miss Alice Wright, of Jackson county, an aunt of our subject, and instructed her to bring the boy to St. Louis, in order to ascertain if there was any truth in the rumor. The boy came and it was previously arranged that six men should be taken into a room, after which the subject of this sketch should be brought in and told to go to his father. Immediately upon entering the room he ran to his father saying, "There is my papa," and this, too, at the age of five and one-half years, and at the time he had not previously seen his father for more than one year. This act at once removed

all doubt as to the Doctor's having a child in Missouri and he was released from the sentence.

After the close of the war he took up his abode in Louisiana, maintaining his residence in New Orleans, Shreveport and other places in the state until the early '70s, when he came to Texas. After a residence here of several years he removed to Bozeman, Montana, and from there to Butte, where he died in 1882. His wife, who is also deceased, was born and reared in Bayou Sara, Louisiana.

John H. Wright, a son of this worthy couple, was born in Jackson county, Missouri, May 28, 1857, received his educational training in New Orleans, Shreveport, Nacogdoches, and his first location in Texas was at Nacogdoches, where he resided for four years. In 1875 he came to Mansfield, Tarrant county, which has ever since been his home and where he has met with such splendid success. His first business venture was as a clerk, and later he was able to enter the mercantile business in a small way for himself, about 1884, his firm being known as Wright & Martin. From this small beginning has grown the large and important concern of which he is now the head, and which was established in 1884. He is conducting a general department establishment known as the Daylight Store, one of the largest mercantile houses in Mansfield. For a number of years Mr. Wright has also been connected with the banking interests of Tarrant county, and his ability as a financier has made him a leader in financial circles. In 1895 he was instrumental in the establishment of the first bank of Mansfield, the oldest banking house in the city. On the first of January, 1898, he brought about a reorganization of this institution, remaining its president. In his banking business he follows a safe yet progressive policy, and has made the institution one of the leading financial concerns in this part of the state. The agricultural development of the county has also claimed a part of the time and attention of Mr. Wright, he being interested in the rich farming lands around Mansfield, owning six hundred acres of the rich, black soil.

Mr. Wright married Miss Lu Halsell, a native daughter of Dallas, and they have five children: Alice, Frances, Hattie, Lucian and William. Mr. Wright takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his town and county, and contributes liberally to the support of all measures for the public good. His career has been one of almost phenomenal success. Entering upon his business life in Tarrant county at a small salary, he has steadily worked his way upward overcoming many difficulties and obsta-



cles in his path and advancing step by step along the tried paths of honorable effort until he has reached the goal of prosperity. Mr. Wright lives in the handsomest home in Mansfield, which he erected at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars.

JUDGE ROBERT E. BECKHAM is a pioneer lawyer of Fort Worth, and is still one of the foremost legal minds of the city and of North Texas. His career has covered broad and useful fields of activity, and he is one of the most esteemed citizens of Fort Worth, whether as a private citizen or a lawyer. He is an ex-Confederate veteran, with full four years of loyal service to his credit. After he came to Fort Worth in the youthful days of that city, over thirty years ago, he was soon chosen out of the ranks for public service, and for many years he was the incumbent of some position of honor and responsibility in the city and county.

Judge Beckham is a Kentuckian by birth. It is worthy of notice how many natives of Kentucky and Tennessee figure on these pages. In this seems to be exemplified the truth of the observation that migration always follows the parallels of latitude, and the settler as a rule goes very little north or south of his original home. Judge Beckham was born at Murray, Kentucky, in 1844, being a son of P. H. and Sarah F. (Churchill) Beckham. He was reared and received his education in the town of his birth, and had already begun the study of law when the war broke out. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a private of Company F, C. C. Bowman's First Kentucky Infantry. He served in that company and regiment until it was discharged in June, 1862. Early in 1863 he re-enlisted and was enrolled in General Forrest's famous cavalry, and served throughout the remainder of the war under that great general. His service took him into Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, being engaged in almost constant warfare, participating, among other battles, at Johnsonville, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. He saw the last campaigning at Selma, Alabama, and left the army in April, 1865.

After the war he resumed the study of law, and in 1866 was admitted to practice at his home town of Murray, where he hung out his first shingle and continued legal work until 1872. In the latter year he enrolled himself with the pioneers of Fort Worth, where he opened a law office and became identified with the progress and best interests of the town which was to be his permanent place of residence, and which he has seen grow to the proportions of a large and flourishing city. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Fort Worth and

served two years. In 1880 he was elected county judge, holding that office two terms. In 1884 he was chosen district judge, and for two terms, or eight years, he held his seat on the district bench. At the time of his election to the county judgeship he was a member of the law firm of Terrell, Beckham & Carter. When he retired from the bench in 1892 he resumed private practice, and has enjoyed an extensive and profitable practice ever since. He is very successful as a lawyer, both in court and as counsel, and is one of the most universally esteemed citizens of Fort Worth.

Judge Beckham has two sons. The older, Robert H. Beckham, is connected with the Fort Worth National Bank. He enlisted for the Spanish-American war and served on the staff of one of the commanding officers. The other son, Clifford G. Beckham, is a lawyer and practices with his father. They have their offices in the Fort Worth National Bank building. These two successful and enterprising young men are the sons of Judge Beckham's first wife, Mary Godwin, to whom he was married in 1871, and who died in 1889. He was married the second time to Sadie M. Tevis. The Judge and his wife are both esteemed members of the First Christian church of Fort Worth.

STERLING VAN BUREN CAMP. Among the permanent settlers of Montague county whose advent hither dates from the year 1878 is Sterling V. Camp, who resides upon his farm twelve miles north of Bowie and who by his integrity and unquestioned character is one of the first citizens of his county. By the right of nearly a half century passed within its confines he can be called a Texan, and it is to such characters as his that this vigorous commonwealth has attained to its position as a moral and spiritual factor in the sisterhood of states. His life, though quiet and lacking in exciting incidents since the war, has been a quiet force, like the great majority of our people, in determining the destiny of his state, and it is their active influence which becomes the ruling element in our domestic policy. Since 1859 Mr. Camp has prided himself as a Texan. It was that year that he, accompanied by his parents, established himself in Grayson county, at what has since become Denison, and bought for one dollar per acre land which has since come to be valued at one hundred dollars. It was while improving and cultivating this home that the rebellion broke out, and he spent four of the prime years of his life as a soldier in the field.

Near Cleveland, Bradley county, Tennessee, Mr. Camp was born May 16, 1836. He was a son of William Camp, whose father settled on

Hiowassa river, McMinn county, when William was a boy. William Camp was born in upper east Tennessee in 1812, and was married in McMinn county to Margaret Cowan, whose father, James Cowan, was, like William Camp, a farmer. The latter lived an uneventful and rural life and died in Grayson county in 1868, while his wife passed away in 1862. Of the issue of the marriage of William and Margaret Camp, Margaret, wife of Dr. S. J. McKnight, of Dalton, Georgia, was one; John and James, of Denison, Texas; Sterling V., our subject; Joseph, who died without issue, and Archibald, who died unmarried in the city of Mexico. William Camp was one of six children of his parents, viz: Margaret, who married William Bates and died in Bradley county, Tennessee; Mary, wife of James Porter, and died in McMinn county; Kezzie, who married Jackson Hambright, and died in Bradley county; John, who passed away in McMinn county, and Thomas, who died in Illinois.

The opportunities of Sterling V. Camp were those only of the farmer boy of primitive surroundings and he began life with little knowledge of books. As previously indicated, he had just reached a period of usefulness on the farm when his career was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war. He enlisted in 1861 in Company B, Thirtieth Texas Cavalry, which was commanded in turn by Colonels Bob Taylor, Jim Stevens and Stone. He was second lieutenant of Captain McNight's company, and saw service in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy. His first engagement was at Newtonia, Missouri, and then followed the heavy campaigning in Arkansas and Louisiana. He fought at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, and at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. He was detailed recruiting officer for his department after the Yellow Bayou fight, and in the performance of his duty was at Boggy Depot, in the Indian Territory, when the news of Lee's surrender came.

Taking the result of the war philosophically Mr. Camp returned to the farm and took up the thread of peaceful industry where he had abandoned it. His efforts in Grayson were attended with good results and he found himself fairly started in life when he "broke camp" to settle in Montague county in 1878. In his new home he began the improvement of his two hundred and seven acres of Limestone county school land, which he purchased cheap, and in the cattle, horse and general produce farming which he has since conducted prosperity has been generally on his side. His farm lies on either side of Victory creek, a small stream, and his residence stands

conspicuously prominent on the crest of the low hill overlooking his domains.

September 12, 1865, Mr. Camp married, in Grayson county, Caroline, a daughter of James and Nancy (Keeney) Henry, who were Tennessee settlers in Texas. Mrs. Camp was born in Blount county, Tennessee, January 16, 1839, and is the mother of William J., of Rush Springs, Indian Territory, who married Ella Cox and has a child, William; Kate B., wife of W. W. Riggs, of Del Rio, Texas, has children, Sterling and Susie; Nannie, Mrs. Kelley Askew, who died on April 9, 1891, leaving a son, Sterling Camp Askew; Sterling V., Jr., of Streeter, Oklahoma; Center, of Clayton county, Texas; Dorthola, who married William Brown, of this county, and Daisy A., a school teacher at home.

Mr. Camp is a member of Stoneburg Lodge, No. 771, A. F. & A. M., and performs his Christian duty as a member of the Christian church. In former years he was pleased to take some interest in Democratic politics in county campaigns, but his ambition never led to a personal desire for office and he has held none. In his makeup he is an even-tempered, peace-loving, agreeable gentleman, and a wide circle of close friends testify to his neighborhood popularity.

WILLIAM M. LAY, who is one of the foremost men in the financial and business circles of Amarillo, as a native son of the Lone Star state has been thoroughly identified with its history and activities from his youthful years to the present. He has been a prominent figure on the western plains for the past twenty years, and is conversant with the details of the cattle and other industries as conducted in this section of the state.

Mr. Lay was born near Seguin, in Guadalupe county, November 24, 1847. Through his parents, A. Wilson and Mary (Beard) Lay, he is connected with the earliest phases of Texas history. His father, a native of South Carolina, came to Texas during the days of the Republic, establishing his home in Guadalupe county, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there in 1871. He had been a pioneer in the live-stock business, in which he continued successfully from an early day, and was known as one of the prominent farmers and stockmen of his part of the state.

Mary (Beard) Lay, the mother, accompanied her parents from Little Rock, Arkansas, to Guadalupe county, where she was married to Wilson Lay. The arrival of her family in Texas antedated the Texas revolution of 1836. About 1842, while Mexico was still endeavoring to secure her

hold on Texas, two of her brothers took part in the ill-fated expedition into Mexico, which began with the battle at Mier on the Rio Grande, where the Americans were forced to surrender. Thence the entire band were sent to the city of Mexico, but before reaching there the Americans planned and executed a desperate escape, overpowering their guards and starting back for Texas. But they were in the end recaptured or compelled through fear of starvation to surrender, and were assembled to the number of about two hundred in the place where they had effected their previous escape. Here, through the order of the infamous Santa Anna, the historic "lottery of the beans" took place. Beans equal to the entire number of the men were placed in an urn, seventeen of them being black and the rest white. Those unfortunate enough to draw the black beans were led out and shot, while the others, hardly less unlucky, were sent on to the foul prisons of the city of Mexico, whence some escaped, some died, and others were finally released. The Beard brothers were of those who drew the white beans, but never reached home again, since one of them died in prison and the other was killed on his way to Texas.

Mr. Lay was reared on his father's farm, and became familiarized with the duties of stock farming at an early age. In 1864, when seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Confederate service, joining Captain Nixon's Company of DeWitt's Battalion. This battalion saw all its service in East Texas, along and near the coast, where it was stationed until the close of the war, the most serious encounter being in repelling the invasion of the federal troops between Indianola and Victoria. Mr. Lay remained in Guadalupe county until 1882, when he went to Fort Worth and engaged in the oil business, which he continued several years. In 1885 he came out to the plains country in West Texas, locating in Lubbock county, where he became one of the pioneer cattlemen, 1885 being an early date in this history of that county. He was a leading cattleman in that section of the state for about ten years. In 1891, upon the completion of the organization of Lubbock county, he was elected the first sheriff of the county, serving as such by subsequent elections for six years. All this time, however, he was in the cattle business on his ranch west of Lubbock. On leaving Lubbock county he moved to New Mexico, and continued his cattle business in the eastern part of that territory. In 1902, on disposing of his interests in New Mexico, he came to Amarillo, where his home and business affairs have since been centered. He built a pretty home on Polk street, between Sev-

enth and Eighth streets, also purchasing and making fine improvements on the rest of the block. He owns other valuable pieces of city and country real estate, and is vice president of the Amarillo National Bank. These and many similar interests give him a prominent place in the business life of Amarillo, of which he is a valued citizen.

Mr. Lay was married to Miss Anna Laura Dean, who was reared at Weatherford, Parker county. They both belong to the Methodist church in Amarillo.

JUDGE STERLING P. HUFF, district judge of the Forty-sixth judicial district of Texas, has for a number of years been a prominent resident of Vernon, Wilbarger county, and as a lawyer and citizen gained a position of marked esteem throughout the northwestern part of the Lone Star state. His legal career is especially noteworthy, for since his admission to the Texas bar some twenty-five years ago he has been connected in practice with a number of influential men and has participated, on one side or the other, in many of the important cases and legal business in North Texas.

Judge Huff was born in Greene county, Missouri, February 3, 1856, being a son of Dr. Alpheus M. and Mary (Pipkin) Huff. His father was also a native Missourian, and by profession a physician. He brought his family to Texas in 1860, practiced for a time at Fish Creek, in Cooke county, then located in Whitesboro and during the remainder of his active career practiced there. His long and useful life came to a close at Whitesboro in January, 1897. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted among the Texans as a private soldier in the Confederate army, but after following in the rank and file for a time he was appointed surgeon in the hospital service, and was employed in that capacity during the rest of the war. Judge Huff's mother was born in Missouri, and is still living at her home in Whitesboro.

Judge Huff was four years of age when his home was transferred from Missouri to Texas, and he was reared and received his preliminary education at Whitesboro. His first preceptors in the law were the members of the firm of Woods, Fears & Wilkinson, at Sherman, Texas. Of this firm, Captain J. D. Woods is now a state senator and A. E. Wilkinson is reporter for the state supreme court. This prominent legal firm later became Woods and Wilkinson, under whom Judge Huff completed his studies. He was admitted to the bar at Sherman by Judge Bledsoe, in April, 1880. In the fall of that same year he located at

Montague, the county seat of Montague county, and practiced there until his removal to Vernon in 1888, since which year his interests have been centered around the latter city.

Judge Huff has had some strong and able partners during his career in the legal arena. His first professional associate was W. S. Jemison, at Montague, where he was later in partnership with Judge R. D. Rudgley. His last partner at Montague was W. F. Bowman, who was afterward appointed third assistant attorney general under Attorney General Culberson, and became private secretary to the latter when he was governor. In Vernon Judge Huff practiced as a member of Huff, Wells & Wallers. He formed a partnership with Hon. John H. Stephens on the latter's locating here in 1890, and this relationship existed until Mr. Stephens was elected to congress, in 1896, at which time the firm of Huff & Hall (R. W. Hall) came into being, and had a successful career until Judge Huff was chosen to his present position. In addition to the partnerships mentioned Judge Huff has at various times had in his office as associates or students several young men who have since attained to successful positions in the legal professions.

During nearly all this time of active connection with his absorbing legal practice Judge Huff has taken a prominent part in public affairs. Previous to his admission to the bar he was elected city attorney of Whitesboro. In the fall of 1882 he was chosen to the office of county attorney of Montague county, declining a renomination in 1884; but accepted the nomination again in 1886 and served a second term of two years. In 1896 he was presidential elector for the thirteenth congressional district of Texas, casting his vote for Bryan. At the time of his election to the district judgeship he was serving as mayor of Vernon. By the votes of the people he came to his present position of district judge in 1902, and is still serving as such. The forty-sixth judicial district embraces six counties—Wilbarger, Childress, Hardeman, Foard, Hall and Collingsworth. In June, 1904, he was chosen as a delegate to the state Democratic convention at San Antonio. For several years he has been a prominent figure in the party affairs in this portion of the state.

Judge Huff is also popular and active in fraternal circles, and is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen, and belongs to the Methodist church. He was married at Montague to Miss Ellen Martin, and they have three children: Agnes, Mary and Vance.

LOUIA B. BROWN, a representative agriculturist and stock-raiser of Tarrant county, resides near Smithfield, where he owns and operates a valuable and productive farm of three hundred and forty acres devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He is a native of Liberty county, Missouri, born on the 31st of July, 1858, and is a son of Louis E. and Lou (Perry) Brown, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father, accompanied by his family, left Missouri in the year 1861 and removed southward to Tarrant county, Texas, and in due course of time made a permanent settlement near Smithfield, locating there when the district was largely wild and unimproved, few settlements having been made in that locality at the time. There Louis E. Brown continued to make his home up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1868. He had become widely known in the locality, followed the occupation of farming and was the champion of many progressive measures for the general good.

Louia B. Brown was a little lad of only three years when brought by his parents to Texas and was reared to manhood in Tarrant county, where he pursued his education in the public schools, attending the schools of Birdville and also the Grapevine Academy. Experience, observation and reading likewise greatly broadened his knowledge and made him a well informed man of good business ability and executive force. He has always been identified with agricultural interests and stock-raising, having been reared to that pursuit, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the farmer. Since 1800 he has been engaged in the handling of registered stock of various breeds, including short-horn cattle, of which he now has about seventy-five head, all registered. He took up his abode on his present farm in 1901, and previous to this time he resided at Smithfield, where for a number of years he had been engaged in merchandising, but at the same time had carried on his agricultural pursuits. For a number of years he served as postmaster at Smithfield. He is particularly well known, however, as an agriculturist and stock-raiser and there is no better judge of stock in all the countryside than Mr. Brown.

On the 5th of September, 1886, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Halcie C. Hightower, a daughter of J. H. Hightower, formerly county commissioner of Tarrant county, Texas, and a leading and representative farmer of this portion of the state. Five children grace this union: Lewis B., a graduate of Baylor Univer-

sity at Waco, Texas; Morris J., Walter H. and Raymond N. Burney.

Mr. Brown is a stalwart Democrat and fraternally is connected with the Woodmen of the World. His interest in the public welfare is deep and sincere and results in hearty co-operation for the general good. His home farm contains three hundred and forty acres of land and is one of the best improved properties in the northern part of Tarrant county. He also owns additional acreage, so that his total landed possessions aggregate six hundred acres.

JOHN S. HAGLER, of Fort Worth, one of the distinguished lawyers practicing at the Texas bar, the exercise of his native talents and his acquired ability gaining him prominence, is a native of Montague county, Texas, born March 4, 1867, his parents being Captain David S. and Sallie M. (Dennis) Hagler. The father was born in Alabama but in early youth came to Texas, arriving in this state in 1836. He located first in Lamar county, where he lived until July, 1858, when he removed to Montague county, becoming one of its first settlers and organizers. Captain Hagler was one of the old-time Texas Rangers and organizers, and was the captain of a company of Rangers that was in service on the Texas frontier for several years. He built the first plank house in Montague county, hauling the lumber all the way from Jefferson, Texas, and guarding it from the Indians, who would have taken it from him. He was a very prominent and influential citizen in Montague county, exercising strong influence in behalf of improvement and progress and there he resided until his death, which occurred in 1873. His wife was a native of Lamar county, Texas, and her father, a native of North Carolina, was one of the honored pioneers of the Lone Star state. Mrs. Hagler is still living.

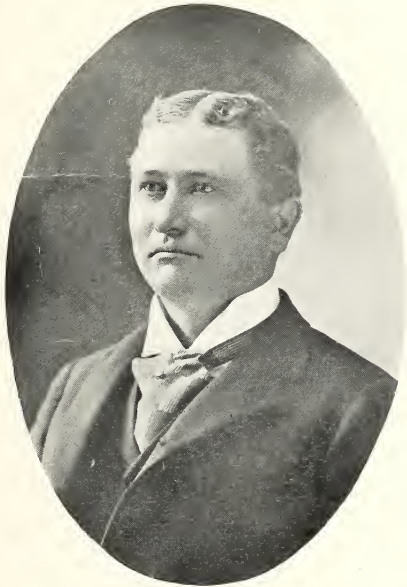
In addition to his other business interests Mr. Hagler was largely interested in cattle and John S. Hagler was practically reared in the saddle, running cattle as a cowboy. He attended school in Montague county until he was seventeen years of age and from that time until he attained his majority he was a cowboy on the plains of Texas, making a trip or two with cattle over the trail to Montana. On attaining his majority he was married to Miss Sallie C. McLain, a daughter of L. L. McLain, at one time sheriff of Montague county.

About this time Mr. Hagler turned his attention to the real-estate business in Montague, Texas, and his marked enterprise, close application, and keen business discernment, soon

gained him success and thereby was laid the foundation of his present prosperity. While he was engaged in that business his wife died, passing away on the 4th of May, 1892, leaving three children: Lura, Marina and David S. Theirs had been a most happy married life and Mrs. Hagler's many excellences of character had also endeared her greatly to a large circle of friends as well as to her immediate family.

Following the death of his wife Mr. Hagler entered upon the study of law in the law department of the University of Texas, at Austin, and completed the course by graduation in 1894. He then took up law practice at Bowie, where he remained until 1899, when he removed to Fort Worth, where he has since lived. While still a resident of Montague county and even prior to the time that he entered law school he had formed a partnership with Judge Silas Hare, of Washington, D. C., who at that time was a member of congress. It was through Judge Hare's efforts, assisted by Governor Throckmorton, that a bill was introduced and passed by congress providing for the adjudication of the Indian depredation claims of Texas citizens. When the Federal soldiers stationed along the Texas frontier were withdrawn the Indians of New Mexico, Indian Territory, and other government reservations continually harassed the people along the Texas frontier. They began their work of depredation in 1865 and not only stole horses and cattle valued at millions of dollars but also jeopardized the lives of the citizens and many murders resulted. This constant warfare of the red men against the white race was continued until 1874, when the government brought them into subjection. These Indian depredation claims are for cattle and horses stolen and for other damage done during those years and their payment by the government, in accordance with the bill introduced by Judge Hare is in Mr. Hagler's opinion one of the most beneficent pieces of legislation ever enacted for the Texas people, as it has been the means of distributing more than a million dollars among a class of people who were instrumental in opening up, settling and improving the great frontier, many of whom have become poor and are deserving of this restitution. Mr. Hagler's law practice is almost entirely taken up with these Indian depredation claims. He is still associated with Judge Hare, who lives in Washington and attends to the management of their legal business in that city.

As the years have passed Mr. Hagler has made judicious investment in real-estate and is now the owner of a ranch in Foard county, in Montague county, and in Tarrant county. He



JOHN S. HAGLER



has herds of cattle upon these ranches and his stockraising business is a source of gratifying income to him. He also figures in financial circles as the president of the First National Bank, at Crowell, Foard county. His chief business, however, is the practice of law.

Nature bountifully endowed him with the peculiar qualifications that combine to make a successful lawyer. Patiently persevering, possessed of an analytical mind, and one that is readily receptive and retentive of the fundamental principles and intricacies of the law; gifted with a spirit of devotion to wearisome details; quick to comprehend the most subtle problems and logical in his conclusions; fearless in the advocacy of any cause he may espouse, and the soul of honor and integrity, few men have been more richly gifted for the achievement of success in the arduous difficult profession of the law.

**NELSON M. THOMPSON.** The rural community of Bridgeport has numbered the subject of this personal record among its industrious citizenship since the year 1874, and the simplicity and sincerity of his conduct have won him an abiding place in the esteem of his fellow men. From 1871 to the present, first in Parker county and then in Wise, he has acknowledged fealty to the Lone Star state, and his little bark has navigated the billowy deep and come into the placid waters of the harbor with rudder strong and almost unstripped of sail.

The life of Mr. Thompson begins with his birth in Transylvania county, North Carolina, June 14, 1837. He was a son of Nelson Thompson, father and grandfather being men of industry and small means and humble citizens in their respective communities. The former was born in Transylvania county, and the latter spent his early life in Rutherford and Henderson counties, entering Transylvania later and passing away there. Nelson Thompson was the only son of his father, and when the latter died his mother married a Fletcher, to whom was born a son, John Fletcher, who passed his life in the Tarheel state.

Nelson Thompson took up the trade of a blacksmith, and while he stood over the anvil and brought in the means wherewith to bring up his large family in a modest way, the children were trained to the farm and began their lives as farmers, and humble and unpromising that beginning was. He married Rosa Fletcher, who died in 1862. Of their children, Jesse died in Livingston county, Kentucky; Elizabeth married Charles Baxter, of Transylvania county, North Carolina; Matilda became the wife of G. W. Holden, of

Buncombe county, North Carolina; Margaret, wife of John Hefner, of Cooper's Heights, Georgia; Robert, who died in Wise county, Texas; James W., who was killed in the battle of Malvern Hill; Tabitha, wife of Samuel Raxter, of Transylvania county, North Carolina; Nelson M., our subject; William P., of Buncombe county, and Henry, who died in the Confederate army during the war.

Nelson M. Thompson was brought up in a home that was never flush with the substantial things of life, and he had learned little within the walls of a regular school when he reached his twenty-first year. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth North Carolina Infantry, Colonel Clingman regimental commander. They became a part of the Virginia army and took part in the Seven Days' and Malvern Hill fights of the Peninsular campaign. He was in the engagements at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and then back to the vicinity of Richmond and was around there and at Petersburg until the place was evacuated and was with the army of Lee when it capitulated to General Grant at Appomattox. He was wounded in the ditches in defense of Richmond, being shot in the head and had his leg injured by a piece of shell at Elizabeth, on the Roanoke, North Carolina.

So reduced were his circumstances after the war that he resumed farming with a single ox and lived off the soil of his native county until 1869, when he took up railroad work as foreman of a crew of men on the western extension of the Air Line and when he left this work he brought his little family to Texas and resumed farming in Parker county. There he had not succeeded in paying for the farm he contracted for and in Wise county he rented two years before he bought. Forty acres comprised his homestead in 1876, and it was a new tract with nature's garb still on, and it stretched his credit and taxed his resources to the limit to prepare him a humble and primitive home on it. Wise economy has marked his pathway in his slow but sure rise to independence and fortune has so favored him as to enable him to add one hundred and sixty-two acres more, making him a modest and productive farm of two hundred and two acres.

December 11, 1870, Mr. Thompson married Mary Davis, whose father, Henry J. Davis, still lives in Buncombe county, North Carolina. Mrs. Thompson passed away at her home in 1897 at the age of fifty-two years, having been the mother of William, of Oklahoma; John, of Bridgeport, Texas; Laura, the managing head of her father's home; Emma, wife of Richard Baugh, died in 1809; George, of Amarillo, Texas; W. A. T., of



Oklahoma; Arthur and Luther, twins, of Fort Worth and the old home, respectively; Callie, who married Ralph Chilton and resides in Oklahoma; Stella, wife of Yater Rone, of Wise county; Bertha, who became Mrs. Isaac Swain, of Wise county, and Mattie and Allene.

While Mr. Thompson eschews politics he owns fealty to Democracy, and his name is on the rolls of the Methodist church.

THOMAS J. YOUNGBLOOD is a leader in Vernon as far as mercantile operations are concerned. He has the most extensive furniture establishment in the town, with a large and profitable trade branching out in all directions over Wilbarger county and even further. He has made this place his home and business center since 1888, so that he is really an old settler, and in business associations and social connections is well known and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Youngblood was born at Berryville, Carroll county, Arkansas, February 20, 1857, being a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Dunlap) Youngblood. His father was born in Illinois and sprang from the Youngblood stock of which Judge Francis Marion Youngblood, of Carbondale, that state, was such a prominent representative. Jeremiah Youngblood spent his active and useful career in various parts of the middle west. He went to Arkansas in an early day, and in 1862 moved from that state to Missouri, where he lived until 1866; then returned to Arkansas and remained until 1881, when he came to Texas to join his son Thomas in the general mercantile business at Chico; in the following year the business was moved to Alvord, in which town he died in 1886. His occupation previous to coming to Texas had been farming, and he was considered a successful and worthy citizen in all affairs. Mr. Youngblood's mother, Elizabeth Youngblood, was a native of Tennessee, was married in Missouri, and her death occurred in Arkansas in 1902.

Mr. Youngblood has from an early age been possessed of great natural talent for business affairs, and despite meager educational advantages during his youth he has always been found in the ranks of the aspiring, enterprising and finally successful men of his community. He lived at home for the first nineteen years of his life, that time being spent at the various places noted above. He came to Texas in 1876. He had been reared to farm life, but was ambitious to make a place for himself in the mercantile world, and in the fall of 1878 he was able to start on a small scale a general mercantile establishment at Chico, in Wise

county. This business expanded rapidly, and in 1882 he moved it to Alvord in the same county, where, as mentioned above, his father joined him. The Youngblood merchandise establishment was carried on at Alvord until 1888, in which year Mr. Youngblood came to Vernon, which has proved his permanent location till the present time. On opening up in Vernon he discontinued the general features of his store and limited his goods to furniture, carpets and house furnishings, and in addition a high grade undertaking department. This house is now looked upon as the leading one in this part of the country, and it practically has no serious competition. Mr. Youngblood has been faithful to his adopted town through its adversity and prosperity, and has been rewarded by a large and permanent business. Since he came here he has seen five or six rival furniture houses start up and afterward fail or go out of business.

Mr. Youngblood has identified himself very closely with the public affairs of his county. For four years he served as county commissioner of Wilbarger county, and has been a member of the Vernon school board for a long time. He is likewise one of the foremost men in the Masonic fraternity at this place. He has held all the chairs in the blue lodge, the council, the chapter, and is now past commander of the local commandery of Knights Templar. While eminent commander he became a great favorite with the Masons on account of his ability in the work of initiation and other rites.

While a very young man, in Arkansas, Mr. Youngblood was married to Miss Mary C. Maxwell, a native of Missouri and now deceased. She was the mother of his oldest son, Seba O. Youngblood, who is now associated with his father in the furniture business. After coming to Texas Mr. Youngblood married at Alvord Emma Cochran, who is his present wife and is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Stella Kimberlin, Miss Dema May, Ollie T., Blanche, Elzie, Oleta and Juanita.

JAMES FRANCIS LONG. Almost coexistent with the little city of Sunset, Texas, is the business career of James F. Long, whose name introduces this personal record. When he came to it the town was still in its infancy and was only a hamlet, nestled among the scattered oaks, marking the untamed wilderness of a few years before. With more experience than years and more courage than capital Mr. Long grasped the opportunity to establish a business which was destined to grow and become one of the leading if not the chief mercantile enterprise of the place. From

his humble beginning has come the largest hardware and implement concern of Sunset, and since that eventful day its proprietor has achieved the most substantial success of his active life.

In 1879 James F. Long acted upon the advice of Horace Greeley, the noted American journalist, and came west. He had but little more than begun his business career and it was with the view of planting himself in a field of greater opportunity that he sought the Lone Star state. The public schools of his native state had treated him to a liberal education and the brief years of his then business experience had established confidence in himself and stimulated his ambition to become a positive force in the world's affairs and to win success by his own efforts. Locating at Aurora, in Wise county, the principalship of its public schools furnished him the stepping stone to the career in which he was destined to win his success. That he was an efficient teacher is evidenced by his employment for three years in the one place, and his compensation of one hundred dollars a month little more than maintained him while at work and carried him through each long vacation, so that when he decided to embark in mercantile pursuits his capital amounted to a small surplus above the actual freight on his stock.

In a little wooden building on Front street in the unpromising village of Sunset our subject shelved a handful of hardware and its accompanying sundries and announced himself ready for business August 10, 1882. For six years he catered to his trade from that point and he then established his business on the site of his present store. The history of his growth is the duplicate of the story told of all men who win success behind the counter, and the key to it all lies in the makeup of the man himself. Honesty and uprightness are universally recognized and its practice in business brings its reward as surely as in politics or the law. While this has been Mr. Long's cardinal trait another significant one has been, in a large measure, responsible for his material growth. Without energy of mind and body no personal victories can be won and with this element, and that of industry strongly entrenched, Mr. Long has proven himself master of his situation.

James F. Long was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, September 15, 1851, amid rural scenes and under the environment of a country home. His father, M. J. Long, was born in the same county in 1825, became a large farmer and fine cattle grower and was widely known. The same energy that pushed him by his competitors in the race of life won him prominence as a citizen, and

it is not surprising that he should do his modest share in controlling the politics and the politicians of his county. He was a rugged example of honesty in all things and gauged his life along the virtuous teachings of the gospel and maintained his church home with the Missionary Baptists. He was a son of Thomas Long, born in Virginia in 1780, who went into Kentucky at a time when he could have bought land on the site of Louisville for a dollar an acre. The latter died in Spencer county in 1870; his wife was Nancy Jackson, a cousin of General Stonewall Jackson.

Micajah J. Long was one of a family of ten children and married Miss Kate Beauchamp. He died in Sunset in April, 1803, and his widow now resides in Sunset, the mother of: Lula, wife of W. O. Yeager, of Sunset; James F., our subject; Nancy, wife of W. T. Dale, of Chico, Texas; Michael B., who died at Aurora, Texas; Lillie, who married J. W. Chenoweth and resides in Oak Cliff, Dallas; Vessie, wife of W. W. Barber, of Bridgeport, Texas, and Mary, Mrs. S. C. Sneed, of Fort Worth.

At eighteen years of age James F. Long separated from his father's home and took up the business of buying and shipping stock, with Louisville as his chief headquarters, and in this channel of commerce he got his first practical business experience, and in it he remained some four years. Concluding his efforts in this vocation he acted upon his desire to try his fortunes in the west and he came to Texas in 1879. With what resources he began his career in Montague county we have already noted. His brick store, with its immense stock, and his farm near town where he is bringing up his young family, together with other substantial assets show, when contrasted with his original condition, the results of his labors and the achievement of his early ambition.

April 25, 1889, Mr. Long was united in marriage, in Montague county, with Miss Alice Vowell, only daughter of the late Dr. J. L. Vowell, who grew up in Missouri, fought in the Confederate army from that state, came to Texas in the early seventies and married, in Grayson county, his cousin's widow, Mrs. Martha Vowell, now a resident of Sunset. Dr. Vowell was the father of Charles L. Vowell, of Sherman, besides Mrs. Long, and died in Bowie, Texas, December 19, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Long's children are: Bulah, Robert, Lucile, Pauline, Thomas and an infant son.

In his political relations, limited as they have been, Mr. Long is a Democrat. His only public official service has been as road overseer and on

the school board, but in his sincere and earnest citizenship he has rendered even greater service than in public life.

DR. CHARLES W. JONES, of Canadian, who successfully and profitably combines the profession of dentistry with cattle ranching, is a native son of Texas and has been identified with its western and northwestern sections, participating in their varied conditions of living and industrial activities, throughout his career. He has been connected with the cattle industry from boyhood up, and it was only after he found himself substantially established in this occupation that he turned his attention to his present profession, in which he has also made a marked success.

Dr. Jones was born in Polk county, this state, February 27, 1862, being one of the younger children of Charles and Mary A. (Williamson) Jones, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter born in North Carolina but reared in Mississippi. The family moved to Polk county, Texas, in the fifties, and in 1861 the father enlisted in the Confederate service from that county, and died in the following year, when his son Charles was four months old. In 1860 the mother and her family moved from Polk to what is now Lampasas county, which was then on the frontier and strictly a range country, farming operations not having as yet been introduced. About three years later the family moved into the adjoining county of San Saba. In both these border counties the older sons of the Jones family were frequently compelled, along with their neighbors, to battle with the marauding bands of Indians, who, until about 1875, continually harassed the frontier settlements and greatly interfered with settled occupations. About 1877 most of the family left San Saba county, and the mother died in Robertson county in 1878.

Dr. Jones, however, remained in San Saba county until 1880, in which year he went to Throckmorton county, where he lived about five years. During all the years of his activity he had been continually in the cattle business, but, on leaving Throckmorton and going to Dickens county, he engaged in the mercantile business in Dickens City for a year or two. After leaving Dickens City he lived for several years at Plainview, in Hale county. In the meantime his inclinations had led him to the profession of dentistry, and he began attendance at the dental college of the University of St. Louis, where he was graduated in 1896. This training was later supplemented by a post-graduate course in the Southwestern Dental College at Dallas, so that he is well grounded and equipped in his profession and

has deserved the large success which has come to him. For several years he practiced at Plainview and other places in the south plains country, and since 1900 he has been located at Canadian in Hemphill county. Besides the large dental practice which he enjoys at that point, he has acquired and operates a cattle ranch fourteen miles northeast of Canadian in Hemphill county, where he has about six sections of land and is doing a very profitable business.

While living in Throckmorton county Dr. Jones was married to Miss Joanna Hollis, who died in Dickens county, leaving two children, Walter and Arthur. At Plainview Dr. Jones was married to Bettie Pepper, and by this union there is another son, Fletcher. Dr. Jones and his wife are members of the Christian church, and he has fraternal affiliations with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen.

ENSIGN REXFORD is a farmer and stockman of Wichita county, owning fourteen hundred acres of land. He is familiar with the early history of the county, having resided within its borders from a period in which the greater part of the land was wild, unclaimed and unimproved. Many changes have occurred and with the work of improvement Mr. Rexford has been identified in a helpful way. He was born in Lee county, Iowa, in December, 1841, his parents being William D. and Laura A. (Hamilton) Rexford. In the paternal line he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1800, and his mother was also a native of the Empire state. In 1838 William D. Rexford removed to Iowa, settling in Lee county among its pioneer residents. He became a factor in the early development of that locality and there made his home until 1847, when he made a trip across the plains to Oregon. This was two years before the great tide of emigration set in toward California. He was accompanied by his entire family, including several children, among whom was Ensign Rexford, of this review. The emigrant train consisted of about fifty wagons and the party who thus traveled to the Pacific coast experienced all the hardships and trials incident to a journey of that character in the early days. They were in constant danger of Indian attack and various difficulties were to be encountered because of the lack of good roads and of settlements at which supplies might be obtained. They journeyed on until the days had lengthened into weeks and weeks into months ere they reached their destination. For a year after their arrival in Oregon Mr. Rexford and his family remained near Salem and





Wm. D. Mason

then removed to his tract of land six miles from Albany, Oregon, which became the family homestead. Mr. Rexford was a successful farmer and stock-raiser and spent the greater part of his business career upon his land near Albany. A short time prior to his death, however, he removed to northern California for the benefit of his health and there he departed this life in 1875. His widow survived him for a number of years and died in Oregon in 1885. The surviving members of the family are: Ensign, Mrs. Martha Ross, who is now in Payette, Idaho, and Charles Rexford, who is living in Corvallis, Oregon.

Ensign Rexford was in his seventh year when he made a trip across the plains with his parents. He remembers many events of that journey and of early pioneer life in the Sunset state. His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm near Albany and in that locality he acquired his education. Early trained to the work of the fields, he soon became of much assistance to his father in the cultivation of the old homestead and his practical knowledge and experience there acquired have proved of immense value to him in his later business career. In 1858 he left home and went to The Dalles, Oregon, and into eastern Washington, Idaho, through the mining regions of eastern Oregon and Washington territory, and participated in the development of some of the well known gold mines of that region. He also drove cattle there and led the life of the typical frontiersman. Indeed, if his history were written in detail it would present a vivid picture of the conditions in the far west when the Pacific coast was cut off from the old east by the long stretches of hot sand and high mountain ranges, there being no railroad or telegraphic communications.

Mr. Rexford was always interested in cattle-raising, and, desiring to devote his time and energies to this industry, he made his way to Texas in 1879, regarding it as the portion of the country best adapted to the business. He secured a tract of land upon which he now resides in Wichita county, about twelve miles north of the city of Wichita, but neither the town nor the county had been organized at that time and the country was wild and unimproved. Mr. Rexford purchased the squatters' rights to adjoining tracts of land until he owned a large ranch. He did not give his attention immediately, however, to the raising of cattle, but became identified with the construction of new railroads that were being built in Texas at that time. He was thus engaged until 1882, when he returned to his home and began the improvement of his farm, which today comprises fourteen hundred acres of valuable land devoted partly to general farming and partly to stock-

raising. He is especially interested in the latter branch of his business and makes a specialty of the breeding and raising of pure-blooded Hereford cattle and good horses and mules. He annually makes extensive sales of stock, and because of superior grades finds a ready sale upon the market and realizes a good profit for his labor.

In 1873 in Albany, Oregon, Mr. Rexford was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Wylie, whose parents also crossed the plains in early pioneer times, although at a date subsequent to the removal of the Rexford family to Oregon. To our subject and his wife have been born two children, Burk and Mrs. Ruth Nix. A quarter of a century has passed since Mr. and Mrs. Rexford came to Wichita county, and no history of this portion of the state would be complete without mention of this worthy pioneer couple. Mr. Rexford has borne an active and helpful part in the work of public progress and in reclaiming the wild lands for the purposes of civilization. He who battles with and subjects the forces of nature is usually a man of strong purpose, of stalwart interest and commendable resolution and these qualities are found as salient characteristics in the life work of Ensign Rexford.

Mr. Rexford is proud of the fact that he has always been a temperance man and an advocate of its principles, and is at this writing advocating a ticket on a temperance platform for the coming county election.

DR. KENT V. KIBBIE. As one of the foremost members of the medical profession in North Texas Dr. Kibbie has gained a splendid reputation not only as active practitioner, but in the field of medical instruction and journalism. Born at Osceola, Missouri, but reared and educated largely in Illinois, he comes of a family which has furnished more than one eminent disciple of Aesculapius. His father, Dr. H. C. Kibbie, a native of Connecticut, has for many years been a prominent physician in Illinois and is now a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat at Chicago. Also Dr. George K. Kibbie, a cousin of Dr. H. C. Kibbie, distinguished himself in this profession. From his home in New York City he went, during the yellow fever epidemic at New Orleans in 1878, to that city to devote his services to the afflicted and while engaged in that noble humanitarian self-sacrifice succumbed to the dread disease. He was the inventor of the Kibbie cot for yellow fever patients, and with this, and his hydropathic treatment, he achieved great success at that time.

Dr. K. V. Kibbie received his education at Princeton, Illinois, at Merom College, Illinois, and finished at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated in 1896 with the degree of B. S. His preparation had been very thorough, especially in chemistry and the biological sciences, and after his graduation he came to Fort Worth to accept the chair of chemistry and biology in Fort Worth University, at the same time having charge of the department of chemistry in the medical department of that institution. While engaged in his work as university instructor he also matriculated as a student in the medical department, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1899. Then entering Rush Medical College in Chicago, he completed his preparation by graduation in 1900, and with a professional equipment such as few young physicians are privileged to have, returned to Fort Worth and began active practice. His private practice at Fort Worth has been constantly increasing, while at the same time his usefulness in the profession has been extended to other fields. During 1900-1901 he was chief demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of Fort Worth University, also held the chair of physical diagnosis and hygiene. In 1902 he was elected to the chair of anatomy in the medical department of Baylor University, at Dallas, which position, requiring in the discharge of its duties only part of his time, he still holds, his home remaining in Fort Worth. As a teacher Dr. Kibbie has shown unusual powers both in effective demonstration and also in inspiration, retaining the confidence and affection of his pupils both during and after their period of preparation. He is editor and publisher of the Texas Courier of Medicine, the oldest medical journal in the state, and through its columns carries on the same effective work for professional progress and improvement to which his personal efforts are devoted in the class room. He is a member of the Tri-State, the State, and the Tarrant County Medical associations, and for two years was city chemist of Fort Worth.

Dr. Kibbie married Miss Mary Tumlin, the daughter of Rev. Tumlin, a minister of the Baptist church, and of an old Georgia family. They have one son, Horace C. Kibbie.

JUDGE BEN DUDLEY TARLTON is one of the prominent figures of the Fort Worth bar, a man of commanding and interesting personality, great ability as a pleader and a counsel, with a fine record of success, both on the bench and in the court room, and withal a public-spirited and eminent citizen such as would grace and give

honor to any community. He is a polished gentleman in society, has a reputation as an effective orator, and in common every-day life is a friend and neighbor with some word of encouragement or deed of kindness for all around him, so that it is no wonder he is popular and a man of the masses as well as of the classes.

Judge Tarlton comes of a fine family, and the lives of its members in the past generations and the present have never been sullied or brought into disesteem. He was born in St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, October 18, 1849, being a son of Dr. John Tarlton and Frances Ann (Caler) Tarlton. His father was born in Maryland in 1800. He was reared in Scott county, Kentucky, received his literary education in that state and graduated as a physician at Transylvania University at Lexington. He was a physician in active practice during many years. About 1827 he went to South Carolina; thence to Mobile, Alabama, and in 1846 took up his residence in Louisiana. He came to Texas in 1873, and died at Hillsboro in 1882. He was of English extraction.

Judge Tarlton's mother was born in the old town of St. Stephens, Washington county, Alabama, in 1822. She was a granddaughter of Judge Harry Toulmin, an Englishman, who came to Kentucky late in the eighteenth century and became a prominent man of affairs there. He was one of the promulgators of what was known as the "Resolutions of 1798-99," modeled after the original draft of Thomas Jefferson and which embodied the principles of state government and constituted what was about the first political platform in the new nation. Judge Toulmin was Kentucky's secretary of state at the time these resolutions were adopted by the state. About 1810 he was appointed by President Madison as judge of the federal court for the territory of Alabama, which was then a part of the territory of Mississippi, the separate territory of Alabama not being organized until 1817. In the publications of the Historical Society of the State of Alabama Judge Toulmin is biographed as one of the most conspicuous figures in the early history of that state, a distinguished pioneer and jurist. Judge Tarlton's mother died at Waxahachie, Texas, in 1876.

Ben Dudley Tarlton spent the first thirteen years of his life in St. Mary's parish, and from then until he was grown lived in the parish of St. Landry. His early education was obtained both from the public schools and from private instruction. He graduated from St. Charles College, Louisiana, in 1868, after which he studied law in the office of Hon. George Hudspeth, of

Opelousas, Louisiana, and also in the law department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), where he graduated in law in 1872. He came to Texas in 1875, locating first at Waxahachie, and in 1876 began practice at Hillsboro. His first practice in this state was as a member of the firm of Abbott & Tarlton, the former Judge Jo Abbott, late a member of congress from Texas. Later he was associated as partner, at different times, with his brother, Mr. Greene Dake Tarlton, with Colonel John H. Bullock, with Mr. George I. Jordan, and with Judge Wright C. Morrow, and at this time with Hon. B. P. Ayres, of Fort Worth.

In 1880 he was elected a member of the seventeenth general assembly from Hill county. In 1882 he was a member of the Democratic executive committee for the state of Texas. In 1885 he was again chosen to the legislature for the nineteenth general assembly as a "floater" representative of Hill, Ellis, Navarro and Johnson counties. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Hogg as a member of the court of commission of appeals of Texas. In 1892 he was elected chief justice of the court of civil appeals, the seat of which is at Fort Worth, and he removed to this city in that year and has made it his place of residence ever since. He was on the bench in the court of civil appeals for six years, and since the expiration of his term he has been engaged in active practice in this city. He is an able jurist, and his standing among the legal fraternity is shown by the fact that he is the president of the Fort Worth Bar Association. He is also a foremost and influential leader in Democratic politics. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church of this city and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

Judge Tarlton was married in St. Landry's parish in April, 1877, to Miss Susan M. Littell. They have three daughters and one son: Miss Frances Ann, Miss Elizabeth Millard, Miss Genevieve Constance and B. Dudley, Jr.

Since the foregoing sketch was written Judge Tarlton has been chosen by the board of regents of the University of Texas a member of the law faculty of that institution and is now serving in that capacity.

OSCAR R. McMORDIE, county and district clerk of Hemphill county, with residence at Canadian, has been identified with this county and town ever since their corporate existence, so that he is truly one of the old-timers, although in the years of his own life he is still on the lee-side of middle age. The fact that he has been the incumbent of his present office for four terms indi-

cates the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, and his great capability as a public official, and it is his creditable record that he has been uniformly successful in the various enterprises and undertakings of his career.

Mr. McMordie was born at Round Rock, Williamson county, this state, on April 1, 1866, his parents, Frank and Mary (McGuire) McMordie, both natives of Tennessee, being now residents of Quanah, Texas. His father came to Texas and located at Round Rock, Williamson county, about 1852, living there until 1885, when he moved to Coryell county, and since November, 1892, he has been a resident of Hardeman county, living a retired life in Quanah. In his early life he was a stockman, and when the big Texas ranges began to be divided up he became a prosperous farmer, which occupation he followed until his retirement. He has served one term as commissioner of Hardeman county.

Mr. McMordie was reared in the cattle business and followed it exclusively until his election to his present office. He lived at the old homestead at Round Rock until 1884, and in that year, being then eighteen years old, he went to Abilene, this state, and was a "cow puncher" on a big ranch there until the following fall, when he returned to Round Rock to spend another term in school. He enjoyed a practical and fundamental education, and has always been recognized as a man of much intelligence and close observation and insight into the affairs of local and general importance. In April, 1885, he went to Wyoming territory, where he was a cowboy until February, 1887. In April, 1887, he located in the northern portion of the Texas Panhandle, where he has been ever since. He was engaged in herding cattle in Lipscomb and Ochiltree counties until 1892, and then continued the same occupation in Hemphill county. In 1896 he was elected county and district clerk of Hemphill county, and by regular biennial election he has served as such ever since, which is the best testimonial that could be given of his worth as a citizen and ability in public office. He gives conscientious, business-like care and attention to the details of his position, and his administration has caused universal satisfaction. Mr. McMordie owns a section of good farming land in the county and also his comfortable residence in Canadian, and is contentedly prosperous from the standpoint of material circumstances.

Mr. McMordie affiliates with the Masonic order, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is well known throughout his section of the state, and when he came here in 1887 the counties were just beginning to get organized, that being



the date of the organization of Hemphill county and the establishment of the town of Canadian. Mr. McMordie was married at Canadian in 1892 to Miss Kathleen Montgomery, a native of Minnesota, and they have two sons, Hobart Bruce and Frank E.

WILLIAM C. ISAACS, of Canadian, is one of the prominent cattlemen of the Panhandle, and for a number of years has been a positive influence for progress and development in this section of the state. As one of the oldest residents of Hemphill county he has witnessed this region in its change from an exclusive range country into a fine stock-farming and agricultural belt, and his own success and prosperity have increased with the country. The Isaacs brothers' ranch is known as one of the best in Northwest Texas, and enterprises undertaken by men of the Isaacs name have come to be recognized as successes by matter of foregone conclusion.

Mr. Isaacs, who was born in DeKalb county, Alabama, December 4, 1853, was the son of J. C. Isaacs, a prominent Texas citizen of the last century, who was born in Tennessee, then lived in Alabama, and, removing with his family to Bosque county, Texas, in 1857, became a pioneer in the cattle industry there and later in Comanche county, his death having taken place several years ago near San Antonio.

Mr. Isaacs confesses to have been practically "reared in the saddle," and the various phases of the cattle business have been known to him from the days of his early boyhood. Such educational advantages—which were meager enough—as the schools of Comanche county and Fort Graham afforded while he was growing up he enjoyed without impairing in any particular the practical bent of his nature. Some time in early manhood he moved from Comanche to Taylor county and went into the cattle business with his brother-in-law, J. A. Martin. In those days Taylor county was one of the principal centers of the cattle industry, many of the most extensive cattlemen operating from Abilene, the county seat. From Taylor county he was located in Fisher county for three years, then for a year and a half had his cattle on the Cheyenne-Arapahoe reservation, then in New Mexico for four years, and since the year 1883 he has had the center of his industrial operations in the Panhandle country. He is in partnership with his brother, Sam Isaacs. Their ranch is in all respects a model, one of the best in the cattle country, and its thirty thousand acres are situated beautifully along the river in the Red Deer country in Hemphill county, the ranch headquarters being a mile and a half

west of Canadian. Mr. Isaacs himself lives in town, where he has a beautiful residence, and is esteemed as one of its foremost citizens.

Mr. Isaacs is well known in Masonic circles, and his brother Sam is also a prominent member of that fraternity, having been worshipful master of the local lodge ever since its organization. Another brother, John Isaacs, operates a ranch individually, his place being ten miles east of Canadian in Hemphill county.

Mr. Isaacs is a member of the executive committee of the Panhandle Cattle-Raisers' Association, and takes a leading part in all matters pertaining to the cattle business. Mr. Isaacs married Miss Mary Brainerd, who was born in New York, and they both enjoy high social connections throughout this section of the state.

JOHN SPEER. A native of Montague county and a strong and able representative of the young attorneys at the bar, Mr. Speer was born October 12, 1873. His parents, D. and Sallie H. (Ellis) Speer, who reside in Alvord, Texas, settled at Montague, in Montague county, in 1872. The father taught school in this county for nine years, and while he was brought up on a farm in Smith county and obtained some knowledge of books there after the war and even after his marriage, he prepared himself for public school work and has followed it most efficiently and thoroughly from 1872 to the present. The Speer family was founded in Smith county, Texas, in 1848, by John Speer, grandfather of our subject, and near Floresville was where he reared his family. He was from Shelby county, Tennessee, where his son, D. Speer, was born March 24, 1844.

D. Speer was a member of Company K, Tenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, during the rebellion, and enlisted at Clarksville. He was in Ector's Brigade, and first served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Later his regiment was transferred east of the Mississippi and he participated in battle at Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Gettysburg, Chickamauga and finally at Mobile, Alabama. He was on duty when Lee surrendered and when he returned home he first turned his attention to farming. He married in Smith county, in 1869, a lady whose parents died of yellow fever in Mobile, when she was five years old, and she was brought up by and accompanied her uncle, Joseph Swan, to Texas in 1865. The issue of this marriage includes: Judge Ocie Speer, of Fort Worth, associate justice of the Texas court of appeals, elected in November, 1902; Robert E., of the Speer Printing Company, of Fort Worth; John, of Bowie; Oran, of Alvord, Texas; Charles H., of the Fort Worth Printing Company; Lon

A., a teacher at Fate, Texas; D. M., a student of medicine in Fort Worth; Bonnie M., of Alford, and a teacher in the public schools, and Ivan R., who died in infancy.

The literary education of John Speer was obtained under the direction and supervision of his father. He finished a course in the high school in Merkel, Texas, at the age of nineteen years, and as a start in life became a clerk in a dry goods store in Ennis. After remaining there some four years he came to Bowie and took up the study of law with his brother, the Judge. He was admitted to practice before Judge D. E. Barrett, August 6, 1896, and formed a partnership with his brother under the firm name of Speer and Speer. His first case was one of assault charged against a party at Sunset and his second one was where, as deputy county attorney, he prosecuted while his brother defended. Civil practice has occupied him chiefly, and his time is spent in attending to the wants of a good clientage and in delving into his fine library of law books, as a student for the more complete preparation for his profession. He holds to Democratic principles, and naturally takes some notice of things political as they pass along. He is at this date chairman of the Democratic executive committee of his county.

December 26, 1899, Mr. Speer married in Bowie Miss May Allen, a daughter of A. J. Allen. Their only child is Ruth, born January 1, 1901.

John Speer, as a citizen, needs no defense. The pages of his life-book have been wide open through all the years that those who wished might read and nothing prejudicial to his character has been found therein. In his professional capacity he carefully guards his clients' interests and whether he wins or loses in a lawsuit he has conscientiously done his whole duty in the case.

JAMES C. POWELL is a stock farmer of Wichita county and owes his success entirely to his own efforts. He has placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of industry and energy and upon this has builded a prosperity which makes him one of the substantial residents of his community. He was born at Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee, in 1835, a son of George W. and Sarah Ann (Cawker) Powell. His father was a native of England and during his infancy was brought to the United States by his parents, who located first in Virginia and afterward removed to Tennessee. For many years George W. Powell carried on agricultural pursuits in Franklin county, Tennessee, and there died during the latter part of the Civil war. His

wife, who was born and reared in North Carolina, died at their Tennessee home in 1877.

James C. Powell spent his boyhood days upon the home farm and was early trained to habits of industry, integrity and perseverance, thus laying the foundation for an honorable career. The Powell family were opposed to slavery and to secession, and sharing in these views James C. Powell soon after the outbreak of the Civil war went to Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Illinois, where he enlisted as a defender of the Union, becoming a member of Company C, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry. The regiment was sent south to Fort Henry and Mr. Powell participated in the engagement there and at Fort Donelson. In the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded, but when he had recovered his health he rejoined his regiment and was with Sherman's army in all of its campaigns. He participated in the siege of Corinth and in other important battles in Mississippi and was again wounded at Jackson that state. He was in the leading engagements of the Atlanta campaign, marched with Sherman in the celebrated march to the sea, and afterward took part in the Carolina campaign, going on then to Richmond and to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review, the most celebrated military pageant that has ever occurred on the western hemisphere. Later the regiment was sent to Little Rock, Arkansas, to do post guard duty and remained there until August, 1865, when the members were mustered out of the service. The company had started to the front more than four years before with one hundred and four men and of these only fifteen were left to be mustered out. Although twice wounded Mr. Powell remained with his command to the last, never faltering in the performance of any military duty assigned him and he returned to his home with a most creditable war record.

After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Powell established his home in Jefferson county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for about eleven years. In 1876 he returned to the south, locating near Paris in Lamar county, Texas, where he resided for fifteen years or until 1891, when he came to Wichita county, settling twelve miles north of Wichita Falls. Here he owns three hundred and sixty acres of land and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Throughout the greater part of his life his attention has been directed to that line of business activity and the success he has achieved therein is due entirely to his own labors, careful management and unflinching endeavor.

Mr. Powell was married in Jefferson county, Illinois, to Miss Mary Jane Carr and they have

children: Minnie, Jennie, Thomas, Ella, Murl and Fred. Mr. Powell has served as school trustee of district No. 2, and is interested in all that pertains to the upbuilding and advancement of his community along social, material and intellectual lines. In manner he is free from all ostentation and display, but his intrinsic worth is recognized and his friendship is most prized by those who know him best, showing that his character will bear the scrutiny of close acquaintance. He is a generous-spirited, broad-minded man, a true type of the American spirit and an embodiment of that progress which in the last few years has drawn to this country the admiring gaze of the nations of the world.

**THEODORE MERRIMAN.** The pioneer blacksmith of Chico and the gentleman distinguished as the second person to locate on the townsite of that thrifty little metropolis is Theodore Merriman, the widely known citizen and farmer named in the introduction to this article. An active mechanic until his hammer pounded out the price of a piece of fertile land adjoining the new town, and since then busied with the affairs of a successful and systematic farmer, and, at times, with the administration of justice as the chosen officer of his peers, he is regarded as one of the characters of Wise county and a citizen truly worthy of the name.

September 16, 1876, Mr. Merriman came to Wise county, and on the seventeenth of February following he opened his shop in the embryonic town. He had just passed a year in the southwest corner of Johnson county, where, on the banks of the Brazos, he practiced Vulcan's art for the period of one year. The nine years previous to this he had passed as a citizen of Mount Pelia and Union City, Tennessee, plying his trade, going there in 1866 from Columbus, Kentucky, where his post-bellum career as a citizen really began. Civil life opened with him at Claysville, that state, where, at the age of nineteen years, he took a position with a mercantile establishment, leaving their employ as book-keeper and office man to take up arms for the Confederate government.

The Merrimans were among the pioneers of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where Frederick Merriman, grandfather of our subject, founded the family at old Fort Pitt. The latter was a native German and settled first in Maryland but accompanied J. W. Bonham, a gentleman of French extraction, to Fort Pitt and there passed the remainder of his life. Frederick Merriman was a shoemaker and was enlisted for ser-

vice with the patriot army of Washington but was detailed at home to make shoes for the soldiers, at which patriotic duty himself and his good wife both labored until independence was actually won. The soldiers in camp at Sweetleyville, near his home wore this old patriot's shoes and his efforts in the direction of the achievement of independence were as effective as if he had carried a flintlock in actual battle. He died about 1846 at one hundred and three years old, the father of twelve sons and two daughters, thirteen of whom grew to maturity and married, namely: John, Samuel, David, Ezekiel, Richard D., Frederick, Abraham, Daniel, Reuben, Moses, Mary, Martha, William.

Richard D. Merriman, father of our subject, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and died in Saline county, Illinois, in 1885. He learned the machinist's trade in Pittsburg, serving a five-year apprenticeship, as was the custom of his day, and pursued his trade until 1856, when he bought a farm near the corners of Saline, Gallatin and White counties, Illinois, and remained a farmer until his death. He married Helen Bonham, a daughter of J. W. Bonham, mentioned in the paragraph above, who died in 1874. Of their four children who reached mature years, Theodore was the second, W. W., of Norris City, Illinois, the third, and Frank, the youngest surviving child.

Theodore Merriman had ample opportunity to acquire a good education in the Pittsburg and Morgantown, Virginia, schools but his lack of concern for his future led him into other paths and he reached manhood only fairly equipped. He left home in 1856 and secured employment for two years in a store at Carmi, Illinois, from which point he went to Claysville, Kentucky, as narrated above.

When the war broke out he entered Company I, Third Kentucky Infantry, under Sidney Johnston at the battle of Shilo. His command was at Vicksburg when the Confederate ram passed through the Federal fleet there, and fought in the battles of Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Pine Mountain, New Hope Church, Lovejoy Station, and Atlanta, at which time he left the artillery and was transferred to Forrest's cavalry. After the Shiloh fight he was made quartermaster of Cobb's Kentucky battery and later was made Cobb's adjutant, serving in the artillery until transferred to the cavalry. He was a staff officer of Brig. Gen. Lyon in the cavalry service and the states of Tennessee and Alabama witnessed their military escapades until



*Mr. J. Merriman and Wife*



the surrender of the command near Selma at the close of the war.

While in the army Mr. Merriman became acquainted with the lady who held his future in her hands and as soon as he became a civilian he hastened to Paris, Tennessee, and there, June 4, 1865, he was married. The lady of his choice was Miss Lizzie Ethridge, a daughter of J. L. Ethridge of an old and representative Tennessee family. Mrs. Merriman was born in Henry county, that state, January 6, 1847, and she and her husband are the parents of Allie D., of Chico; William D., of Paul's Valley, Indian Territory; T. Earnest, a merchant of Gibtown, Texas; Ed., of Gibtown; May, wife of C. A. Watson, of Chico; Ethel, widow of J. C. Goad, of Chico; Daisy, who married G. F. Holden, of Comanche, Indian Territory; and Cora M., widow of Frank Martin, a teacher in Munday, Knox county, Texas.

Mr. Merriman's blacksmith shop in Chico was situated where the livery barn now stands and he followed his trade until he had paid for a farm and was well equipped ready to begin its cultivation and improvement. He left the anvil in 1881 and the work he has done as farmer has strikingly beautified his immediate community. He owns seventy-five acres in the G. W. Cash survey, a well-tilled and productive farm. He served seven years as postmaster of Chico and was elected justice of the peace first in 1880, filling the office four years. In 1894 he was again elected and served a second term of four years. He is a well known Democrat and the family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian churches. He is a charter member of Alvord chapter of the Masonic Order.

JAMES H. HIGHTOWER, who at one time was commissioner of Tarrant county and is a prominent citizen here, well known and highly respected, resides near Smithfield, where he owns a farm and is engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He is a native of Montgomery county, Illinois, born on the 16th of April, 1847, his parents being Alfred M. and Sarah (Grantham) Hightower, the former a native of Tennessee. When their son was about eight years of age they left Illinois and removed to Laclède county, Missouri, where they remained for a time and then in 1859 came to Texas, settling in Tarrant county near what is now Smithfield. They were early pioneer residents of this section of the state and contributed in substantial measure to the improvement and progress of early times. The father was a Con-

federate soldier in the Civil war and became a commissioned officer, after which he was always called Captain Hightower. He died in April, 1897, and left behind him an honorable name because he had led a busy, useful and upright life. Of his children the following survive: James H.; Daniel H., who is living in Tarrant county; Sarah J., the wife of A. B. Clark, of Clarendon, Texas; Mary E., the widow of S. P. Thrower and now living in Shawnee, Indian Territory; and Katie T., the wife of W. C. Meacham, who makes his home near Smithfield, Texas.

J. H. Hightower, whose name introduces this record, was reared to adult age near Smithfield upon the old home farm and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He acquired his education in the public schools of this county and when not busy with his text books worked in the fields. He has throughout his entire life carried on agricultural pursuits, though at different periods he has followed the trade of a carpenter and builder, doing considerable contract work in his locality a number of years ago. At all times he has been industrious and enterprising and his labors constitute the basis of a well merited success.

Mr. Hightower has been married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth Calloway, a native of North Carolina, who with her parents came to Tarrant county in 1859. By her marriage she became the mother of four children: Hugh M., who is living at Smithfield; Halceon C., the wife of Loma B. Brown, whose home is near Smithfield, Texas; Sarah E., the wife of W. H. Cloud, residing near Fort Worth, this state; and Louis A., who is a member of the well known mercantile firm of L. A. Hightower & Brother, conducting a successful business at Smithfield. For his second wife Mr. Hightower chose Miss Cynthia A. Boyd, their wedding occurring June 15, 1884, and she is a native of Tarrant county and a daughter of Dr. Joseph B. Boyd, who at one time was county treasurer of Tarrant county and also tax collector. He was quite prominent in public circles and was a representative citizen but has now passed away.

Some public honors have been conferred upon Mr. Hightower, who has served for two terms, or four years, as county commissioner and received strong endorsement at the primaries in 1904 for county treasurer. He has always been a staunch advocate of Democratic principles and a warm friend of the public schools and of general progress along the lines which contribute to good citizenship and to the substantial improvement. He is a member of Grand Prairie Lodge No. 455, A. F. & A. M., at Smithfield. Viewed

from a personal light his life may be said to be a success and all that he possesses has been acquired through his own labors, showing the force and value of industry and enterprise as active factors in winning prosperity.

ADOLPHUS W. RAHT. For twenty-two years has Adolphus W. Raht been identified with the substantial industrial interests of the Lone Star state, and in recent years he has been recognized as a positive force in the cattle-raising industry and is regarded among his contemporaries as a safe, progressive and successful agency in the manipulation of "cowmen's" affairs.

His identity with Texas began at Gainesville in 1883, at which time he was an emigrant from Polk county, Tennessee, in which locality his birth occurred September 18, 1855. He is of German blood, his father, Julius E. Raht, having been born at Nassau. The latter came to the United States in 1849 and passed the first year of his residence here in Wisconsin, going thence to Polk county, Tennessee, where he married Matilda Dumbois, a daughter of John Dumbois, a Frenchman. Of the issue of this union Adolphus W. is the eldest; William E. resides in Chattanooga, manager of a stove and range works; Julius, of Tullahoma, Tennessee; Fred A., also of Tullahoma, and Charles A., associated with his brother in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, graduated Adolphus W. Raht in 1874 and he at once took up the study of civil engineering in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, completing his course and graduating in 1877. He took a position with the United States government survey on the Missouri River Commission and spent a year at this work. He then joined the engineering force of the B. and M. R. railway in Nebraska and spent five years with the company, chiefly engaged in the work of location. He took charge of a party and started from the Missouri river and "footed" it all the way to Denver. Much of his work was done on the main line of the road but side lines were run, the one from Lincoln to Billings, Montana, being conspicuous among them.

The life of the chief of a surveying party is a strenuous and trying one. Carrying a transit day after day on preliminary and location work tries one's physical endurance and taxes it to its utmost limit and it is not surprising that, after five years of touring, on foot, a new country and weighted with responsible duties and encumbered with the paraphernalia applicable to his position, he should seek a less laborious and exhausting vocation.

Leaving the employ of the railroad company in 1883 Mr. Raht came to Texas and engaged in the cattle business, with headquarters at Gainesville. He pastured his stock about forty miles north of the latter place in the Chickasaw Nation and maintained his ranch there till some time in 1890, when he purchased a large portion of the old Red River Cattle Company's ranch, comprising ten thousand acres and extending almost from his present headquarters ranch to the village of Shannon, and being divided into several pastures. He brought his entire cattle holdings to his new property and has carried on an extensive business here since. He has a thousand head of registered stock, Hereford variety, and is admirably situated for the successful carrying-on of this attractive and remunerative industry.

October 13, 1892, Mr. Raht married, in Fort Worth, Ella M. Smartt, formerly from McMinnville, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Raht have an adopted son, Carl G., born September 15, 1882, and is connected with the shipping department of Swift and Company at North Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Raht's ranch is equipped with three tenant houses and a beautiful modern and commodious residence, good barns and with an orchard of many varieties of fruit. His headquarters is surrounded by a grove of native oak, is situated on the apex of a low hill and the landscape is one exceedingly beautiful and attractive to behold.

CRAWFORD B. REEDER, lawyer at Amarillo, has attained to a large degree of prominence and success in the central Panhandle country during the two years of his legal practice there. His career is typical of that of so many men who win success through heavy odds and make their way to the goal of their ambitions by industrious striving with one set purpose constantly in view. Adherence to high ideals and diligence in all his endeavors are qualities which all who have ever known Mr. Reeder will gladly impute to him, and he has won and deserved all the success which has come to him.

Born in Lee county, Alabama, in 1867, he was a son of Mortimer and Lenora Elizabeth (McCutcheon) Reeder. His father, a native of Georgia but reared in Alabama, was a farmer and planter, and died at his home in Lee county in 1876. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, and his maternal great-grandmother was born in Scotland. These ancestors settled in Virginia, and, of their descendants who migrated to other states as the country settled up, Mr. Reeder belongs to the branch that

came to Georgia and later to Alabama. Mortimer Reeder was a Confederate soldier in the Civil war, being one of six brothers to enlist in the cause, and the other five were all killed in the service. The mother, who was of Scotch ancestry, died in 1872.

Thus deprived, before he was ten years old, of both his parents, Crawford B. Reeder has been dependent on his own resources from an early age. At the age of fourteen coming out to Texas, he spent four years in working on a farm in Upshur county, in the lumber region of the state, and that he was thus early a faithful, conscientious employe, and appreciated accordingly, is evidenced by the fact that he received several dollars per month more than the customary wages paid to farm hands at the time. His aspirations were above and beyond his immediate necessities and duties, and throughout that period of boyhood he was adding gradually to his somewhat neglected primary education. It was his intention to prepare himself for teaching, which he would use as a stepping stone to the profession of law, for which as an ultimate goal his ambitions had long been set. He taught school altogether for seven years, and his success and reputation as a teacher were such that he got better schools with increased salary at almost each succeeding term, and his last school, in Smith county, paid him a salary of one hundred and forty-five dollars a month. Previous to this his teaching had been in Upshur county, where he opened and taught the first session of the Shady Grove Academy. All this time he had been studying diligently, and in 1892 he graduated from Add-Ran College, at Thorp Spring, Texas.

During this time, also, Mr. Reeder had been hard at work studying law, both privately and in law offices, putting in about seven years altogether in legal studies. He decided to begin his practice at Granbury, the county seat of Hood county, and was admitted to the bar there on the third Monday of March, 1893. That summer he was candidate for county attorney of Hood county, but was defeated by eighteen votes. A second candidacy was successful and he served one term in that office. His practice, beginning in a very humble way, grew from year to year until, having achieved success in some important cases which involved large interests, his reputation as an able lawyer was established and his permanent success at the bar assured. In 1895 he was joined by his brother, J. W. Reeder, the firm becoming Reeder & Reeder. This brother, who has since died, had worked with Mr. Reeder as a student and teacher in Upshur county,

and was possessed of like ideals and ambitions to become an efficient and capable lawyer.

February 1, 1903, Mr. Reeder located for practice at Amarillo, having for a partner Mr. Hugh H. Cooper, also of Hood county. Mr. Cooper's father, Hon. N. L. Cooper, now deceased, was noted as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the state of Texas. Since establishing themselves here the firm of Reeder & Cooper have built up a very large business, extending over the entire Panhandle and into New Mexico, and representing clients with very important interests. They transacted business in 1904 to the net amount of twelve thousand dollars. The firm has been engaged in a number of noteworthy cases in this part of the state. Their first cases were those involving the status of the local option laws, in which they were successful. They represented the successful litigants in the well known Moore county case involving the county judgeship of that county; also the Hughes case in Potter county, over the deposing of Mr. J. E. Hughes from the office of sheriff.

Reeder & Cooper have a splendid law library, representing an expenditure of about six thousand dollars. Theirs is an actual working library, in use almost every day, comprising the works that are thoroughly up to date and including all the latest and best edited state and federal reports. Mr. Reeder has never ceased to be a thorough student, with an unusual knack of getting at the gist of the law. His clients are always satisfied that he gives them his very best efforts, for he loves his profession for its own sake and from the start it has been his ambition to excel in it. System has always marked the conduct of their business, records and copies of every business and legal transaction being kept, so that the members of the firm at all times have everything under perfect control.

Mr. Reeder was married in June, 1893, at Big Spring, Howard county, this state, to Miss Gusie Brack, who was a graduate of Add-Ran College and had taught for several years music, art and literature.

LEWIS T. RICHARDSON. The advent of the subject of this biographical article to Jack county dates from February 27, 1877, at which time he stopped at Ranger Springs, where he held a bunch of cattle for S. J. Woodward, of Denton, Texas. The situation, as cowboy, which he held then marks the beginning of a life of activity in Jack county which has resulted in placing its participant in a position of financial independence when just past the meridian and in showing



that persistent and intelligent effort is always properly rewarded.

From the youthful age of thirteen years Mr. Richardson has been a vigorous actor within his sphere on the soil of the Lone Star state. It was at this age that he made his first trip from home, accompanying Hill brothers to San Antonio with twelve wagon loads of apples out of which he saw them make almost a small fortune. Returning, he drove beef cattle for a McKinney butcher from Elm Flats, and when the family moved to Denton he was handy boy around his father's livery stable for a time. From this work he became a freighter, once accompanying his father with goods for the post at Fort Richardson. Abandoning the business of hauling goods, he passed a period as deputy sheriff of Denton county and also tended bar for a saloon man in Denton. Arranging with Mr. Woodward to accompany his cattle west he deserted his old haunts and started a new era for himself. He worked for this employer eleven years, invested his wages in cattle and in this way drifted into the cow business himself. When the open range disappeared he leased lands for his stock and finally bought land, also, and while he owns but twelve hundred acres he has seven thousand under lease and his "jug" brand marks the several hundred head of cattle in his herd.

Lewis Tilford Richardson was born at Calhoun, Henry county, Missouri, February 29, 1856. His father, Amos Richardson, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, about 1830 and moved out to Missouri with his father, Jesse Richardson, who passed away there as a farmer. Among the latter's large family were Lewis, Daniel and Amos, the last named passing away in Denton county in 1875.

Amos Richardson brought his family to Texas overland, passing down through a portion of the Indian Territory and reaching the Lone Star state in the year 1869. He devoted himself to trading and freighting in the early years and, as already intimated, kept a livery in Denton town. He married Melissa Jennings, a daughter of Jesse Jennings, who moved from Tennessee to Bates county, Missouri, very early and there died. Mrs. Richardson makes her home with our subject and was born in Tennessee, and came to Texas in 1869. Of her two children, Thomas died in 1875, and left one child, Jesse, now at Colorado City, Texas, and Lewis T. still remains.

A good education seemed to be beyond the reach of Lewis T. Richardson as a youth, and for more than a third of a century now he has been arrayed against idleness in the real battle

of life. For a short time he was associated with H. B. Bowen as a dealer in cattle, but for the most part, he has engineered his own success.

September 19, 1886, he married Betty Saffell, a daughter of Hale Saffell from Blount county, Tennessee, where Mrs. Richardson was born May 11, 1859. Guy, Grace, Alma, Dot and Walter and Warren, twins, constitute their family of children and they are pupils in the Jacksboro schools.

Mr. Richardson has allied himself with pure Democracy in all political contests in which he has found an interest, but the success of his own interests overtower every other consideration and he has kept politics under a ban.

**JOSHUA NOBLES.** Among those toilers whose efforts have been directed for more than a quarter of a century toward the development in the rural confines of Wise county and whose substantial achievements are seen in the improvement of two separate farms, Joshua Nobles of the Lone Star community is conspicuously prominent, and as a citizen and a man do his traits of character commend him. Himself a product of the primitive school of experience of the days when "Webster's blue back" was the chief textbook, he is a link connecting the dark past with the brilliant present, a witness of the conditions that were in contrast with the things that are.

Mr. Nobles was born when the second Adams was president and when his native state of Tennessee was only about a third of a century old. His birth occurred in Williamson county, October 20, 1827, and he grew up in the flax-straw-shirt and the homespun-trousers epoch, when "a pair of shoes a year was all a farmer boy got"; when the teachers in the log cabin schools called "horseback" "hors-e-back," "gnat" "g-nat," and "knot" "k-not," and ruled his pupils with the rod. His father being a mechanic, he learned to handle tools in the wagon shop before he went to the farm later on in life and put himself in possession of a trade.

He is descended from Colonial stock, North Carolina being the home of his patriotic ancestors. His paternal grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers and his father, John Nobles, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and a volunteer for the Mexican war. John Nobles was born in 1790, in the old Tarheel state, grew to manhood there and then migrated to Williamson county, Tennessee. There he married Elizabeth Ragsdale, a lady of North Carolina antecedents, who died about 1870. The issue of their union were: Eliza married John Carey and died in Tennessee; Absolom left a family in Arkansas at his

death; Nathaniel died in Pemiscott county, Missouri; Frank passed away in Tennessee; and Peggy married Richard Craddock and died in Hickman county, Kentucky; Joshua, our subject; Prior died in Dunklin county Missouri; Mary A. married a Blackwell and died in Tennessee, and John lies buried in Wise county, Texas.

John Nobles acquired the trade of a wagon-maker in his native state and made it his livelihood during all his vigorous career. When in the army he was detailed to help build roads and to construct forts and although he was beyond the age of service, he enlisted as a volunteer for the war with Mexico, but was not called into the field. As a citizen he was most loyal and upright and entertained the highest opinions of Gen. Jackson under whom he served. He was a Democrat, of course, and entertained the right notions of piety, although he never united with the church until late in life. He preceded his wife to the grave some years, dying at the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861. He and Nathaniel, his brother, constituted their parents' family, the latter rearing his family and passing away in the state of Tennessee.

May 14, 1848, Joshua Nobles married and settled on a farm at once. The California gold excitement took possession of him early but he was able to resist it until 1855, when he took a boat for San Francisco, crossed the isthmus and reached the Golden Gate without incident of note. He located in Siskiyou county where, the first eight months, he worked on a farm. He freighted for a time and then let out his team and himself opened a wagon-repair shop, at "Rough and Ready Mills." He remained in the "Golden state" two years and although his passage to and fro cost him \$1,004.00, his trip was one of profit and he returned home much improved in purse. Upon his return home he engaged, for a time, in shipping produce from Hickman, Kentucky, down the river to New Orleans, and then took up farming, which he followed till the outbreak of the war. He then moved out to Dunklin county, Missouri, and while there the Confederate congress passed a law confiscating all land belonging to citizens of northern states and lying within the Confederacy and he returned to Tennessee to protect his rights.

During the war period Mr. Nobles was not molested by either side, remarkable as it now seems. If the North offended by declaring a state of war and followed its declaration up by sending troops into the South he "never got mad about it" and got down his "patchen" and pow-

der for a fight. He pursued the vocation of a civilian the whole period through and when the struggle was over he had not assailed the flag of his country nor made enemies of his vanquished friends.

Immediately following the war he engaged in the milling business in Gibson county, Tennessee, and at Yorkville, he and postmaster Flowers, of Chico, were partners in a saw and grist-mill for some four years. Soon after closing out this venture he started on his journey to Texas. He came through Missouri and stopped two years in Dunklin county and then proceeded, by train, to Dallas and established himself in Cooke county. There he resumed farming and continued it until 1879, when he came over into the new country of Wise county and purchased a quarter section of land on the Robinson survey in the West Academy neighborhood of Sandy. He settled in the "woods," cleared year after year until one hundred acres of the postoaks had disappeared and fields of grain and stalks of cotton were waving in their stead. His farm cost him two and one-half dollars per acre and he sold in ten years for fifteen dollars an acre and invested in three hundred acres of the Cofflin survey at five dollars. Thus he has opened up two new farms in the county and aided materially in the reduction of wild nature where now cluster thrifty and comfortable homes.

The first years of Mr. Nobles' experience in Wise county were years of disappointment and the \$1,880.00 which he brought here with him had disappeared. He resorted to wood-hauling and other laborious but legitimate makeshifts to sustain himself and family while another season was coming and still another crop was growing, and recovered in time his lost prestige and his lost funds. At a former time, while in Tennessee, he met disaster from dealing in cotton and he was forced to literally take up log-rolling and other forays of amusement to win bread for his domestic wants. Although he was small of stature, no man could pull him down on a handspike and no husky and fleet-footed *rurale* could pass him in a race.

Mr. Nobles' first wife was Sarah J. Dickson, a daughter of David Dickson, of Yorkville, Tennessee. Mrs. Nobles was born in Gibson county, in 1831, and died in Wise county, Texas, in 1894. The issue of their marriage were: David, who died by accident in 1893 and left a family; Sarah, of Ocate, Oklahoma, wife of Robert Jackson; Mary, wife of Frank Wright, of Dunklin county, Missouri; Wesley, a successful farmer of Wise county; Bailey, of Fredrick, Oklahoma; Eliza, who married Jim Kindrick, of Davidson, Okla-

homa Territory; Nannie, who married John Denney, of Wise county; Ollie, wife of Alexander Lowrey, of Bridgeport. January 1, 1895, Mr. Nobles married Mattie, daughter of John Muse, formerly from Tennessee. Mrs. Nobles was born in Madrid county, Missouri, where her father lived. Her birth occurred October 21, 1860, and she is the mother of one surviving son, Zelma, born April 29, 1897.

In his political relations to his country Mr. Nobles is a Democrat. His sentiments were union during the war, but the ancient traditions of the family dominated him and the principles of the "unwashed" have remained with him to the end. He has been a churchman since 1858 and worships and communes with those of the Missionary Baptist faith.

WILLIAM R. HOWARD, M. D. A physician and surgeon of distinction at Fort Worth, where he has been engaged in successful practice nearly twenty years and, like the city which is his home, has in this time risen to foremost rank in northern Texas, Dr. W. R. Howard was born in Fulton county, Arkansas, September 13, 1848, being a son of Isaac and Esther (Hampton) Howard. The family is of old and distinguished New England stock, going back in direct line to Isaac Howard who, as the first American representative of the name, left England and took up his residence on this side of the Atlantic during the colonial days. The progenitor settled in Rhode Island, and that famous little commonwealth has been the home of seven successive generations of this family. There Dr. Howard's father was born and an uncle of the former was for fifty consecutive terms a member of the Rhode Island legislature, while in equally honorable ways other members of the family have pursued their different careers. Dr. Howard's mother, who was born in middle Tennessee, December 10, 1825, and, at the age of eighty years, is still living in Marionville, Missouri, is a member of the illustrious Hampton family, made so, among others, by Wade Hampton.

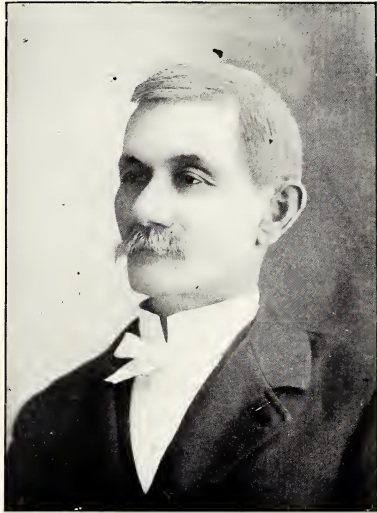
The family home being transferred to Ozark county, Missouri, when the son William was four years old, the latter lived there until he was about fifteen years old, and in the early years of the war accompanied his parents to Marshfield, in the same state. The schools which he had begun to attend during childhood were practically suspended during the Civil conflict, and in order to continue his education from 1863 to 1865 he made his home with his grandparents at Foster, Rhode Island, where

he was a student in the public schools. At the close of the war he returned to Marshfield and completed his education in the schools of that place and at Springfield, Missouri. With broad literary knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning he entered upon the study of medicine in St. Louis Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the class of 1873.

Beginning his active practice in Taney county, Missouri, where he remained until 1875, in the latter year he came to Texas and was engaged professionally in Hunt county until 1886, since which time he has been a permanent resident of Fort Worth. Ranking among the first not alone as a practitioner, Dr. Howard is also well known to the profession in the state and city in connection with his biological investigations. His years of research along such lines have brought to light much that is recognized as permanent contributions to scientific knowledge, and it is therefore in the realm of discovery as well as that of applied science that his life work will be held noteworthy. At his residence, 921 Cannon avenue, he has one of the most complete biological and bacteriological laboratories in the country. That his work in this department of science is regarded highly is evident from the fact that he is the present incumbent of the chair of histology, pathology and bacteriology in the medical department of Fort Worth University, and has been a prominent factor in advancing that institution to its present high standard of efficiency. He is also the author of a number of treatises on biographical and bacteriological subjects. As a scientist he has gained a wide reputation, while his large general practice indicates his professional standing.

Fraternally the Doctor is a Mason. His chief relationship, however, is with the societies for the dissemination of knowledge in the line of his profession and for scientific research, belonging to the county, state and North Texas medical associations, to the American Microscopical Society, and is a fellow of the Texas Academy of Science.

Dr. Howard was married in 1873 to Miss Sarah M. Hensley, and they had three children, Isaac, Mrs. Abby Logan and William R., Jr.; the latter died at the age of three and one-half years. Mrs. Howard died in 1882, and the Doctor subsequently married Mrs. Hetty A. Wilson, nee Farmer, who is still living. No children have blessed the union.



*Wm R Howard*



J. LEN JACKSON is one of the best known business men of North Texas, especially in and about Wichita Falls, where he at present has his residence and his principal interests. He is a fine type of the young and successful man of affairs, and when he and his brother located in this city some dozen years ago they had only a most modest amount of capital. Their enterprises developed at a most remarkable rate, and this part of the country has received a great impetus from their efforts. Mr. Jackson now confines his attentions mainly to oil well operating and similar capitalistic ventures, and his energy and enterprise have been demonstrated effectively many times in the past few years.

Mr. Jackson is a native son of this state, and his mother, who is still living, was also born and reared in the state of Texas. He was born in Dallas county in 1868, being a son of Frank and Lizzie (Hunter) Jackson. His father was born in Devonshire, England, at Barnes Farm, where was the ancestral home for several generations back. In 1848 he accompanied the entire family on their migration to the United States, and with his brother George Jackson settled at what was known as Peters' Colony in the northern part of Dallas county, Texas. The father still lives on the same place where he settled so many years ago, only a short time after the Lone Star state was admitted to the Union. The family were among the first settlers in Dallas county, and at that time the country was entirely new and unsettled. There were just two stores in what is now the metropolitan city of Dallas, and from this may be seen how long and close has been the identification of the Jackson name with northern Texas. Frank Jackson has successfully followed farming all his life, and is a prominent citizen of Dallas county. He and his wife are both living, and they were married after he came to Texas.

Mr. J. Len Jackson was reared on his father's farm and lived at home until he was twenty-three years old. At that time he went to Amarillo, in the Texas Panhandle, that place then being a typical cowboy town, and he was for some time employed in the large DeBardelem general merchandise establishment, which sold supplies to cattlemen for hundreds of miles around. In the latter part of 1891 he came to Wichita Falls, and with his brother, H. B. Jackson, founded the Wichita Falls Implement Company. These young men had only three hundred dollars apiece at the beginning of this enterprise, but their business fitted in so well with the conditions of the country and their progress was so permanent and rapid that when they sold out

the establishment in August, 1903, to W. A. McCutcheon and associates, there was a record of an annual business done amounting to two hundred thousand dollars. The brothers through this line of trade were brought into close touch with the agricultural interests of this part of the state, and as their business reflected the growing prosperity of the country so they likewise did much for the upbuilding of the territory reached by their custom. Mr. Jackson at present has large interests in this portion of the state, including valuable real estate in Wichita Falls and adjacent county, but he devotes most of his attention to oil development. He has lands in the Clay county oil fields, and the wells already sunk give as bright prospects as any in the state. He and his brother are also together in this enterprise, and carry on business under the name of the Wichita Falls Oil Company. They are developing new wells all the time, and these properties are situated just a mile and a half from the town of Petrolia on the new Wichita Falls and Oklahoma Railroad.

Mr. Jackson married Miss Florence Griggs, a member of a Collin county family. They have three children, Mabelle, Bernice and J. L., Jr.

STEWART CASTLEBERRY. In the subject of this personal review we have an example of that thrift and material independence which always follows systematically and intelligently directed efforts, of a wonderful achievement in business in the brief period of a score of years and of a financial triumph of human effort, uninterrupted by physical conditions and unchecked by the fickleness of man. Such examples of unusual success, without the aid of an educated mind, are traceable to a phenomenal mental endowment and an intuitively strong and penetrating intellect. Circumstances willed it that Stewart Castleberry should have only a peep into the realm of knowledge, but sympathetic nature intensified his intuitive powers and thereby opened a by-pass around his enslaved mind to the end that his has been a useful and wonderfully successful life.

His father was a physical weakling, a man never vigorous and often suffering bodily pain while going about his daily work, but he had ambition, courage and an intuitive mentality fit to father a strong-minded and ambitious son. His education was neglected in childhood almost to the point of illiteracy, yet he worked out a destiny that marked him among the successful men of his class. He was a child of poor parents and grew up in Upshur county, Texas, and by rail-splitting and other manual labor he laid the foun-

dation for the modest fortune he subsequently made. When he had accumulated about a hundred head of cattle he drove them to the frontier in Wise county, and in 1860 appropriated the range on Sandy, northeast of Bridgeport, where he took a pre-emption and reaped the first substantial fruits of victory on the trail.

Aaron Castleberry, our subject's father, was, as we have above indicated, a somewhat remarkably constituted man. The records reveal his birth year to have been 1831 and his native place as Alabama. His father, William Castleberry, brought his family to Texas in 1840 and received a league and a labor of land from the Republic as a reward for his coming, and he located his land in Upshur county, resided upon and farmed it till his death about 1847. It was amid the environment thus suggested that Aaron Castleberry passed from childhood to the responsibilities of mature years and met and mastered the obstacles which always confront an uneducated man. For nine years he occupied his location on Salt Lake, in Wise county, and then shifted his interests to Parker county as an easier place for family and property protection against the Indians, and there became one of the large and very successful farmers of the county. While he still held to cattle as a practically sure source of income, he embarked in the raising of corn and hogs, and the success which attended him rivaled all comers. At his death, in 1891, he left a moderate estate to be shared among his widow and children. During the rebellion he was a scout on the frontier but not enlisted in the regular Confederate service. He took a lively interest in the civil affairs of his county and state, but only as a citizen with the public good at heart was this interest maintained. He was a professed Christian and held a membership in the Missionary Baptist church.

In 1860 Aaron Castleberry and Indiana Tennessee Nix were married near Decatur, Texas. Mrs. Castleberry was a daughter of William Nix, a pioneer of Wise but a final settler of Parker county, where he died. The Nixes were from Tennessee where Mrs. Castleberry was born in 1840. She still occupies the family homestead in Parker county and is the mother of: Stewart, our subject; Eliza, who died in Parker county as Mrs. W. B. Austin; James O., of Wise county; Nettie, wife of P. W. Austin, of Parker county; Aaron T., of Wise county; and George E., of Gray county, Texas.

While growing up in Parker county Stewart Castleberry, who was born March 1, 1861, received little good from the institution called the public school. He attained the full vigor of phys-

ical strength in the closing years of his minority and on March 1, 1882, when he reached his twenty-first year, he possessed every physical qualification, together with industry and ambition, to begin a successful independent career. In 1882, he took a bunch of cattle into Wise county for his father and for four years was chiefly occupied with his father's affairs. He then began trading on his own account, forming a partnership with W. A. Shown, an honest and ambitious young cowman of his own county, and the twain made every move count and every dollar bring two during the continuance of their business relations. He paid for his first farm with the crops that he raised on it and he continued to buy land with his winnings on the trail until his West Fork ranch of two thousand two hundred acres and his Boone's creek ranch and farm of nearly eight hundred acres placed him among the large land owners of his county and, adding his six hundred head of cattle, we have the material results achieved within a score of years by the gentleman hampered by the conditions mentioned in the introductory observations of this article. His ranching interests on Carroll and Lost creeks, in Jack county, swell the grand total of his accumulations and mark him as one of the young men of wealth in the cattle country of the state. He came to Jack county in 1898 and his residence occupies a slightly elevation overlooking Jacksboro, accessible to and at the very door of good schools, numerous churches and in touch with the elements so essential in the proper training of his young family.

April 7, 1887, Mr. Castleberry married, in Wise county, Miss B. E., a daughter of John Pierce. Mr. Pierce came to Texas a young man from Missouri and married here Miss Hulda Shown, who bore him the following children: Robert, who died in Wise county at the age of twenty-one years; Mrs. Castleberry, born in Wise county April 25, 1870; Thomas, of Parker; Mary, deceased; Ella, wife of George E. Castleberry, of the Panhandle country; Benjamin, of Wise county; and Newton and William, of Parker county. Mr. and Mrs. Castleberry's children are: Bertha, Gertrude and Emma.

As already stated, Aaron Castleberry removed his family from Wise county chiefly to escape the possible Indian thefts and massacres which might any day afflict his family, for strong bands of the savages were continually passing through the county and committing depredations every light of the moon. On one occasion in particular the family narrowly escaped death and that was when it accompanied the father on a trip to

Wood's mill, some fifty miles distant, traveling with an ox team. A widow lady also accompanied the family and while ascending an incline on the open prairie the neighbor lady remarked, "Are those white men or Indians driving those horses at the top of the hill?" and the father said, "Why, they are Indians, of 'course," and the wagon was then emerging from a clump of trees and with only a single-barrel rifle with which to defend its precious burden. For some unexplained reason the Indians proceeded over the rise and were soon afterward scattered by white pursuers, and the Castleberrys continued their journey without molestation.

Like his father, Stewart Castleberry is a Democrat, manifests a warm interest in civil affairs and has the distinction of never having scratched a ticket in his life, always doing his fighting at the primary.

**JOSEPH WILLIAM AKIN.** The courts of Young county have known Jo. W. Akin as a practicing attorney for fifteen years, the citizenship of the county have known him as presiding judge of their county court for nearly five years and as a staunch and stalwart citizen all his life, and as lawyer, judge and private citizen it has been pleased to place upon him the stamp of public approval. What stronger evidence of genuine and sterling citizenship can come to one than the confidence of his countrymen extended to him through the medium of the secret ballot and what greater compliment can be bestowed than the public endorsement of one's public and private acts by the people who have known him all his active life?

The worthy family which Judge Akin represents was founded in the Lone Star state in 1867 by the late Rev. S. D. Akin, his father, who came hither from Green county, Kentucky. That county and state was the birthplace of the venerable Methodist divine, for his physical life began there in the year of 1815. He was descended from the South Carolina Akins, originally English, and was a convert to Christian belief in early life. He engaged in the ministry as a young man and was identified with the work in his native state and in Texas until his superannuation. Upon his advent to Texas he located in the central part of the state and became a member of the Texas Conference. He afterward joined the Northwest Texas Conference and retired from active ministerial work while such. In 1877 he brought his family into Young county and established them in Graham, where he passed away in 1881. The Kincheles, a prominent Kentucky family, are closely related to Judge Akin, his

mother having been a daughter of Judge Jesse Kincheles, so long District Judge of Breckinridge county, Kentucky. The Kincheles were of French origin and Mary E., the mother of our subject, was born in Hardinsburg in the year 1826. The family of Rev. and Mrs. Mary Akin comprised the late Rev. John E., who died at Fort Worth in 1880, unmarried; Mrs. John F. Neal, of Lytle, Texas; Mary, wife of W. E. Kaye, of Fort Worth; Mrs. Jesse Doty, deceased; David R., a Young county farmer, and Jo. W., of this review.

Judge Akin was born in Navarro county, Texas, on the 21st of May, 1869, and passed his boyhood and youth in Graham. After leaving the town schools he spent three years in the Georgetown University, and at the age of nineteen years took up the study of law in the office of Hon. R. F. Arnold, of Graham, and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1890, before Presiding Judge P. M. Stine, and tried his first case before justice George E. Miller of Young county. In 1891 he formed a partnership with Hon. C. W. Johnson, one of the leaders of the Young county bar, and was connected with much of the leading practice of the county until chosen to preside over the county court.

January 1, 1900, Judge Akin was united in marriage, at Burnet, Texas, with Miss Maggie Rose, a daughter of J. H. B. Rose, a Presbyterian minister who came to Texas from Virginia. The issue of this union was: Roberta, J. W., Henry David, Mary M. and John E.

In his political belief Judge Akin is Democratic and in 1900 his party elected him county judge to succeed Judge Noble J. Timmons, a pioneer and a foremost citizen of the county. In 1902 Judge Akin was re-elected without opposition and in 1904 his constituency again returned him to the judicial chair, showing their appreciation of his sincere and efficient service in public office. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman and has passed the chairs in the local lodge of each. He is Deputy Grand Master of his Masonic district and has represented the Graham lodge of Pythians in the State Grand Lodge. He was brought up a Christian and the denomination of his father provides his church home. He is active in church work and is superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

**LANSON E. LOWRANCE.** In taking up the history of Lanson E. Lowrance we announce him as being descended both from the French and the German, his remote American ancestor, paternally, having been a Frenchman and that of the maternal side coming from the German blood



of Pennsylvania. When the Lowrance from whom our subject descends crossed the turbulent Atlantic and founded the family on our continent is not accurately obtainable, but Evelan Lowrance, father of Lanson E., was born in Catawba county, North Carolina, and it is believed that his father passed his life on American soil.

Evelan Lowrance was reared in his native county and reared his family in Alexander county, that state. His position as a trader, slave owner, tanner and public officer of his county made him a widely known personage, and he gathered about him much wealth before his death in 1851. He married a Miss Cole, whose antecedents were German, as before stated. Of their family our subject was the thirteenth child, only four of whom still live, viz: Milas, of North Carolina; Leander, of the same county; Mrs. Margaret Merreckson, of Yell county, Arkansas, and Lanson E., of this sketch. That the family was a patriotic one is indicated by the service of the sons, Nelson, Polser, Lanson, Lee and Morton in the army of their favorite Southland during the period of the Civil war.

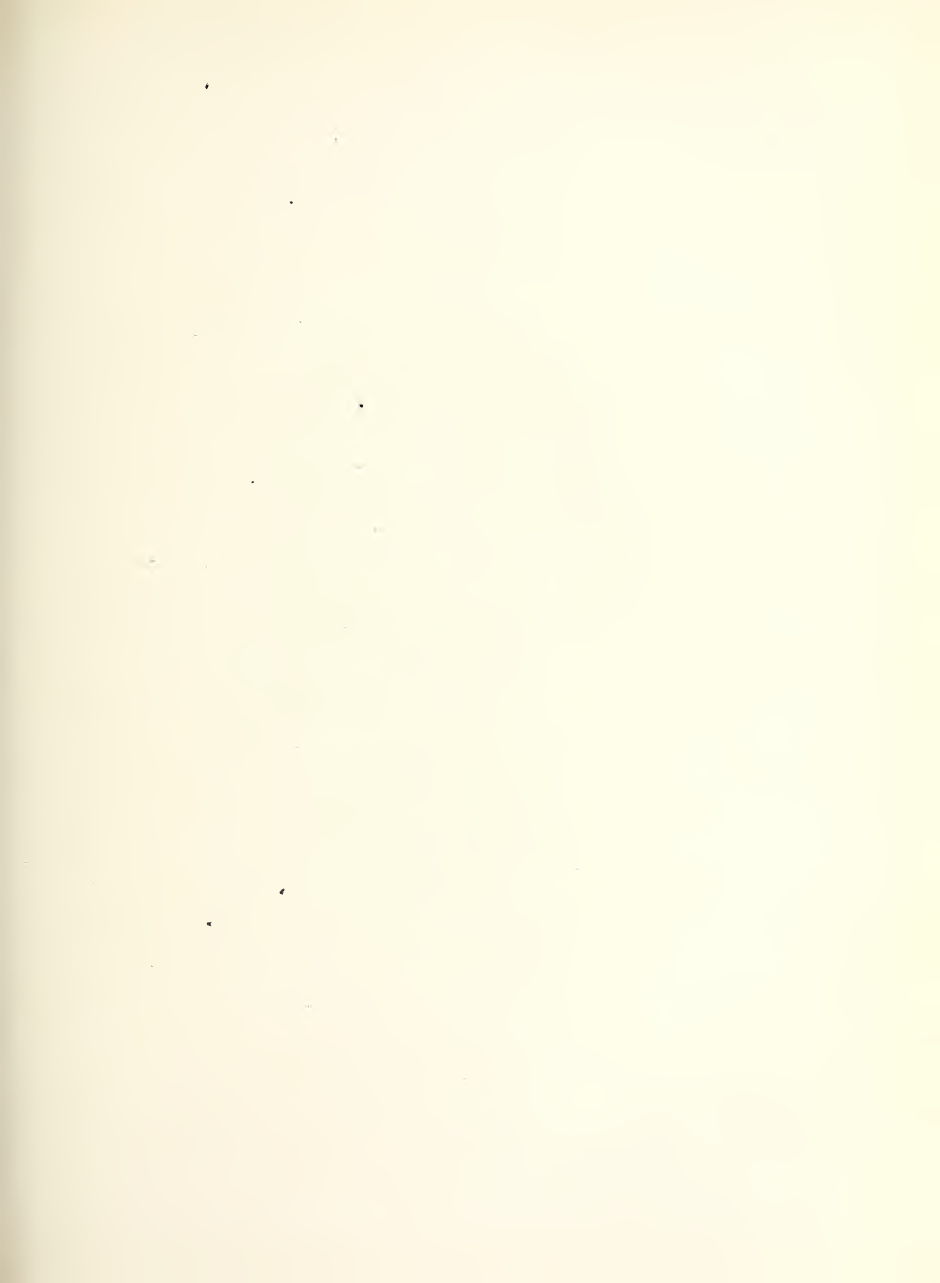
Lanson E. Lowrance was born in Alexander county, North Carolina, March 10, 1845. He grew up amid the comforts of a lavish home and had some of the advantages of the good schools of his locality and time. He really began life when he became a soldier in 1862, and the three years he passed in the ranks gave him almost a veteran's equipment for civil affairs at the close of the war. He joined Company A, Sixth North Carolina, and was much of the time on detached service in Lee's army and fought at Stony creek and Spottsylvania among other engagements of the war. When Lee's army surrendered he made an attempt to join Johnston's army, being determined to resist to the end and never surrender while a Confederate force was still in the field. He yielded to the inevitable, however, and returned to his home to find much of the family property swept away.

To resume life under the changed and unsettled conditions following the war was to him in his locality a task indeed. Accustomed to an outdoor life, a tent or a blanket for a cover and the earth for a bed, it was many months before he could find rest upon a real bed. His military rambling bred in him a desire to be out on the frontier and to be among those who were beginning life in a new country. About this time Dakota was being advertised widely and attractively and thither he went, and established himself near the mouth of the James river, where he opened a new farm. Farming and stock-

raising occupied him for a number of years following 1866, and he was fairly successful at both. He saw the country all around him pass from a wilderness to a community of beautiful homes filled with people from all climes and representing all races of men. He withstood the drouth, stemmed the flood and fought the giant mosquitoes of the Upper Missouri and came off victorious in the end. By chance Mr. Lowrance's attention was directed toward Texas when he had really decided to make his future home on the Pacific slope. A Texas lady visiting in his community told of cheap lands, fine climate and fertile soils in her state and aroused an interest in the home-seeker-to-be and he visited the Lone Star state on a prospecting tour, with the result that he brought his family here and in Jack county he has since made his home. In selecting a home Mr. Lowrance chose a tract five miles west of Jacksboro on the T. C. S. survey, where he owns two hundred and eighty-three acres and where he resided until he purchased two hundred and six acres on the Vandever survey, somewhat nearer to the county seat. The general work of the farm absorbs him and the remnant of his once large family claims his parental care. The same zeal and the same energy possess him as of old, but the weight of years has brought the calm of seriousness and bodily vigor is on the wane. Still the active head of the family, the promptings of duty control him and he accomplishes results akin to the days of his youth.

In March, 1868, Mr. Lowrance married Apelin Ottison, a daughter of a Norwegian tailor and farmer and a man of much intellectual attainment. Mrs. Lowrance was born in the state of Iowa in 1854 and died in 1899. Her children are: Norman, who married Kate McMurtry and is a Jack county farmer; Eugene, whose wife was Myrtle Mayo, lives near his father; Daisy, wife of Lee Shaw, of Tyrone, Oklahoma; and John and Willia complete the family. Mr. Lowrance has given little thought to matters of politics and no time to its active manipulation. He is a Democrat, as were his immediate ancestors and his citizenship is of that character which numbers him among all good men.

CAPTAIN ED DUGGAN, the present county and district clerk of San Angelo, is numbered among the native sons of the Lone Star state, his birth occurring on a farm on the Colorado river below Austin, September 19, 1840, a son of Hon. Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Berry) Duggan. Thomas H. Duggan, a native of Mississippi, came to Texas in 1839, first settling in Tra-





SAMUEL T. MARRS

vis county on the Colorado, where the birth of his son Ed occurred, and this place is now called Webberville. The family home was there maintained until the Indians became so troublesome that a removal became necessary and they went to the coast, locating at Port Lavaca. On account of the mother's declining health another move was made in 1845, to Seguin, Guadalupe county, and there Mr. Duggan became active in the political history of the state, having served as a member of the state senate for several terms. His death occurred in Seguin, as did also that of his wife several years later, when she had reached the age of eighty-five years. She, too, was born in Mississippi.

The early years of Captain Duggan's life were spent at Seguin, where his early educational training was supplemented by a term at the famous Chappel Hill College. His first business venture was in the mercantile line, but as he was needed to assist his father he sold his interests and engaged with his father in the stock business, thus continuing until the breaking out of the war. Enlisting in Company D, Fourth Texas Infantry, he was made lieutenant of the company and sent to the Army of Virginia, where beginning with the battle of Chickahominy Swamp he was in all the engagements up to and including that of Antietam, among them being the seven days' fight at Richmond, Elkins' Landing, Wade's Ford, Seven Pines, second battle of Manassas and Lookout Mountain. His military career is one which will ever redound to his honor as a loyal and devoted son of the republic, and to no one can greater honor be paid than to him who aids in holding high the standard which represents the deeper principles of liberty. Immediately after the close of the struggle Mr. Duggan started a small mercantile business at Prairie Lee, near Seguin, but later disposed of that industry and until the year 1877 followed farming in Guadalupe county. In that year he came to western Texas and soon afterward located in Tom Green county, with whose interests he has ever since been prominently identified. Engaging extensively in the sheep industry, he became the owner of a large ranch thirty miles south of San Angelo, which he continued to operate until it was sold in 1893. In the meantime, in 1888, he was elected county and district clerk, to which position he has since been re-elected every two years, the last few years without opposition.

In Seguin Mr. Duggan was united in marriage to Miss Julia Coopender, and they have one son, Ed Duggan, Jr. Their eldest son, Thomas J., died in May, 1899. Mr. Duggan is a prominent

member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree.

**SAMUEL T. MARRS.** One of the most honored residents of Mansfield, Samuel T. Marrs is a native son of Tarrant county, his birth having occurred on his father's farm six miles east of Mansfield, and in this portion of the Lone Star state his entire life has been passed. His father, A. K. Marrs, was born and reared in Kentucky, of Scotch ancestry, and was numbered among the early Texas pioneers of 1857, at which time he located on a farm near Mansfield in Tarrant county, there spending the remainder of his life. He was a Confederate soldier of the Civil War, serving throughout the conflict, and the hardships and exposure which he suffered therein so undermined his health that he never afterward regained his full strength and vigor. After coming to Texas he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Ragland, a native also of Kentucky, but her parents' arrival in Texas antedated that of Mr. Marrs'. This worthy pioneer couple nobly performed their full share in the development of their community, and were loved and honored by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance.

Their son, Samuel T. Marrs, was born May 18, 1859, and was reared to mature years on the old homestead farm, receiving his educational training principally in Mansfield. When the time came for him to enter upon the active duties of life for himself he chose the occupation of his father, and farming has always claimed a large part of his time and attention. In this field of endeavor he has been eminently successful, and his operations are conducted on strictly business principles. He is now the owner of five farms, the homestead being located east of town, in the neighborhood of his birthplace. The first business venture of Mr. Marrs outside of his farming operations was as a buyer and shipper of live stock at Mansfield, in which he was successfully engaged for some years, and he then turned his attention to the grocery business. Eighteen months later, however, he abandoned that occupation for the hardware business, which he conducted for a short time, and in April, 1904, he organized and became the president of the First National Bank of Mansfield, which has had a prosperous and successful career, and the duties of which now occupy all of his attention outside of his farming interests. The capital stock of the bank is twenty-five thousand dollars, the majority of which is owned by Mansfield citizens and surrounding farmers. This is regarded as one of the most reliable financial con-

cerns of the county, and its constantly growing business attests its popularity.

Mr. Marrs married Miss Mattie C. Back, a daughter of Major Back, and they have had seven children, the living being Gordie M., Nona L., Autie M., Eula, Maggie L. and Ruth. The third child, Ora, is deceased. In his fraternal relations Mr. Marrs is a prominent Mason.

BERRY T. PARR, JR., prominently identified with the early development as well as later progress in Montague county and a recognized leader in public affairs, has served as treasurer of the county, and in office and out of it, has been the champion of many progressive public measures. He was born in Washington county, Arkansas, April 26, 1835, his parents being Berry T. and Martha (George) Parr, who were natives of Tennessee, where they were married. In the paternal line the family is of English lineage and the ancestors in England were connected with the nobility. They filled various positions in connection with affairs of the nation and were very active in public life there. Unto the grandparents of our subject were born seven children: James, who was a pioneer of Texas and died in this state; William, who also passed away in Texas; Zebulon and Moses, who died in Tennessee; Berry T., the father of our subject; Mrs. Eliza Sherrill; and Mrs. Abernathy. The family were members of the Primitive Baptist church.

Berry T. Parr, Sr., was reared in the state of his nativity and there engaged in farming until after the birth of eight of his children. About 1831 he removed with his family to Arkansas, settling in Washington county, which was then a new and undeveloped region. Much of the land was still in possession of the government, having not been claimed by the settlers and the district in which he located became known as Parr Prairie. He was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and did much toward promoting the moral development of his part of the state, being actively engaged in ministerial work in connection with his farming pursuits. He remained in Arkansas until the fall of 1837, when he went to Missouri, settling in Barry county, where he purchased land and developed another farm. He was again a pioneer minister of that locality and was soon called to regular charges. He proved a faithful and safe guide to the people in their moral growth and his influence was of no restricted order. He died on the old homestead there in April, 1849, leaving behind him the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. In politics he was a Democrat and although he never sought or desired office was

called by his fellow countrymen to the position of justice of the peace. His wife survived him for three years, passing away in 1852. She, too, was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and a most worthy Christian woman. Their children were as follows: John O., an ordained minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, who assisted in religious work in several counties in Texas and died in this state; Eliza R., who came to Texas in 1853, married R. Price; Jesse C., who died in Denton county, Texas in 1881; Elzira, who became the wife of C. C. Porter, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and later married S. B. Abernathy, also a Cumberland Presbyterian minister; James H., who is living in Erath county, Texas, at the ripe old age of eighty years; A. J., who died in Arkansas; Z. H., who died in Denton county; Pressley O., who died at Mallard, Texas; Mrs. Martha Jarrett; Berry T.; and Alvina T., who became the wife of M. A. Sappington and died in 1904. All reached adult age and became members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Berry T. Parr was born in Arkansas and with his parents removed to Missouri, where he remained until twenty years of age. In 1854 he came to Texas and in the fall of 1855 settled in Grayson county, making a home with his brother. Later he bought two hundred acres of land in Denton county, which he farmed until November, 1861, when he enlisted in Grayson county, becoming ordinance sergeant on the staff of Colonel Joe Harris. He served with the Chickasaw Battalion largely in the Indian Territory, being at Fort Arbuckle and also at Fort McCulloch. On account of disability, however, he received an honorable discharge and returned to Grayson county, where he resumed farming. He also handled horses and afterward cattle.

Mr. Parr was first married in Denton county in 1869 to Miss Sarah E. Coleman, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Richard Coleman, who belonged to one of the old families of that state and became a prominent resident of Texas, coming to this state after the Civil war. Mr. Parr lost his first wife about six months after their marriage and in 1872 he wedded Alice J. Hodges, who was born in Kentucky in November, 1849, a daughter of the Rev. Charles B. Hodges, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister of Kentucky, who was ordained there in 1851. Later he removed to Platt county, Missouri, and became a regular circuit rider in the Presbytery there. In 1866 he removed to Dallas, Texas, where he purchased a home and settled his family, after which he made a business trip to Nebraska City, Nebraska. Not long after his

return he removed to Ellis county, Texas, where he settled upon a farm and also accepted a pastorate. In 1871 he took his family to Grayson county, where he again began the development of a farm and at the same time acted as minister for a church of that locality. The year 1898 witnessed his removal to Nocona, where he remained until his death in November, 1901, when he was seventy-nine years of age. He led a very busy, useful and honorable life and was a most devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, having unshaken faith in its teachings. His wife yet survives and makes her home in Nocona. She is a daughter of William Gooch, a native of Virginia, who went to Kentucky at an early day and became a farmer and slave owner there. He was a gentleman of high attainments and was reared in the Baptist church, with which he always affiliated but was never a member. He was of Irish descent and he remained a resident of Kentucky until his death. He served under General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812 and was a patriotic and honored citizen. In his family were eleven children: Polly, who became Mrs. Hawks and afterward Mrs. Cunningham; Mrs. Tabitha Conyers; Abner, who died in Kentucky; Dorcas, the wife of Rev. C. B. Hodges; Mrs. Martha Williams; Sarah F., the wife of J. Cann; Elizabeth, the wife of Jackson Cann; James, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Juda; Mrs. Louisa Figgitt; and Thomas, a farmer. All of the family were connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

In the family of Rev. Charles B. Hodges there were five children: Alice J., now Mrs. Parr; Samuel H., an attorney at law at Wichita Falls, Texas; Mary B., the wife of Charles Wright; William, a practicing physician who died in Grayson county, Texas; and Jesse G., a farmer of this county.

Mr. Parr first carried on farming in Denton county, but in 1873 sold his property there and in 1875 came to Montague county. Here he purchased a pre-emption claim and ultimately received his patent to one hundred and sixty acres of land. To this he afterward added until he owned five hundred and thirty-five acres. He now owns but fourteen acres of his original holdings, but has other property. He is now living in Nocona, and has retired from active business. In his farming operations he was successful, owing to his practical methods and keen discrimination in business affairs. He has taken a very active part in church work and was appointed Sunday-school missionary by the American Sunday School Board of Missions, in which

capacity he served for eight years. In politics he is an unfaltering Democrat and has labored earnestly for the success and growth of his party. He has attended county conventions and in 1882 was elected county treasurer but has never been an aspirant for public office. He has, however, always manifested a deep and helpful interest in progressive public measures and his labors have been attended by a gratifying measure of prosperity in his business career.

CAPTAIN I. H. BOGGESS, whose residence in Montague county dates from pioneer times to the present, was born in Meigs county, Tennessee, on the 5th of November, 1835. His father, Abijah Boggess, was a native of North Carolina and soon after his marriage to Miss Susan E. Gordon, likewise a native of that state, removed to Meigs county, Tennessee, then a new and undeveloped region. He was of Irish lineage and his wife of French descent. He assisted in the removal of the Indians from Tennessee and served under General Jackson in the war of 1812 at the battle of New Orleans. He became a personal friend of General Jackson, for whom he entertained the warmest admiration. Mr. Boggess, prospering in his business affairs, became a large land owner and extensive planter. He had many slaves and was recognized as a factor in the locality in which he resided. His holdings in bank stock were also extensive and he was a director of the bank and for many years loaned money. He recognized business possibilities and the opportunities for development in his county and his efforts were instrumental in promoting public progress. In politics he was a very staunch Democrat and his labors largely promoted the party's success. He took an active interest in campaign work, was a fluent speaker and staunch advocate of party measures. At the time of the Civil war he advocated secession and labored earnestly for the Confederacy. At the outbreak of the war he was placed at the head of a minute company and assisted in disarming all of the neutral men of that locality and there were many. All firearms of every description, including shot-guns and rifles, that could be picked up were secured. When that work was accomplished Mr. Boggess continued to give of his time and money for the advancement of the cause of the Confederacy. The Federalists were very suspicious of him and his life was often in danger and he was frequently placed under arrest. His many Republican friends, however, were always ready to protect him, for though they were opposed to him politically they knew him to be an upright, honorable man, one who was straightforward in all

dealings. Before the close of the war he was made a prisoner but was released by Andrew Johnson, the provisional governor. Both armies passed through his section of the country and regardless of the needs of his family they took everything that they could secure from his plantation. They also burned the fences and dwelling and left his place almost in ruins, so that the earnings of a lifetime were swept away and he had little left at the close of the war save his land. However, he prospered again after hostilities had ceased and gained a competency for old age. He died upon the old family homestead in 1888, while his wife passed away in 1868. Both were devoted members of the Methodist church. Mrs. Boggess was a daughter of Simon T. Gordan of North Carolina, who became a well known and influential planter of Tennessee, being a typical representative of the old southern gentleman. In his family were two sons and two daughters: Thomas, a farmer; Simon, a physician; Mrs. Susan Boggess; and Mrs. Patsy McGinnis.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Boggess there were ten children: Simon, who follows agricultural pursuits; Abijah, who was colonel of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment in the Civil war and was killed in the last fight after General Lee had surrendered; John, who served throughout the war; I. H., of this review; Mrs. Vesty Latham; Mrs. Jane Sharp; Sarah, the wife of J. Sharp; Mrs. Emeline Stockton; Susan E., who became the wife of Captain W. T. Moore and died at Paris, Texas; and Texana, who married Colonel A. Cate and died in Paris, Texas.

I. H. Boggess remained under the parental roof up to the time of his marriage in 1859. He had been reared upon his father's plantation and had acquired a liberal education, attending the common schools and afterward Mars Hill Academy. When he was married he began farming on his own account near the old homestead, where he remained until the opening of the war. He then assisted in raising Captain Bly's company and enlisted as a private. The company was attached to Colonel McKenzie's Regiment of Cavalry and soon afterward entered active service. Mr. Boggess was made commissary of the regiment with the rank of captain and continued on active duty until taken prisoner with many others near Strawberry Plains in 1864. He was held for eight months, during which time he was compelled to work on the fortifications and breastworks and also perform other labor for protecting the Federal army. After eight months some of the prisoners were exchanged, Captain Boggess among the number. He re-

joined his command, then on the line between Tennessee and Virginia, and afterward acted as an independent scout for the regiment until the close of the war. When Lee surrendered he was scouting in northern Tennessee.

Captain Boggess then went to Mississippi and was employed as overseer and manager of a large plantation. Subsequently he engaged in merchandising in Mississippi for two years and then went to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he sold goods and engaged in auctioneering. He remained there until 1869, when he came to Texas, settling at the head of Elm Creek, where he bought land and soon erected a double log cabin. He brought with him a supply of goods such as is needed by cattle drovers, hauling the goods from Jefferson, Texas, for several years. His was the only stopping place for a long distance and he received a liberal patronage. When he had to entertain his customers he furnished them with blankets and they slept upon the counter and on the floor of his store. Soon after establishing the mercantile business, however, he employed help to conduct his store and gave much of his time to the cattle trail. He afterward established another supply house at Red River Station, known as the Last Chance, where he employed a good man, thus profitably conducting both mercantile enterprises. He continued to successfully handle cattle and he bought and sold large herds, which he drove to the north. He would buy broken down cattle from drovers, feed them and place them in good condition and in his work he was very successful, continuing the enterprise until the latter part of 1869. Mr. Boggess about that time was instrumental in securing the establishment of a postoffice at the head of Elm Creek, but having been an officer in the Confederate army he could not be commissioned. He had in his employ, however, a soldier who had been in the Federal army, James Gordon by name, who was commissioned and acted as postmaster.

There were very few settlers in this part of the state when Captain Boggess took up his abode here. The work of farming had not yet begun, the attention of the white men being given to cattle-raising, but soon people began to arrive and undertake the work of cultivating the soil. The hostile Indians were driven out from the country and there were but few raids after Captain Boggess arrived. In 1872 he admitted Joe Howell to a partnership in his business and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land from the A. Ketchum survey. He then platted the town of Saint Jo, giving to it the name of his partner. In the work of upbuilding and improve-

ment in the town he took a most active interest and gave lots for the building of churches and also to people who would erect substantial buildings thereon. He also built a stone store house and with his partner he increased his stock-raising interests and conducted a large dry goods business in the town. Here he again secured a postoffice and for many years acted as postmaster. A very enterprising and progressive business man, he added to his lands until he owned extensive tracts and he is still the owner of three large farms and much town property. The original double log cabin he first builded is yet doing service, but it has been weatherboarded and placed in excellent repair. He retains the ownership of it and regards it as a relic of the early days, for it was in this cabin that he lived and kept his store and postoffice and entertained the traveling public. Dr. Crump also had his office in this cabin.

Later Mr. Boguess built a commodious two-story frame residence on the same tract of land where he yet resides and from this place can be seen the old cabin, which remains as a memento of pioneer times. He continued in merchandising until 1887, when he closed out the business and has since given his attention to real estate dealing and the management of his property interests. In the early days when the county was sparsely settled it was necessary that there should be a notary public in order to record legal transactions and Captain Boguess was appointed to the office, which he still fills. During this time he has issued many legal documents and he is now the oldest notary in the county. His business career in Montague county has been successful and but few white men in this section of the state are better known.

Captain Boguess has been married twice. In Tennessee he wedded Miss Rhoda R. Neal, who was born in that state, a daughter of Pryor Neal, a leading farmer of that state. He was a staunch Democrat, active and helpful in campaign work and strongly advocated the secession movement, but was too old for active military service at the time of the Civil war. He belonged to the Baptist church and he died in the old family homestead. His children were: Mary, the wife of J. Thomas; Lee and John R., who were soldiers in the Confederate army; Mrs. Lu Stewart; Molly, who died in early womanhood; Rhoda R., who became Mrs. Boguess; and Thomas and Polk, who were confederate soldiers. Captain Boguess by his first marriage had two children: Susan E., the wife of A. Galliher, now of California, and John B., a prominent merchant, farmer and postmaster in Tennessee. Mrs. Rhoda Boguess died in Tennessee in 1867 in the faith of the Baptist

church, of which she was a devoted member, and Captain Boguess was again married in Texas, December 22, 1874, to Miss Barbara A. McClain, who was born in Kentucky and is a daughter of Alexander H. and Mary A. (Cates) McClain, also natives of Kentucky, whence they came to Texas in 1870, settling first in Tarrant county, whence in 1873 they removed to Montague county. The father purchased land and improved a farm and he also handled some stock. His political support was given the Democracy. He died in 1894, respected by all who knew him, and his wife yet survives, making her home in Saint Jo. She is a worthy member of the Christian church. Their children were: George W., of Alaska; Sarilda, the wife of J. Gardner; Barbara A., now Mrs. Boguess; S. Jackson, of the Indian Territory; Nettie, who died in childhood; Mrs. Wittie Rufus; and Mrs. Gertrude E. McFisher.

Captain and Mrs. Boguess have four children: Abijah, who is a banker of Gainesville, Texas; Eliza B., the wife of A. D. Hide; and Gordon C. and Temple H., both of whom are at home. Mrs. Boguess is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Boguess is a staunch advocate of the Democracy but has never been an aspirant for office, although on one occasion in order to settle a sectional strife he accepted the nomination for sheriff and served out his term in that office. He has been a recognized leader in many movements of public benefit and is widely known as a man of broad humanitarian principles, of kindly spirit and generous charity. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Odd Fellows society and his life is characterized by many sterling traits such as are advocated by the two fraternal organizations which he represents.

DAVID L. HUNT. The boys of the Kansas cow trail of the seventies have long since laid aside their spurs and slicker and pack and old and infirm with natural decline many of them are scattered over the two hundred and sixty counties of the Lone Star state occupied with the monotony and quiet of the farm. They are men whose fire of youth has been quenched and whose vigor of middle life is on the wane and they no more long for the back of a "bronk," the "whush" of the lariat or the "round-up" sports of the olden time. To this remnant of what was once a distinct factor in our western affairs does David L. Hunt belong and with his passing another of the epoch-marks will have been removed. He came to Texas in 1869 from Franklin county, Tennessee, where his birth occurred February 21, 1847. The family is an old one of



that state, it having been founded by some ancestor beyond David Hunt, our subject's grandfather, for it was he who established it in Franklin county, where he passed away. The latter married Elizabeth Larkin in Mississippi and before he established himself in Tennessee he lived in Prentiss county, where, at Baldwin, he kept hotel and which county he served as county clerk. Clinton A. was his oldest child; then William B., George, Minerva, who married John McCloud, Mary, wife of John Mosely, and Jane and Ari, who passed away unmarried.

William B. Hunt, father of our subject, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, in 1809, and died there in 1860. He married Annis, a daughter of Richard Clayton, and while he died before middle life he made some property and was the father of Sallie, widow of J. W. Burris, of Baldwin, Mississippi; David L., of this notice; Richard, of Fort Payne, Alabama, and George, of Washington, D. C. The country schools gave David L. Hunt his education and its liberal character served him in good stead as something of a stepping-stone to begin life. When he left his native state he passed the first year on a farm in Ellis county, Texas. Following this he went to the cow trail and belonged to the Ikard brothers' outfit, driving from the head of the Brazos river to the markets at Ellsworth, Kansas. He passed four years in their employ and then took up his residence in Rockwall county, Texas, taking up the work of teaching in the country schools. Following two terms of this work he served two years as county surveyor of that county and on his retirement from office he became a farmer at old Birdville, in Tarrant county. He lived in that locality twelve years, and made his final move to Garratt's creek in Wise in 1881. He purchased and improved a small farm there, and yet owns it, and in 1902 bought eight acres in the "old town" of Paradise, where he now makes his home. It was at the youthful age of about thirteen years that Mr. Hunt began his independent career. He farmed his father's farm a few years among the earliest acts of his career, his father's sister being his housekeeper and companion during that time. When he departed for Texas it was with a small company and by private conveyance, and when he stopped in Ellis county seventy-five cents constituted all the cash he possessed. John H. Larkin, with whom he journeyed to the West, remained in Texas some years, but is now a resident of Indian Territory.

During the progress of the rebellion of 1861 to 1865 Mr. Hunt was a participant the last two years of the war. He joined Company C, Twenty-first Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Joe

Wheeler, in the Army of the Tennessee, and fought at Franklin, Tennessee. His regiment was Hood's rear guard leaving Atlanta and after the dissolution of Hood's army, or rather its disorganization, fragments of it scattered and numbers of the troops went on visits at home. It was on an occasion of this kind that Mr. Hunt was met in the road by four Yankees dressed as Rebels and captured and ultimately sent to Rock Island, Illinois. He was in prison until June 18, 1865, when he returned home to take up the work of the farm.

Mr. Hunt married at Birdville, Texas, February 21, 1874, Sarah Boothe. Her father, Madison Boothe, was from east Tennessee and an early settler in Tarrant county, Texas, where Mrs. Hunt was born November 24, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Boothe died in Tarrant county, the parents of five children.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt's children are: David M., of Tarrant county; John L., of Wise county, and Jennie, Annis and Richard still of the family circle.

JOHN ALBERT EMBRY, M. D. In a survey of the medical profession of Wise county our eyes are turned instantly toward several physicians whose success in the practice has shown them to be able exponents of the craft, distinguished among whom is Dr. John A. Embry, of Decatur, the worthy subject of this review. His residence in the county dates back more than a third of a century and places him almost in the pioneer class, and it is twenty-five years since his knowledge of the medical science warranted his assumption of its practice and placed him actively with one of the honorable and ancient professions of all time. The Doctor was one of three brothers who cast their lot with Texas and Wise county in 1871, accompanying their parents hither from Calhoun county, Mississippi, where the Doctor's birth occurred October 14, 1848. The father was William G. Embry, born near Macon, Georgia, in 1820, and died in Decatur, Texas, in 1897. On his westward journey he stopped in Alabama, but settled in Mississippi as a young man and there married. He took some part in the Confederate service during the war, but was not at any time identified with anything in civil life aside from the farm. He was successful in his vocation to the extent of providing comfortably for his family and rearing and liberally educating his children. He married Cynthia Bales, who died in Decatur December 23, 1899, the mother of Dr. J. M. Embry, of Bowie; Wiley G., of Paradise, and Dr. John A.

Dr. Embry acquired his literary education in

his native state, graduating from the college in Mansfield in 1875. He took up teaching in the public schools and pursued that calling in Wise county for several years. Having decided to prepare for a career in medicine he chose the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis as his Alma Mater and graduated in 1884. He returned to the place where he made the friends of his early manhood to begin work in his new field, and he took rank at once as a trustworthy and reliable physician and safe counselor and his name and reputation have grown in prestige with each returning year. In 1885 he formed a partnership with the late D. J. F. Ford, and the firm of Ford & Embry was a leading one until the death of D. Ford in June, 1904. The firm of Embry & Knox succeeded that of Ford & Embry, and the eminent character of the old firm has not thereby been impaired. Dr. Embry took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic in 1892 and returned for additional work in 1899. He is president of the Wise County Medical Association and is a member of the Texas State Medical Association. He has possessed no ambition for public office or other public favor, being content to serve humanity for the emoluments it brings and for relief of body and mind his knowledge and presence invariably bring. He is a Pythian Knight and a Methodist, and has never married.

**NATHANIEL BRUMBELOW.** Among the pioneers of Jack county who planted the seed of civilization there before the war was Archibald Brumbelow, father of the subject of this biographical review. In 1859 he established himself upon a pre-emption in Sand valley toward the north side of the county and prepared to build him a rural home. Save for the incursions of the hostile "brave" he was in undisturbed possession of the locality for miles around, but encouraged to further pillage by the conditions of civil strife the red man's acts came nearer and nearer, until their bloody results seemed to touch the threshold of this Sand valley cabin door, and its occupants in 1861 fled to Lost creek, temporarily under the protection of the Jacksboro settlement. In 1863 it placed greater distance between it and danger by removal to Grayson county, and still later it found itself in another state and a fixture in Madison county, Arkansas.

While these events were transpiring with the parents and the younger children there was one member of the family in particular who witnessed nothing of this domestic wandering. It was Nathan, the oldest son and the subject of our sketch. He responded to the call for Confederate troops in April, 1861, and joined Company H,

Colonel Moxey's Ninth Texas Infantry, in Kirby Smith's command. From the battle of Iuka the regiment followed that fighting commander through till the close of the war. Although the regiment was frequently recruited its organization or regimental number was never changed. In all the numerous and bloody battles from 1861 to 1865 in which Mr. Brumbelow participated he was not privileged to pass unscathed, but at Murfreesboro a fragment of a shell hit him in the left shoulder; at Lookout Mountain a spent ball found his breast; and at Jackson, Mississippi, he received a gunshot wound in the leg. He was off duty only when wounded, and when the Confederacy broke up he was serving in Johnston's army and was gathered in by a portion of Sherman's command. He immediately set out for Texas and reached Jacksboro May 5, 1865.

Nathaniel Brumbelow was born in Robinson county, Tennessee, June 24, 1841, in the same county in which his father was born about twenty-six years before. Lewis Brumbelow, the founder of the family and the grandfather of our subject, was brought into that locality an orphan boy from Ohio. The story goes that he, with his brothers Isaac and William, were orphaned early in life and one of them, thinking that the name had been corrupted from "Brumley" to "Brumbelow," changed his name back and his posterity is, therefore, known by the latter name. Lewis Brumbelow reared a family of ten children and died in Robinson county, where his life achievements had been won.

Archibald Brumbelow married Susan Neeley, an orphan girl and an only child. Some time subsequent to the death of her husband she returned to Texas and passed her last years in Jack county, dying at the home of her son in 1881 at fifty-seven years of age. To be accurate, it was in 1873 that she returned to her home in Jack, two years after her husband's death. At the time of his demise Archibald Brumbelow was fifty-seven years old and the issue of his marriage had been: Nathaniel; Evaline, who married Reuben Hendrick and died in Denison, Texas; Mary E., who married Frank Hammond and died near Durant, Indian Territory, in 1900; Caddo, wife of Nat Carvey, of Colorado; Cynthia, who married Robert Craig, of Durant, Indian Territory; Sophronia, who married Robert Hefton, of Pueblo, Colorado, first, but is now the wife of Nolly Bell.

Practically without educational opportunities did Nathaniel Brumbelow reach his majority. The family left Tennessee in 1852, and drove through to Texas by stages and degrees. They stopped two years in Hot Spring county and one

year in Sevier county, Arkansas. Lamar county, Texas, held them two years and Montague one year. When Jack county received our subject he was a youth of eighteen, just ripe for cowboy experiences which he soon acquired. He went from the back of a "bronk" on the cow chase into the army, and when he returned to civil pursuits he sought employment again on the range. He hired to Charley Adair first and then employed with Jim Lindsay, remaining with him four years at one hundred dollars a month, "when twenty dollars would have profited him just as much." He next hired to John Lindsay and got fifty dollars a month for a year and then to Markley and Boaz a year at the same wages. Having saved a few dollars he bought a farm on North creek and lost it, after four years' work, on account of a bad title. Then it was he came to the nucleus of his present farm, with a small house and twelve acres cleared, and began the career which has terminated with such favorable advantage to him and his. On New Year's Day, 1880, he took possession of the farm, in debt, with a small force and weak in the paraphernalia of the farm. He grubbed and sprouted and cleared two hundred and forty acres of the seven hundred and thirty which he now owns and has always had a bunch of cattle to do their part in making the ladder's ascent.

December 24, 1865, Mr. Brumbelow married in Jacksboro Miss Mary, a daughter of Thomas Edwards. Mrs. Brumbelow was born in Illinois, and when small she came to Hopkins county, Texas. In 1860 the family came out to Jack county. Her father died and her mother, Mrs. Fox, lives in Motley county, Texas, near her son Tom. William Lewis Brumbelow is the result of the marriage of Nathan and Mary Brumbelow and he, with his family, still occupies the parental home. He was born in 1870 and married Alice Helton, who came to Texas from Shelby county, Tennessee. The issue of their union are: Adda, Lena, Urel and Linnie.

Nathan Brumbelow has ever aided in local political battles, and when there was something doing he has always been around. He has experienced the need of education in his own case and has ever given a warm hand to the question when confronted with it in his own home.

JOHN F. LEHANE, general freight and passenger agent for the Cotton Belt Railway, with headquarters at Fort Worth, was born in county Kildare, Ireland, August 15, 1858, his parents being Jeremiah and Margaret (Casey) Lehane. The father was born and died in Ireland, and

the mother is still living there, at the old home in Mallow, county Cork.

John F. Lehane was accorded good educational advantages, completing his studies at Victoria College, at St. Helier, on the island of Jersey. When twenty-one years of age, attracted by the broader business possibilities and opportunities of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and located at Fort Worth, Texas, where he lived with his cousin, Martin Casey, who for many years has been a prominent business man of this city. Mr. Lehane became connected with the railroad business in a humble capacity as an employe in the local freight office of the Santa Fe system. His close application and adaptability, however, was soon recognized and he was rapidly promoted, becoming chief clerk in the joint office of three of the railways entering Fort Worth. Subsequently he was appointed auditor of the Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway, which had been built by Fort Worth enterprise and owned and controlled forty-two miles of road extending from Fort Worth to Waxahachie. This line was subsequently purchased by the Huntington interests and is now a part of the Houston & Texas Central Railway systems. At a later date Mr. Lehane became connected with Messrs. Jones & Carey as their chief bookkeeper and paymaster in the construction of the Fort Worth & Denver Railway from Fort Worth through northwestern Texas. When this line was completed the construction company appointed him as terminal agent to open up and establish the stations on the line north of Quanah up to and including Folsom, New Mexico, where connection was made with the northern part of the road which had been built southward from Denver. After this line was put in operation and the stations established Mr. Lehane was assigned to a position in the office of Auditor Ross of the railway company at Fort Worth and he occupied every position in that office including traveling auditor and chief clerk.

In the year 1892, however, he resigned and went abroad to Ireland to visit his parents. On returning to Texas he left Fort Worth temporarily and located at Mrs. Lehane's home, Houston, where in one of the railway offices of that city he worked himself up from night bill clerk to the cashier's office in about sixty days. In a few months the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway was completed to Houston and Mr. Lehane was offered and accepted the position of chief clerk with that line. He was then offered the position of freight and ticket agent on the Cotton Belt Railway, at Corsicana, and being anxious to re-



JOHN F. LEHANE



turn to northern Texas he accepted that place and has since been with the Cotton Belt Company. After about two and a half years he was transferred to Fort Worth as commercial agent and in November, 1900, he was made general passenger agent of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway of Texas (Cotton Belt). In April, 1901, he was appointed general freight agent of this road, and on January 7, 1903, he was made general freight and passenger agent of the Texas system of the Cotton Belt, which position he now holds. His official headquarters are at Tyler but he continues to reside at Fort Worth. The promotions and advancements that have come to Mr. Lehane have been richly deserved as he has given his best efforts for the development of the railway interests and is a thorough railroad man of great energy, ability and executive force. He is very popular with the officials of the road and the employes with whom he has brought in contact and in his home he has many valuable gifts that have been presented to him by employes and others who have rejoiced in his success.

Mr. Lehane was married in Houston, Texas, to Miss Katie Mullane, a well known and popular young lady of that city. They have had six children but have lost three, those still living being John F., Katharine and Josephine. The parents are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Lehane has fraternal relations with the Knights of Columbus, Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Eagles and the Red Men. In March, 1905, he was appointed commissioner of railways in the United States in the Elks army.

Mr. Lehane has always been interested to a greater or less extent in politics and in his early days in Fort Worth he served for some time as secretary of the Democratic executive committee. On again returning to make his home here he again became actively interested in civic affairs and early in 1900 was solicited by a committee of business men to become a candidate for alderman from the fourth ward. Accepting the nomination he made a strong canvass and was elected, the business men referred to bearing the expense of the campaign, for it was their object to secure good men for office who would look after the city's affairs and conduct municipal interests along practical business lines. After his election to the council he was made chairman of the waterworks committee and of the purchasing committee and he also became a member of the finance and several other important committees. He took an active part in the discussion and preliminaries leading up to the establishment of the present system of waterworks and

in fact has constantly interested himself in that greatest of all modern municipal problems—the water supply. He has likewise devoted a great deal of his time and attention to the successful operation and working of the municipal electric light plant, but perhaps his most beneficial labor for the city has been his management of the purchasing of supplies for all departments. His business training in the railroad service, conducted as it is along systematic and businesslike principles with due attention to economy, makes him eminently equal for this branch of the city's service. It has been his constant policy to place all of the city's purchasing on a competitive basis and get the fullest value for every expenditure. Since his election to the council he has been president of that body and mayor pro tem, and he seeks not only to look after the interests of his own ward but of the city at large and is a very valued member of the council, his services being greatly appreciated by his fellow townsmen.

DR. H. F. WILTON, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Nocona, was born in Lamar county, Texas, August 29, 1857, his parents being Henry H. and Martha (Fullingim) Wilton. The father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas when a boy, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers who arrived in this state in the early forties. He became a millwright by trade and followed that pursuit for some years. He was married in Lamar county to Miss Martha Fullingim, a native of Alabama and a daughter of the Reverend Fullingim, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who removed from Alabama to Lamar county, Texas. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wilton settled in that county, where he owned and operated a mill. Later, however, he sold his property there and went to the Choctaw Nation, where he built two mills. He afterward returned to Wise county, Texas, where he pre-empted land and improved a farm, building a house there for his family and following the carpenter's trade in connection with general agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service and rendered valuable aid to the cause of the southland. At Arkansas Post he was captured and was sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was held as a prisoner of war until his death, which occurred ere hostilities between the north and the south had ceased. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was an honorable, upright man, always loyal to his convictions. His wife still survives him and yet resides near Decatur, Wise county. She was one of a large family of thirteen children, the others

being: William and Fletcher, who follow farming; Peyton, a resident of California; Mrs. Mary Hale; Ed, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; Archie, a stock farmer; Mrs. Frances Akin, Mrs. Antoinette Stewart, Mrs. Janet Watson, Mrs. Raymon Renner, Mrs. Cornelia Starks, and J. P., a farmer. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilton were born two sons and a daughter: H. F., of this review; George C., a practicing physician of Ryan, Indian Territory, and Mrs. Jessie Wade.

Dr. Wilton, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the common schools and in Decatur High School and afterward successfully engaged in teaching. He was reared, however, to the cattle business, and he remained under the parental roof with his mother until twenty-five years of age, being largely engaged in herding cattle on the free range. His mother owned the stock, and after she sold out he was employed by others. Dr. Wilton thus spent his time until twenty-five years of age, when he began reading medicine and has continued an active member of the profession up to the present time. His first preceptor was Dr. J. W. Cartwright of Decatur, who directed his reading for more than a year. In 1883 he spent two terms in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis and was afterward graduated from that institution in the spring of 1885. He then entered upon practice at Greenwood, Wise county, where he remained until the fall of 1885, when he located at Spanish Fort, Montague county, where he remained until 1894. He then came to Nocona, where he has since resided. In 1892 and 1893 he pursued post-graduate courses of study in St. Louis; in 1897 and 1899 in Chicago, and in 1901 in New York. He has given his undivided attention to his profession since he entered upon the study of medicine and he justly merits the confidence that is accorded him and the liberal patronage which he receives from a large district. He has a well equipped office, supplied with modern appliances necessary in the practice of medicine and surgery, and he is thoroughly conversant with the most advanced ideas of his calling. While at Spanish Fort he purchased four hundred acres of land, which he yet owns, and he also has a commodious and attractive residence in Nocona.

Dr. Wilton was married in 1886 to Miss Hattie A. Hardesty, who was born in Denton county, Texas, in November, 1862, and is a lady of culture and intelligence. Her parents were Henry and Tiney (Harper) Hardesty, the latter a native of Illinois. Her father was a carpenter by trade and lived the life of a plain mechanic, respected by all with whom he came in contact. He held

membership in the Christian church and his life was in harmony with his professions. In his family were a daughter and son: Hattie A., who became Mrs. Wilton, and Thomas, a farmer. Dr. and Mrs. Wilton had one son, Walton E., who was born November 11, 1886, and is now attending school at Fort Worth, Texas. The wife and mother died July 9, 1904. She was a devoted Christian woman, holding membership in the Christian church, and her loss was deeply regretted by her many friends as well as her immediate family. She held membership in the Eastern Star, to which Dr. Wilton also belongs. He is an exemplary member of Nocona Lodge, No. 753, A. F. & A. M., and he likewise belongs to the Woodmen of the World, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He has deep interest in the welfare of his fellow men and practices his profession along modern scientific lines, his labors being of direct benefit to many who have sought his professional service.

THOMAS J. McNEELY. His residence of a quarter of a century in Wise county has not only been a prosperous era for the subject of this review, but it has been an added increment of prosperity to the county, for his years have been full of industry in the building up of a comfortable and extensive home. Limited as to means, like most of the neighbor-settlers of his day, and embarrassed by hardships at the very beginning of his career he lung tenaciously to his purpose and in the end has achieved that reward which always comes to those who labor and wait.

Mr. McNeely came to Wise county from Ellis county, where he attained his majority and married, his father having brought the family there in 1874 from Giles county, Tennessee. Two miles south of Waxahachie the parents located and farmed as tenants until their removal to the Sandy country of Wise, when they bought a tract of seventy acres of new land and went enthusiastically to work to make them a home. In this county they continued to live, enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity and maintaining themselves in the confidence of the public as all sincere citizens do. The father died in 1899 and the mother still survives at the age of seventy-nine, passing her last years amid the scenes of her active and more vigorous life. James H. McNeely, our subject's father, was born in North Carolina in 1822 and prior to his marriage accompanied his father's family into Tennessee. John H. McNeely was his father; a man of labor, without education, and half Irish from birth. The latter passed much of his life employed on

public work for wages by the day and remained poor to the last. A large family of children was brought up in his household and they learned early the necessity of shifting for themselves. He passed his last years among his children, and died about 1878 at past eighty years of age. Fortune seems not to have smiled lavishly upon James H. McNeely while he lived. He provided for his family comfortably and gave them fair opportunities while yet under age, yet he could not educate them liberally for lack of the advantages so easily accessible to the youth of the present day. He refrained from enlisting in the Confederate army because of his attachment to the Union, and while he was served with a conscript and unwillingly started to report for duty, circumstances enabled him to evade the force of the order and thus avoid the service. He took no active part in politics after he came to Texas and the only office he ever filled was that imposed upon him in Tennessee by the Democrats of his voting precinct. In 1840 he married Margaret, a daughter of George W. Davidson and native to the State of Virginia. In the Old Dominion Mrs. McNeeley was born in 1826, and those of her children who married and reared families were: David, who died near Alvord in 1897, left a family of seven or eight children; Sarah E., widow of F. M. Pitman, of Wise county; William A., of the Chickasaw Nation, and Thomas J., of this notice.

While securing his limited education Thomas J. McNeely made the acquaintance of the old-time slab bench and came into contact with other crude paraphernalia used in training the youthful body and mind. The lard oil lamp served him in the chimney corner at home while poring over lessons that he was likely to be deprived of in school and in this way he laid a foundation which helped him much all through life. He remained in the parental home until twenty-three years old, when he married and took up the battle for two. His birth occurred on the 13th of October, 1857, and his wedding on the 2d of December, 1880, and the little money he had when he came to Wise county only paid for his seventy acres of land. He owned a team when he began life here and it served as a lever to remove all obstacles to his regular advance movement from the first. He moved his family into a little cabin already on his farm and soon began hauling cottonwood logs to the Chico mill to build two box houses, giving half of his logs to have them sawed into lumber. When he raised only three bales of cotton and half enough corn to feed him through in 1881 he supplied the deficiency by working on the Denver Railroad dump, then building, with his

team. In time he got his affairs straightened out and his labors on the farm brought him regular and satisfactory results. Instead of seventy acres he owns more than four hundred acres of land in the fertile region between Chico and Alvord and two hundred and seventy acres of this yields his exchequer every year. In 1904 he removed to Chico to be near a good school for his growing family, that they may not suffer as he has the lack of that knowledge necessary to compete successfully with their fellow men in the world of trade.

Mr. McNeely married Sarah A., a daughter of C. H. Kytle, formerly from the state of Georgia, where Mrs. McNeely was born January 16, 1860. The issue of this union has been: Ida May, wife of R. L. Denney, with children, Lora, Austin and Wren; Lula, James A., William Oscar, Jesse and Francis M. complete the list. Mr. McNeely has not followed up enthusiastically the politics of his county, although he belongs to the dominant party. Until 1890 he was not a religious man, but at that time was converted, joined the Missionary Baptist church, and since 1895 has been preaching under the regular ordinance of the church.

MARCUS D. CANSLER. One whose efforts have counted in the direction of substantial results and whose residence in Wise county spans an era of thirty years is Marcus D. Cansler, the leading merchant of Paradise and the gentleman named as the subject of this sketch. Aside from Wise county, Wood, Smith and Hill counties have known him as a citizen, and while briefly sojourning in the latter the field of agriculture felt his influence in a modest way, as it did the first ten years he passed in Wise.

Rusk county, Texas, received Daniel Cansler, our subject's father, as a settler about the year 1847, and on the 4th of April two years later the latter was born. The father migrated from Lincoln county to Rusk county, Texas, where he was born in 1817, and where he married Sarah Smith. He was of German lineage, brought his family to the Lone Star state overland in the primitive way and confined his labors to the farm. He died in Smith county in 1860, and was the father of ten children. The Smiths, into which family Daniel Cansler married, were prominently represented in Eastern Texas during the early years of her history in the person of Colonel Bob Smith, an Indian fighter of the old regime and later Rusk county's efficient sheriff and popular citizen. Sarah, his sister, was no doubt the invisible but propelling force which brought her husband west and made him a settler of Rusk county, where she passed away in 1855 or 1856. Their children were: Margaret, wife



of William Stone, of Rusk county; Rhoda, of Ellis county, wife of Philip Staiger, but who first married John Benson; Ann, who first married Archie Ramsaur and then Tom McNealy and died in Smith county; Elmira, of Rusk county; George, of Geer county, Oklahoma; Robert, who died in Montague county; Frances, wife of Egbert Harbuck, of Wood county; Marcus D., of Paradise; Sarah, who married John Motzinger, of Wise county, and Joseph, who also resides in Wise.

In Smith county Marcus D. Canler grew up and he made his home with his widowed sister following the death of his parents till twenty years of age. About this time he went to Wood county and was there married November 17, 1870, to Rebecca E. Crone, and the young couple began life as farmers in a most simple and economic way. They came to Wise county before they had achieved much success, for their residence and efforts in Wood and Hill counties had served only to lay the foundation for their future success. When they had farmed ten years near Paradise they decided to engage in merchandising in "Old Town," and put about five hundred dollars into a general stock of goods for that purpose. When the coming of the railroad established the "New Town" the Canlers were among the first to accept the new conditions and moved their store intact to their present location. Here its growth has been constant and has kept pace with the demands of the trade and theirs is the principal general store in the village. Mr. Canler not only has held to the ownership of his first farm in Wise, but has acquired other land from the surplus profits of his business, and owns all told three hundred and eighty acres of Wise county real estate.

The Crones to which Mrs. Canler belongs were from Cherokee county, Alabama. Her father, George Crone, married Celia P., a daughter of John Cranford. George Crone died in Pulaski county, Arkansas, in 1855, to which state he had migrated about 1852. His family came on to Texas in 1845, and his widow married Henry Patrick and was the mother and stepmother of twenty-six children, thirteen of whom wore the Confederate gray and did their part toward establishing the independence of the Confederate states. Those of the Crone children who reared families were: Frank and Humphrey, of Wood county; Mrs. Canler, who was born in Cherokee county, Alabama, October 1, 1849; Thomas, who died in Wood county, and Albert, of Hansford county, Texas. In the Patrick-Cranford family only Winnie grew up and she married Lonnie Wims and died in Wood county, Texas.

Mr. Canler is a man of purely business bent. He has touched nothing in a business way with which he was unacquainted and has therefore led a successful life. Mrs. Canler is in everything his partner and to her industry and business judgment much of the family good fortune is due. They attend the Christian church.

D. B. DOSS is a representative of an honored pioneer family of Texas and in his farming and stock raising interests in Montague county has attained creditable and gratifying success, which shows him to be a man of excellent business ability, of unflinching enterprise and strong determination. He was born in Cooke county, Texas, July 24, 1860, and is descended from Scotch ancestry, tracing the line back to Sir William Wallace and the royalty of Scotland. Parker S. Doss, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia and at an early day removed to Tennessee, becoming a pioneer settler of that country. In 1836 he made his way southwest to the republic of Texas and settled in Red River county with his entire family, numbering nine sons and two daughters. He also brought with him a number of Kentucky race horses, for at that day horse racing was a very popular sport and one in which Mr. Doss took great delight. He secured a large tract of land and improved a good farm. He owned a number of slaves and was one of the substantial citizens of the country, having valuable real and personal property interests. In the evening of life he was enabled to enjoy the fruits of former years and enjoy many of the comforts and luxuries that go to make life worth living. He died at the old family homestead in Texas in his eighty-seventh year. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and exemplified the spirit of the craft which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. Of his children the eldest was born in 1797 and the youngest, Samuel E. Doss, in 1824, all being natives of Virginia.

Samuel E. Doss accompanied his parents on their various removals to Tennessee and to Texas, arriving in the Lone Star state in 1836 when twelve years of age. Here he was reared to manhood, remaining under the parental roof until eighteen years of age, when he was employed by his brother, Washington, as a clerk in his store. There he remained for a number of years, after which he purchased a stock of goods and carried on business for himself at Bonham, conducting a retail mercantile enterprise for several years. In 1852 he was married and about the same time he sold his stock and removed to Cooke county, Texas, where he established what became widely known as the Hog Eye (or  $\text{H}^2$ ) ranch. He pur-

chased some land, built a home for himself and family and there engaged in the stock business, expecting to make his permanent abode at that place, but later, because of Indian depredations, he had to move his family to Gainesville for safety. He continued in the cattle business, however, on the free range until 1870. During the reconstruction period in 1865 and 1866, for the safety of his interests, he sent five thousand head of cattle to the Concho river country and established a new ranch. Later in the fall of 1866 a raid was made on his ranch and stock by men who appeared to be Indians, but it is thought that they were white men painted up to resemble the red race. They, however, were assisted by Indians, and Mr. Doss' entire herd of cattle was driven off. The few settlers, however, rallied and started in pursuit. They had a running fight of fifteen miles, at the end of which time the thieves were reinforced and drove the settlers back, and other available property on the ranch was then taken. This caused Mr. Doss to abandon the Concho ranch and he returned to Cooke county, picking up the remnant of his herd and starting anew at the old # 2 ranch, where some stock had been left. At the opening of the Civil war he had used his influence in behalf of the Confederacy and at first sent a substitute to the eastern army, while to his cowboys and others who wanted to go to the war he furnished horses and equipments, thus doing much to forward the cause of the Confederacy. Later Mr. Doss himself joined the regiment under command of Colonel James Bowland and remained in the frontier service. He was active and influential in community affairs, and he served as jurymen at Gainesville at the trial of the traitors when a large number of men were hung for that offense, after having received a fair and impartial trial before a jury of the best men of the county. Mr. Doss was a slave owner and became a wealthy and substantial citizen. He was identified with all important business interests of his community and his efforts contributed in large measure to the material improvement of the part of the state in which he made his home.

After the war was over and the reconstruction period had passed Samuel E. Doss sold the old # 2 ranch and again turned his attention to stock ranching elsewhere. He purchased seventy-four hundred and eighty acres of land at the Bowland Station, in the Red River valley of Montague county, fenced this and made permanent improvements there, establishing his home and making it his place of residence throughout his remaining days. He was quite successful until the big break in the price of stock in 1883-4, which

affected him materially. He was at that time feeding for the market nine hundred and sixty head of big steers, but of this number four hundred and forty-five head died of a disease. This caused another heavy loss, from which Mr. Doss never fully recovered. He was a gentleman of strong purpose, of indefatigable energy and a good financier, and though he suffered losses it was not through lack of management but because of the condition of the times. In politics he was a strong Democrat, but never aspired to political preferment. In the Masonic fraternity he attained the Royal Arch degree. He was a man above the average size, portly and fine looking, and moreover he commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was charitable to the needy, sympathetic with the afflicted and was a faithful friend and neighbor who never betrayed a trust.

Samuel E. Doss was married to Miss Sarah A. Bowland, an estimable lady, whose natural culture and refinement endeared her to many. She was born in Tennessee and was a daughter of James Bowland. The father was born in South Carolina and was a son of Benjamin Bowland of the same state, in which he was married, while his children were also born there. He afterward removed to North Carolina and later to Kentucky, which was at that time being opened up to civilization. It was the period following the discoveries of Daniel Boone, and he secured land there and remained a resident of that locality until 1844, when he removed to Texas, spending his remaining days in this state, his death occurring in Fannin county. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Two of his sons had preceded him to Texas, John M. having come in 1838, while James Bowland arrived in 1839. Both became very prominent and were actively connected with events that formed the history of the republic and also the early annals of the state of Texas.

James Bowland, who was more familiarly known as Colonel Bowland, was reared to manhood in Kentucky and was there united in marriage to Catherine Wells, after which he removed to Weakley county, Tennessee, where he engaged in buying and selling slaves and horses, which he took into Alabama and Mississippi. Later he was connected with others in horse racing ventures and after meeting with some financial reverses he came to Texas in 1839 to recuperate his lost fortune. Northern Texas was then settled as far west as the present site of Paris, and in that locality Mr. Bowland established his home. He found two families there and cast in his lot with the pioneer residents. He was made deputy surveyor and after one year's service he found a

community south of Honey Grove, on Sulphur creek, in which locality he settled. Later he had many encounters with the Indians, and he took a helpful part in resisting their attacks and depredations, and was also closely associated with other events of importance in the pioneer district. He was appointed by President Samuel Houston to the position of collector of duties along the Red river to the Louisiana line, where he became involved with the United States officers, who claimed goods that Mr. Doss had stored, and when he refused to relinquish the goods the United States officers tied him and took the goods from his custody. Later for this act the United States government had to pay the republic of Texas twenty-six thousand dollars. Following the annexation of Texas to the Union in 1844 the war of Mexico came on and General Taylor called for volunteer recruits, at which time Colonel Young and Colonel Bowland raised a large force of men and marched to San Antonio, where the latter halted his forces, while he went on to Matamoras to see General Taylor, who directed him to return to San Antonio, as General Wool would be there and attend to that part of the command. Before Wool arrived, however, Colonel Harney had taken the command with four companies of dragoons and crossed the Rio Grande. General Wool, however, ordered the troops to return in charge of Colonel Young and Colonel Bowland. He then informed them that all soldiers would be sworn in for three years, or during the war, and that no new regiments could be received, but that all could join other regiments. All this caused the men to become dissatisfied and some enlisted, while others, with the two colonels, returned to their homes in Texas. Later Colonel Bowland removed to Cooke county and settled a large tract of land at Delaware Bend, where he improved an extensive farm, remaining there until the ordinance of secession was passed by the state, he taking an active part in the proceedings. He raised a regiment which was assigned to duty in protecting the border and patrolled the Red river, where many skirmishes and fights with the Indians occurred. His headquarters were at Gainesville and there were many exciting events, not only because of the Indian uprisings, but also because of the number of traitors who were found, several of them being hung after a fair trial. Colonel Bowland was wrongfully accused of instituting the agitation that resulted in the hanging and was marked for the vengeance of the traitors' associates, as was Colonel Young. On one occasion the two were riding on horseback to Colonel Bowland's farm, when shots were fired at them. Colonel Young was mortally

wounded, but Colonel Bowland escaped injury. After the close of the war he spent his remaining days at the old homestead, his attention being given to agricultural pursuits. Subsequent to his return from the Mexican war he was elected and served for two terms in the state legislature. He was prominent in all the development of Texas and in many of the events which framed the history of that state. He was married three times and the only child of the first union was Margaret, now the wife of George James, governor of the Chickasaw Nation. There were two daughters by the second marriage: Sarah A., who became Mrs. Doss, and Mrs. Nancy Day. Of the third marriage there was one son and one daughter: William, who is living in Dexter, Cooke county, Texas, and Mrs. Lora Barnett. Colonel Bowland was a Mason and a very prominent citizen, his name being inseparably associated with the annals of the state because of the active and helpful part which he took in its substantial improvement.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Doss were born four children: J. P., who is living in Seymour, Texas; D. B., of this review; Ida, the wife of T. H. LaForce, and Samuel, who died in Eastern Texas, leaving three children. The mother of our subject died at Gainesville, Texas, in 1880. She was a consistent and worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

D. B. Doss acquired a common school education and was reared to the stock business. He remained at home after putting aside his text books, assisting his father in his farming and stock-raising interests during the latter's life, and after the death of his father he and his brothers took charge of the estate, which they settled up, paying off all indebtedness and thus sustaining the honor of the family name untarnished. In 1800 D. B. Doss engaged in business for himself in trading and handling cattle, which he yet continues. He commenced with a small tract of land that belonged to his father's estate, but later he extended the boundaries of this place by additional purchase. He still resides upon the farm and he has placed some of the land under cultivation for the purpose of raising feed. He buys and handles cattle and gives nearly all of his attention to this business, in which he is quite successful. He was engaged for a short time in merchandizing at Ringgold, but prefers the outdoor life and is now successfully conducting his cattle interests.

Mr. Doss was married to Miss Anna Easley, who was born at Clayton, Illinois, June 14, 1866, and is a lady of intelligence and culture, whose parents were William and Phebe (Tetor) Easley,

the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. They were married in Illinois and in 1875 removed to Texas, where her father was well known as a popular physician and farmer. He was also a veteran of the Mexican war and was one of the California argonauts, who went across the plains to the Pacific coast in 1849 attracted by the discovery of gold. He was enterprising and public spirited and co-operated in many measures for the general good. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity and was a devoted member of the Christian church. In politics he was originally a Republican, and afterward became a staunch Prohibitionist, but he never sought or desired office. His many excellent traits of character gained him warm regard and high esteem and wherever he lived he became widely and favorably known. He died in April, 1883, and is yet survived by his wife, who is now living at Waco, Texas, at the ripe old age of seventy-one years. Their children were: Jessie, Aaron C., who is principal of the commercial department of the Texas Christian University; Mrs. Anna Doss; George, an insurance agent; Thomas, a dentist; Julia, the wife of C. Robinson, and Dudley, a farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Doss have become the parents of two interesting children: Carl, born April 14, 1891, and Delbert, born November 16, 1892. Both the parents are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Doss is an exemplary representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Democrat and in all matters of public improvement and progress he is interested to the extent of giving his co-operation to any movement for the general good.

URIAH G. TAYLOR, a capitalist and real estate dealer, whose operations in the latter line have been of substantial benefit in the upbuilding and improvement of San Angelo, claims Kentucky as the state of his nativity. He was born in Hart county April 17, 1853, of the marriage of A. J. and Nancy (Alexander) Taylor. His father was of a Virginia family, but for many years resided in Hart county, Kentucky, where he died. There his widow is still living upon the old Taylor homestead. Their son, Samuel Evans Taylor, is a prominent lawyer of San Angelo. He acquired his literary education at Bowling Green, Kentucky, also studied law there and was admitted to the bar at San Angelo. He has served for two years as district attorney and four years as county attorney of Tom Green county and he has a large private practice connecting him with much of the important litigation tried in the

courts of his district. His wife is Jemmie (Cain) Taylor.

Uriah G. Taylor supplemented his early educational privileges by a course of study in Gilead Institute, in Canmer, Kentucky, where he prepared especially for the profession of civil engineering. He was afterward elected county surveyor of Hart county, but thinking that he might win more rapid advancement in business life in Texas he made his way to this state in 1882, settling in San Angelo, Tom Green county, where he has lived continuously since. For six years he was county surveyor here, and was also at one time city engineer at San Angelo. In the former capacity he surveyed nearly all of the land in Tom Green county, the boundaries of which extended at that time to Pecos river, and thus he became thoroughly familiar with the entire district of western Texas and recognized its possibilities and value. From the beginning of his residence here he has made a special study of real estate in San Angelo and the surrounding country and has been engaged in this business for many years, meeting with unvarying success. He has negotiated some very important realty transfers, one of the most prominent operations of realty being Angelo Heights, the beautiful residence district on the east slope of the North Concho, extending within four blocks of the court house. This land, covering a tract of four hundred acres, was purchased by Mr. Taylor and was divided into residential lots, sixteen hundred in number. This is now being sold exclusively to home builders, and is a splendid suburb, having all the city improvements, including water-works, electric light and telephone systems. The land lies high and dry and is an ideal home building site. There are permanent restrictions against saloons and other objectionable features, and no lots will be sold to Mexicans or negroes. Before Mr. Taylor had exploited this property he made a personal investigation of suburban buildings in some of the older eastern cities, especially with a view to put in effect the restrictions above referred to, it being his object to make Angelo Heights a district in which people might have homes in a refined neighborhood and be forever free from the danger of undesirable neighbors or business enterprises. Mr. Taylor donated fifteen acres of this suburb to the city for a public park. His work in this direction is certainly most commendable and in the development of the enterprise he has shown excellent business ability, executive force and keen sagacity. Moreover his work deserves the credit and praise of those who wish to have homes in an exclusive residence dis-

trict that they may bring up their families in the midst of an atmosphere of culture and refinement. Angelo Heights will long stand as a monument to the business enterprise and public spirit of its founder.

Mr. Taylor also deals in country and city real estate, much of which he owns himself. He is likewise the owner of four business buildings on Chadbourn avenue, the main business street of San Angelo, together with other valuable property, and in addition to his realty interests he is director in the Western National Bank.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1896 to Miss M. A. Potter, of West Troy, New York. He has fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias and with the Masons, having taken the degrees of the Royal Arch chapter and of the commandery. He is likewise a member of the Business Men's Club. He is justly regarded as a sound, conservative business man, always avoiding speculation, and the safe policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all. He is a typical representative of that class of citizens, who, while promoting individual success, also contribute in large measure toward the development and progress of their section of the country.

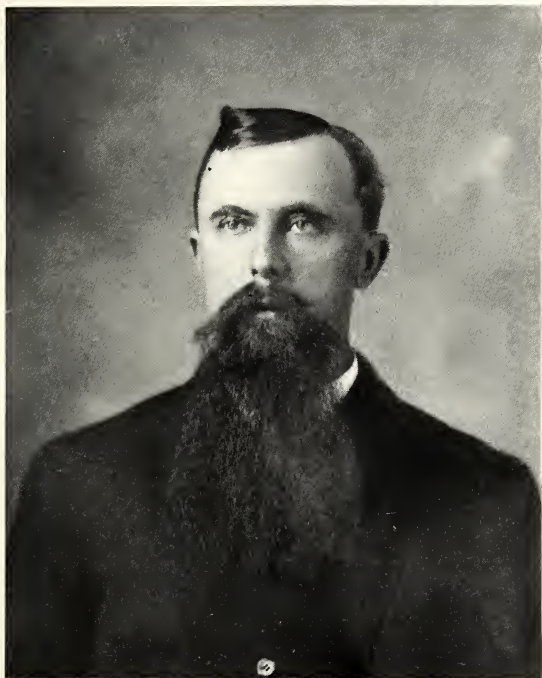
J. B. CARMICHAEL, M. D., who in the practice of medicine and surgery in Nocona has demonstrated his superior ability and his right to rank with the more capable members of the profession in Montague county, was born in South Carolina, September 14, 1864. His parents were J. L. and Mary (Spears) Carmichael, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of South Carolina. The father was a son of William Carmichael, a native of North Carolina, who in that state owned a large plantation and many slaves. He was an influential resident of his community and took an active part in its public life. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years and in all life's relations was highly respected, his genuine worth winning him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He died in 1886 at the age of eighty-three years. He held membership in the Primitive Baptist church, was one of its deacons and was widely and favorably known for his integrity and honor, which were unassailable. The members of his family were: Hilliard, who died in Georgia; Marion and Daniel, yet living; Joseph L., father of our subject; Elizabeth, the wife of J. Fowler; Polly, the wife of William Johnson; Dora, the deceased wife of A. B. Chastain; Jane, the wife of William Chafin; and Emma, who married A. B. Chastain after the death of her sister Dora. The four sons all served as members of the Confederate army in the Civil War. The

family were reared in the Baptist church, with which the members of the household all became identified.

Joseph L. Carmichael was reared in Georgia, where he was married and made his home for many years. He served in the Civil War and later carried on agricultural pursuits in the state of his nativity until 1893, when he came to Nocona, where he was engaged in the operation of a cotton gin. The loss of his father's slaves during the Civil War greatly crippled the finances of the family and it was necessary for Mr. Carmichael to depend entirely upon his own resources and labors for a living. Subsequent to his removal to Texas he was prospering in his business undertakings but death claimed him on the 8th of May, 1898. While living in Georgia he served as justice of the peace for a number of years and in Nocona was elected to the office of alderman, which position he was filling at the time of his demise. His wife still survives him and now at the age of sixty-three years is living with her son, W. D. Carmichael. Her father, Josiah Spears, was a native of South Carolina, where he carried on farming and milling and he filled a number of offices of honor and trust. He merited the confidence which was uniformly extended him and his upright life was in many respects worthy of emulation. His death occurred in Georgia in 1902 when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-eight years. In his family were eight children: Mrs. Anna Saye; Mrs. Mary Carmichael; James, a farmer; Rhoda, the wife of N. Patterson; Ellen, the wife of J. Edge; Joshua, a successful agriculturist who served as sheriff of his county for eight years; George, a farmer; and Isaac, who was conscripted at the time of the Civil War and being taken prisoner died at Camp Chase, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael were born eight children: Joseph B., of this review; Timie, the wife of B. Miller; Lizzie, the wife of William Johnson; William D., a pharmacist and partner of Dr. Carmichael in his store and gin; Rhoda, the wife of B. Hause; James D., an attorney at law in Chickasaw Nation in the Indian Territory; Anna, the wife of F. Fry; and Emma, who completes the family.

Joseph B. Carmichael was reared to farm life and began his education in the common schools, passing through successive grades until he had completed the high school course at Canton, Georgia. He thus acquired a liberal literary education. He taught for three years and when nineteen years of age he began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. E. E. Roberts of



J. B. CARMICHAEL



Woodstock, Georgia, with whom he continued for two years. He rode with him in his practice and assisted him in the actual work of the profession, so that he gained broad practical knowledge as well as theoretical training. In 1883 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Georgia, in which he pursued a two years' course and was graduated in March, 1885, on the completion of a course in medicine and surgery. He then came to Texas and entered upon the practice of his profession in Bonita, Montague county. There he remained for fourteen years, following his profession with excellent success, and in 1899 he removed to Nocona, where he yet resides. Here he has secured a liberal patronage as a member of the medical fraternity and he is also associated with his brother, W. D. Carmichael, in carrying on a drug store. They likewise built and operate a cotton gin and Dr. Carmichael gives unremitting attention to his business, in which he is meeting with very creditable and gratifying success. He has a well equipped office supplied with all modern appliances and is thoroughly conversant with the latest ideas and improvements concerning medical practice.

Dr. Carmichael was married in Kendall county, Texas, in 1887, to Miss Sally Smithson, who was born in Tennessee in 1864 and is a daughter of William and Mary Smithson, likewise natives of that state. Her father was a farmer by occupation and on his removal to Texas in 1874 settled in Delta county, while later he took up his abode in Kendall county. In 1898 he removed to Indian Territory, where he followed farming until his death in the spring of 1901. He was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church and took a very deep and helpful interest in Sunday-school work. His widow still survives and is yet living in the territory near Comanche. In their family were six children: Elizabeth, the wife of William Giles; Mrs. Sarah Carmichael; Franklin, a farmer; Lulu, the deceased wife of William Salmon; Tommy, who after the death of her sister Lulu became the wife of William Salmon; and Joseph, also an agriculturist.

Dr. and Mrs. Carmichael have eight children: William, born in March, 1888; Ola, in February, 1890; Lizzie, in June, 1891; Ray, in September, 1895; Clara, in October, 1897; Bryan, in October, 1899; Robert P., in November, 1901; and Edward R., November 12, 1904. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist church and Dr. Carmichael is also connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Maccabees. He is a gentleman of broad culture and scholarly attainments, who in his profession had made rapid advancement and in his business career as a rep-

resentative of commercial and industrial interests is also meeting with creditable success.

**CAMPBELL BURNS BEARD.** In the early days of Decatur's rush and thrift and growth an aspiring youth in the last years of his minority cast his lot with its citizenship and began a long and somewhat varied business career. He was vigorous of body and bright and alert of mind, with business training and with the fires of hope burning intensely within him. Without difficulty he associated himself with the city's commercial world and dropped naturally into the social atmosphere of the leading families of the county. From youth to manhood and on past the meridian his life has been bound up with that of his town, and through his varied experiences and business connections Campbell B. Beard has maintained himself a figure and has come to be one of the interesting characters of the place.

In January, 1874, Mr. Beard accepted the advice of Horace Greeley and left Charlotte, North Carolina, for the west to seek fame or fortune on the frontier. He was in his nineteenth year, and his experience for two years as shipping clerk for the largest wholesale house in North Carolina had given him an insight into the basic principles of domestic commerce uncommon to one of his years. Having grown up in a store his boyhood training familiarized him with the details of a general store, and thus strongly equipped he entered the store of Cates & Wood almost upon his arrival in Decatur and clerked for them and for Charles D. Cates, their successor, for three years, when he engaged in the grocery business on his own account. For five years he conducted a business alone and the profits which accrued to him and finally his capital itself were consumed by an enemy which victimized him by its dazzling smile and refreshing draught and his gaudy financial relief in a clerkship in the H. Great-house & Company Bank. He kept the books of the institution and of its successor, the First National Bank, until the fall of 1883, when he resigned and again took up the grocery business. His old enemy was still his friend, and in time his business was again strangled and sniffed out and he then resorted to the real estate business. Business changes came frequently about this time and he kept books for the Mississippi store two years subsequent to his real estate brokerage career, and he was again invited into the First National Bank. About this juncture it dawned upon him that he was just about to be bound and gagged by his old enemy, and he cut the tie that had bound them for years, took a new lease on life, a new hope for the future was inspired with-



in him and he rapidly returned to his former fresh, vigorous and temperate life. He remained with the bank until 1904, when he resigned to engage in the grocery business for the third time and the firm of C. B. Beard, comprising father and sons, is one of the leading marts of trade in the county seat.

The Tarheel state is truly the mother of the Beards. It was in that state that John Lewis Beard, the great-grandfather of our subject, settled, or rather founded, the family during the years of our colonial history, and it is traditionally asserted that he was of Scotch descent. In his family was a son, Horace H., who was the grandfather of Campbell B., our subject, and an old-time merchant of Rowan county, North Carolina. Horace H. Beard died about 1858 at an advanced age. He married Margaret Burns, who bore him James B.; John, of Salisbury, North Carolina; William W., of Georgia; Lewis, who died in Waco, Texas, in 1866; Julia, who passed away in Salisbury, North Carolina, unmarried; Maria, of Hillsboro, North Carolina; Sue, wife of Will Hayes, of Hillsboro, North Carolina; Nora, who married Robert Long, of Asheville, North Carolina.

James B. Beard, father of our subject, was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, in January, 1830, and followed in his father's footsteps by engaging in the mercantile business and making it his vocation through life. He removed to Catawba county after his marriage and in the town of Hickory he conducted business until his death, in 1897. He was appointed to a position in the quartermaster's department of the state by Governor Vance during the war, and for fourteen years was postmaster of his little town, beginning with the Arthur administration and running into Cleveland's second term. He was a Democrat, and belonged to no society but the Episcopal church. He married Mary Campbell Bryce, a daughter of Peter Bryce, a Scotchman and a cotton factor in Columbia, South Carolina. Dr. P. Bryce, late president and founder of the Alabama Asylum for the Insane, was the latter's son, and John Y. and William H., cotton factors of Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dr. James Bryce, who died an able physician in 1869, were among his other sons. Mrs. Mary C. Beard died in 1884 at sixty-one years of age.

Campbell B. Beard and his brother, James B., Jr., of Wise county, are the surviving children of their parents, and the only ones to rear families. The former was educated in the schools of the town where he grew up and remained with his father till past sixteen years of age. He then felt that he was prepared to assume responsibili-

ty for himself and went to Charlotte to his uncles and there secured a clerkship with the leading wholesale house of the state, as above made known. Having decided to know the west and be identified with it he came hither with his small savings and assumed a modest station among the men of wealth and influence in the then cattle center of the northwest.

September 27, 1876, he married Ella, only daughter of the financier and man-of-affairs, the late Henry Greathouse, whose business life affected the welfare of Decatur to a large degree and who was prominently connected with many of her early financial institutions. Mr. Greathouse came to Decatur from Boise City, Idaho, where he had been engaged in financial ventures for some years and in which state he was one of the first star route mail contractors. He went there from Yreka, California, where he resided several years, engaged mainly in the mail-contract business, and where he laid the foundation for the fortune he amassed during life. He went to California in 1849, crossing the plains on a mule, with a caravan, and stopping in Livermore Valley, where he tried mining and running cattle, but with indifferent success. His sagacity detected the wonderful possibilities for money-making in taking mail contracts and he soon invested his savings in a pack train and got his new business under way. He maintained his residence at Marysville a few years, but finally established himself at Yreka, where in 1860 his first wife died and is buried. From 1856 to 1859 Mr. Greathouse was in Texas, where with his brother Robert, who died near the corners of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas while driving a herd of cattle to Boise City, Idaho, years afterward, engaged in the cattle business in Southern Texas. He was first married July 6, 1853, to Mary Lehigh, of Newport, Kentucky, and July 15, thirteen years later, he married Jennie L. Call in Boise City, Idaho. His children were: George, a prominent stockman of Jack county; William, who died in the stock business in Wise county, and Ella, now Mrs. Beard. Mr. Greathouse was born in Mason county, Kentucky, September 19, 1829. He was a son of William Greathouse, born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1791, first a lawyer and finally a planter of great resources and success. The latter was a soldier of the war of 1812, married Jane Lewis, and of their twelve children Henry was the ninth. The latter acquired a good education, and his wide and varied business experience developed him into a giant of finance. He knew the west from "A" to "Z" and western methods in business brought him a rich reward. He was connected with the successful manage-

ment of the Decatur oil mill and was a strong factor in the Wise County Coal Company, as well as a leading figure in the First National Bank, the successor of his private bank.

When Campbell B. Beard married he was just under twenty-one years of age. His wife was born at Yreka, California, February 21, 1859, and was only twelve years of age when she accompanied her father to Decatur. Their union has resulted in six children, as follows: Nellie, wife of William A. Miller, Jr., of Amarillo, Texas, with children, Charlotte and Leroy; James Burns, cashier of the Bank of Commerce, of Frederick, Oklahoma, married Frankie Lair; William H., who is with his father in the firm of C. B. Beard; and Harry Lehigh, Horace Bruce and Campbell Bryce. Mr. Beard owns and controls extensive property interests in Decatur and Wise county, is a man of business, with a decided penchant for social intercourse and is a Democrat without political ambition. He is interested in public education, and his position on the school board of his town gives him an opportunity to carry out progressive and advanced ideas along educational lines.

THOMAS MERIWETHER MARKS. The influence of the press of Jack county received a significant impetus when four years since Thomas M. Marks became the editor and proprietor of the *Jacksboro News*. His acquaintance with the practical affairs of a printshop, his capability as a news-gatherer and his ability in presenting entertainingly the facts of local history as they occur from day to day, and, lastly, his possession of those personal traits which always attract humankind equip him for a career of usefulness in the journalistic field of his favorite county.

The family which our subject represents was established in Jack county in 1877 by Frank M. Marks, his father, who came hither from Cleveland county, Arkansas, and settled upon a farm some miles out from Jacksboro, where the father passed his remaining years and died in 1890. The latter was a plain and passingly successful farmer, with an honorable ancestry and of Alabama birth. His birth year was 1826, and when seven years of age his father, John Harvie Marks, took up his residence in Arkansas, and near Pine Bluff the senior Marks opened a farm, built a grist mill and brought up his several children to become honorable men and women.

John Harvie Marks was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and was descended from John and Lady Elizabeth (Hastings) Marks, who emigrated from England and settled near the eastern shore of Virginia while our country was

still a dependency of the British crown. From these pioneer ancestors have sprung many generations, and the branches from this family tree have ramifications in many of the commonwealths of our federal union. Distinguished among their posterity was Colonel John Marks, a soldier of the Revolution, who married Lucy Meriwether, the mother of Meriwether Lewis, a prominent figure in American history during the formative period of our national life. In the county of his adopted Arkansas home John Harvie Marks was recognized as a good business man and a citizen of a high order. He espoused Democracy in politics, was honored with the confidence of his fellow-citizens and was sent to the state legislature to represent his county before the war. He was twice married, and by his first wife had Frank M., Rebecca, who married Judge Sorrels; Martha, wife of Madison Hudson; William D., who died in Arkansas; Emily, who became Mrs. Thomas M. Dansby, of Arkansas. Children were born to him by his second wife also, and he passed away near the scenes of his active life at the ripe age of eighty years.

Frank M. Marks was from an educational standpoint a product of the Arkansas rural schools, and later attended a college in Georgia. For a companion in life he married Rebecca Dansby, whose father, Robert Dansby, was a native Georgian, emigrating from Oglethorpe county, where Rebecca S. was born in 1840. Mrs. Marks resides with her son on the old homestead in Jack county, and is the mother of Mary, wife of John Bussey, of Cleveland county, Arkansas; Harriet, who married H. Reeves and lives at Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Thomas M., of this sketch; Eleanor and Frank Harvie who reside on the Jack county farm.

From the age of seven to his fifteenth year Thomas M. Marks was a youthful aid to the conduct of the family rural estate in Jack county. At the latter age he took a seat at the printer's case in Fort Worth, first on the *Stock Journal* and then on the *Fort Worth Gazette*, passing three years in a printing office and familiarizing himself with every detail of the work. Having acquired his trade he turned his attention toward the completion of his education. He enrolled as a student in the college at Whitt, Texas, and while there published a college paper called *The Moon*, which venture was undertaken largely as a means of providing him with funds to keep him in school. His removal from Whitt, after two years, caused a total eclipse of *The Moon* and while in Granberry College for three and a half years he reached the junior year of his course. The fourth year he entered as a senior

at Weatherford College and finished the course in 1890 with the degree of A. B. His college days ended and commencement time actually achieved, his first work was as a reporter on the Weatherford *Constitution* and following this he engaged in a rather unsuccessful effort at job-printing in the same town. Now it was that he took up school work as a country pedagogue for two years and while so employed conceived the idea of entering the lecture field, perchance his road to fame and fortune, who could tell? His peculiar mental bent suggested the humorous side of life as a subject offering a good field for his efforts and he wrote and lectured on "Queer People," covering portions of his state and filling engagements for some two years. For four years following his lecture tour he was employed on railroad work, location and construction, with a civil engineering party, at the end of which time, in 1901, he purchased the Jacksboro *News* of Simpson and Groner, rehabilitated it and modernized it and has since given it his whole time. The Jacksboro *News* was founded in 1894 and is a five column quarto, devoted to the interests of Jack county and to the promotion of the welfare of its owner. Its policy is onward and upward and it sings the praises of Democracy through every biennial campaign.

As an aid to his office Mr. Marks has established a circulating library of some four hundred and fifty volumes of standard fiction, science and other desirable literature, which feature is greatly beneficial also to the book-lovers of Jacksboro.

May 12, 1904, Mr. Marks married Miss Lutie Terrell, a daughter of B. F. Terrell, who came to Texas from Moberly, Missouri.

WILLIAM H. CUBINE, a veteran soldier of the Confederate army and a pioneer settler of Montague county, was born in Washington county, Virginia, September 7, 1839. He was educated in the common schools and was reared to farm pursuits on the old family homestead. His parents were William and Nancy (Nesessary) Cubine. The paternal grandfather, John Cubine, was a native of the Isle of Man and in his younger days went to sea. For many years he was a seafaring man and eventually he came to America, settling first in North Carolina and afterward in Virginia, where he spent his remaining days living the life of a farmer. He never aspired to office or public preferment of any kind, but devoted his attention to his agricultural pursuits. He was twice married and by the first union had two children, William and Margaret, who were twins. The mother died and the father married again, the children of the second

marriage being Patrick, John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Matilda, Catherine, and Mrs. Aerick Hill.

William Cubine, father of our subject, was born in North Carolina and spent a part of his youth in Virginia. He acquired a liberal education and for many years was a school teacher. At the time of his marriage he began farming in Withe county, Virginia, while subsequently he removed to Washington county, where he remained until his death in 1871. He had attained an advanced old age, having been born February 4, 1794. His entire life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and he was also for many years a local preacher in the Methodist church but later in life he affiliated with the Swedenborgian church, with which he was connected up to the time of his death. He was very charitable to the poor and needy, sympathetic with the afflicted and was a man of kindness and generous purpose, recognized by those who knew him as an upright citizen, a good neighbor and kind friend. His integrity and honor were above reproach and he was respected by all who knew him. He remained at the old homestead during the period of the Civil war and both armies foraged on his place and destroyed or used up his personal property and provisions until he was almost left penniless. He was married twice. His first union was with a Miss Harmon, by whom he had two daughters, Nancy and Matilda. After losing his first wife he married Miss Nancy Nessary, a native of the Old Dominion and a daughter of William Nessary, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Virginia, who proclaimed the gospel in many hamlets and villages of that state. His death occurred in southwestern Virginia. In his family were ten children: James, Thomas, William, Henry, Wesley, Joseph, John, Rachel, the wife of J. Chadick, Sally, the wife of Sam Chadick, and Mrs. Nancy Cubine. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cubine were born five children: William H., of this review; Mrs. Lucinda Waram; Mrs. Elizabeth Bland; and Joseph and Emanuel, who are now in Oklahoma.

William H. Cubine was born and reared upon the old family homestead in Virginia and remained under the parental roof until 1861, when he volunteered for service in the Confederate army as a member of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry under command of Colonel B. S. Smith. Later he was under command of Colonel Paul Anderson and subsequently the regiment was attached to the Eighth and Eleventh Texas Brigades. He did duty in Tennessee and Alabama, was under General Forrest and took part in all the campaigns with his command and in many memorable raids and hotly contested battles of

the Tennessee Army. At different times he was under the command of Sidney Johnston and Joe Johnston and was present at the battle of Shiloh when the latter was killed. He remained with Forrest and Wheeler until the fall of Atlanta and was ever in active duty, often being in the thickest of the fight. He never had a furlough during his four years' service and was seven times wounded but only once did he go to the hospital, being determined to remain with his command. He was a brave and valiant soldier who bore unflinchingly the hardships of war and never faltered in meeting the enemy even when the shot and shell rained thickest. Prior to the time of Lee's surrender he had been transferred to the First Virginia Cavalry and was at Appomattox Courthouse, but the brigade to which Mr. Cubine belonged, hearing of the surrender and not willing to give up to the enemy, faced about in the other direction, disbursed and went to their respective homes. Therefore Mr. Cubine has not yet surrendered and he has still in his possession his side arms and the gun which he carried on the battlefields. The old gun has since done good service in Texas in killing buffaloes and other game. Mr. Cubine went to Lynchburg with his command and from there made his way home.

He found the old homestead in a dilapidated condition and his parents were in destitute circumstances owing to the ravages of war. His father gave him control of the place and he assumed its entire management. He then went to work to build up the farm and after the death of his father he remained upon the old homestead, continuing the work of improvement and progress. He expended much labor and material in placing the farm once more in a good condition and in making the needed repairs. He then turned the property over to the administrator after which Mr. Cubine came to Texas in March, 1874. He first located in Grayson county, where he raised a crop and the same year he bought a claim in Montague county on the old Chism trail on Farmers' Creek. He soon found, however, that he had located in close proximity to a clan of robbers and of murderers and no doubt many times his life hung in the balance, for he stood as a champion of law and order. However, he continued to reside upon his claim and there remained until after the band was broken up, some of its members being sent to the penitentiary, while others were hung. Mr. Cubine built a log cabin, made rails and fenced some of his land. He was the first in the county to set out fruit trees and he has continued the work of improvement and progress along progressive lines,

resulting greatly to the benefit of the community. He had to go six miles to find a boarding place in the early days and he made his way to and from there by different routes in order to avoid being waylaid by the clan of robbers.

In 1879 Mr. Cubine was married in Montague county, and taking up his abode upon his farm he carried on general agricultural pursuits. He also raised some stock, for the range was free at that time and the cattle roamed over the prairie and fattened upon the native grasses. Large herds of buffalo were frequently seen and various kinds of game was to be had in abundance. Wild beasts also roamed at will over the prairie, for pioneer conditions existed, the work of progress and improvement seeming scarcely begun. As the years passed, however, Mr. Cubine continued his work of farming and met with a creditable measure of success. He also established the first cotton gin and later as he became able he added to his lands and improved two farms. He was also the first to try to make the experiment of raising fruit and found that it could be done successfully.

It would be impossible to determine exactly the extent of his influence and aid in the work of public improvement but his worth as a citizen is widely acknowledged and the part that he has taken in public progress has been of marked benefit to the county. He organized the first school in the neighborhood and after the town of Nocona was platted he cut and made the first road from Farmers' Creek to Nocona. He was the first settler at the former place and when Nocona was platted he selected a site for a home there and bought six acres of land, to which he has since added three acres. Upon that tract he built a commodious two-story frame residence, where he now resides. The home is beautifully located and is a fine residence. He also has a good orchard there. He has likewise bought land in other localities in the town and has altogether twenty acres and four dwellings which he rents. In 1891 he removed his cotton gin to Nocona, becoming the pioneer ginner at that place. Until within the last few years his farm was conducted under his immediate supervision, but he now rents his land and gives his time to working about his home, gardening and keeping things in good order. Mr. Cubine is certainly a self made man and as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well.

In 1879 occurred the marriage of William H. Cubine and Miss Nancy L. Glazner, who was born in North Carolina in 1857 and is a lady of superior intelligence and culture. Her parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Tinsley) Glazner,

the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. Her mother was Elizabeth Tinsley of a prominent and honored early family of South Carolina and her brother, Samuel Tinsley, represented his county in the state legislature. Samuel Glazner was born in North Carolina, but was married in South Carolina and removed to Tennessee, while later he went to Missouri. Subsequently he took up his abode in Arkansas, where he reared his family. Both he and his wife are yet living and they make their home now among their children, being at the present time in Oklahoma. During his active business career Mr. Glazner followed the occupation of farming. He served throughout the war in the Confederate army and was a valiant and brave soldier, taking part in the siege of Charleston and many important engagements. For a long time he was held as a prisoner of war. In his family were the following named: Jerry, a farmer residing in Montague county, Texas; William, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Lydia Harkins, now a widow living in Oklahoma; Mrs. Clarissa Cole, of Texas; Nancy L., the wife of William H. Cubine; and Mrs. Grace Ashabranner.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cubine have been born four children: Pearl, the wife of August Paine; Myrtle, the wife of L. M. Nance; Robert, who is attending school at Waco, Texas; and Ada, at home. The family are Baptists in religious faith. Mr. Cubine has had an eventful career in which a happy and care free youth was followed by four years of active service in the Civil war and six years spent in caring for his family and restoring the old home farm to its original condition. After the death of his father the estate was robbed and he has never recovered anything from that source. He too experienced the hardships and dangers incident to pioneer life on the frontier in Texas, but as the years have gone by frontier conditions have been replaced by the improvements of a modern civilization and Mr. Cubine has gained a handsome competence that now enables him to live retired.

ED C. BAKER, who is engaged in the real estate and abstract business at Mineral Wells and is classed with the representative citizens of Palo Pinto county, was born December 27, 1862, on his father's farm in this county on the Brazos river, five miles southwest of the present site of Mineral Wells. He is a son of J. H. and N. D. Baker. At an early period in the development of Palo Pinto county the family was established within its borders and its members have since taken an active part in its progress and

improvement. The father was born in Grayson county, Virginia, and came to Palo Pinto county in 1857, the year in which the colony was organized. On his arrival here he secured a small farm on the Brazos river and began the stock business in a limited way. Like other early settlers of the county he was compelled to do considerable Indian fighting to protect his home and his stock and was engaged in a number of battles with the red men on the frontier, including the fight in which Chief Quannah Parker and his mother were captured on the Pease river. About 1864, owing to the continued depredations of the Indians and the consequent insecurity of life, J. H. Baker was compelled to remove from his farm and take his family to Palo Pinto, the county seat, for better protection. His uncle, Frank Baker, who lived just across the Brazos river, was killed by the Indians about that time and J. H. Baker then took charge of the family of Frank Baker.

Following his removal to the county seat Mr. Baker organized a school and was engaged in teaching there for some time. He was also the first justice of the peace elected in Palo Pinto county and subsequently he was chosen for county assessor. At that time there were nine other counties attached to Palo Pinto for judiciary purposes and all of these were sparsely populated. Mr. Baker had to travel over the entire route in the transaction of the duties of his office. Subsequently he was elected county and district clerk and held that office for six years, proving most capable in the discharge of his duties. In 1890, in order to give his younger children better educational privileges, he removed to Granbury, Hood county, Texas, where he now resides, and although he has passed the age of three score years and ten he is still a very active and energetic man, conducting a nursery to which he gives close attention, his business proving profitable. All through his life he has been systematic and methodical and since attaining his majority he has kept a diary which is now a valuable document, especially that portion relating to the Indian battles in Palo Pinto and adjoining counties. It would furnish the basis of an accurate and interesting history of pioneer times. He is a member of the Methodist church, to which his wife also belongs. She was reared in Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, becoming a resident of Palo Pinto county in 1859, and was here married to Mr. Baker.

In the year 1874 Ed C. Baker accompanied his parents back from the county seat to the farm on the Brazos and there he lived until 1880, when he went to Granbury, Texas, where he attended

school for three years. He afterward went to Weatherford, where he became an employe of the firm of Carson & Lewis, the pioneer merchants of the place, who had become prominent and wealthy in their mercantile interests and had then sold their mercantile business and established a real-estate office. It was for the purpose of acquainting himself with the real-estate business and abstracting that Mr. Baker entered their office as a bookkeeper, and in the discharge of his duties he gained valuable knowledge that well qualified him for carrying on business along the same lines. He accepted that position in September, 1883, and remained there until January, 1885, when he returned to the city of Palo Pinto and became the assistant of his father, who was at that time holding the office of county clerk. He opened the first set of abstract books in the county while in his father's office and in the summer of 1885 he established a real-estate office at Mineral Wells, dividing his time between the two towns, continuing his dual occupation until January 1, 1890, when he sold his real-estate and abstract business to Judge Hendry. Mr. Baker went to King and Knox counties, where he engaged in real-estate operations and also opened a set of abstract books for those counties. In the fall of 1892 he returned to Mineral Wells and on the first of April, 1893, he entered the real-estate business here. In 1897 he bought out Judge Hendry, thus regaining possession of his original abstract books. He conducted the business alone until 1904, when he admitted W. E. O'Neill to a partnership and the firm is now Baker & O'Neill. Mr. Baker is an expert real-estate and abstract man and is not only thoroughly familiar, from a life-long experience, with Palo Pinto county land, its values, and the situation generally, but he is equally well informed concerning land and real-estate in almost every part of Texas, the requirements of his large clientage taking him into nearly all parts of the state. He has the entire confidence of the people, who know his value and ability, and among his regular clients are some of the wealthiest men of Texas.

Mr. Baker was married in Fort Worth, Texas, to Miss Mamie Staiti, whose home was formerly in Texarkana. He is prominent socially, belonging to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities, while in the Masonic fraternity he has taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter, commandery, and the mystic shrine. He is also a director of the Commercial Club and a genial nature has made him popular among his brethren of these organizations as well as in the circles of general society. His residence in Palo Pinto

county, covering a long period, has numbered him among the prominent citizens who have been devoted to the public welfare. Whether in public or private life his integrity is above question and his honor above reproach, and the county owes much to him, numbering him among her most prominent representatives.

ABNER E. BARKSDALE. A citizen of Wise county who has been conspicuously identified with the agricultural, civil and religious affairs of the county for more than a generation is Abner E. Barksdale, of Chico, the subject of this review. He came to the county at the opening of the most lively period of its growth and assumed at once a good citizen's interest in the vital matters pertaining to its symmetrical development and for this and other reasons he has earned the appropriate designation of "one of the figures of the county."

Taking up the thread of his biography we find Mr. Barksdale born in Holmes county, Mississippi, September 1, 1842, the locality in which his father settled as a young man some eighteen years before. The latter was Joseph Barksdale, born in Georgia, in 1802, and was one of two brothers in a family of some seven or eight children. Their father was a native Irishman, Abner Barksdale, the facts of whose history seem not available now. His first son was Flemuel and some of his daughters married and became mothers, but their identity is now little more than a myth. Joseph Barksdale married Casanna, a daughter of Jonathan Carter, in Holmes county, Mississippi, she being one of four children, viz.: Mrs. Bettie Wilks, Mrs. Polly Denton, Jonathan and Casanna. Joseph and Casanna were presented with three negro servants when they were married; gifts from each of their parents, and they set about farming humbly, though with a determination that wins success. They prospered and became people of property and prestige in their county. They passed away rather prematurely, the mother dying in 1851 and the father in 1858. Their marriage was a fruitful one, nine children having come to bless their home, as follows: Joe Franklin, who died without heirs, in Mississippi; Nancy, married E. E. Middleton and died near the old home; Mary, who first married Levy T. McGee, killed at the battle of Chickamauga, and then became the wife of a Mr. Bell and is now Mrs. J. S. Roberts, of Mississippi; William, who was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro; Laura, wife of William Hoover, of Jackson, Mississippi; Abner E., of Chico, Texas; Asbury G., of Yazoo county, Mississippi; Frances E., wife of James Roberts,

died in Grimes county, Texas; and Elizabeth A., wife of Joseph D. McCormick, of Wise county, Texas.

Abner E. Barksdale had no regular home after his father's death and the education he possesses was obtained largely by contact with the world's affairs. He was rather a "drifter" until the rebellion broke out when he joined Company C, Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry, Colonel Farrell. He was in the Army of the Tennessee and his first important engagement was at Mill Spring, Kentucky, then Corinth and Iuka and then the Vicksburg campaign. He was fortunately with the troops that left Vicksburg before Grant had completed his envelopment of the city and joined Johnston's army under General Loring and lay about in the hope of being able to aid the doomed stronghold. After Vicksburg fell the battle of Jackson was fought and then his command went up into Tennessee and took part in the engagements at Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, following which they passed south to the defense of Atlanta and were in all the fighting to and from that place to Franklin and Nashville, where Hood's army was badly demoralized. His regiment, the Fifteenth Mississippi, then joined Joe Johnston in the east and finished its service at Greensboro, North Carolina, where the final surrender took place. Mr. Barksdale passed through these years of war without receiving a wound and, as a private soldier, exposed himself to a soldier's fate in order that the Confederacy might survive. When the war was ended he accepted its results and began life as a teacher in the country schools of his native county. He married during the session of school and with his wages he purchased a horse, and with his new wife and a limited supply of household goods engaged in farming. They had made friends with prosperity to some extent, when in 1869 they decided to emigrate and cast their lot with Texas.

Journeying to the Lone Star state, Mr. Barksdale went by rail to New Orleans and by boat to Shreveport, and there bought a yoke of cattle and a wagon and completed their trip overland to Louisville, Denton county. There he purchased a farm and was occupied with its cultivation and improvement until 1880, when he disposed of it and started a new home in Wise county. While in Denton county an incident occurred which serves to indicate very forcibly the insignificance of Fort Worth in 1870. He made a trip there that year and was asked by merchant Young, of Louisville, to bring back a barrel of sugar for his store. Not one merchant in Fort Worth owned that much sugar and it required

the combined stock of all of them to fill this Louisville order. On coming to Wise county Mr. Barksdale purchased two hundred acres of raw land three miles southeast of Chico, on the Hersee survey, and hauled the lumber from Dallas to build his pioneer house. He took up farming again and continued it with success, adding one hundred and sixty acres to his farm and when he reached the point where he felt able to retire he bought property in Chico and has resided in town since 1893.

On the 28th of September, 1865, Mr. Barksdale married Mary J. Dickerson, born in Hall county, Georgia, April 26, 1840. Her father was Levey Dickerson and her mother Miss Mary Dickenson, and she was one of eight children in the family. William Barksdale is our subject's oldest child, residing in Fort Worth. Then come Lee and John T., Wise county farmers; Edwin, bookkeeper for W. O. Brown, of Dallas; Annie, wife of Charles Wallace, of Montague county; Belle, wife of W. A. Kincannon, of Snyder, Texas; Emma, a public school teacher; and Garrett, a merchant's clerk in Chico. Until recent years Mr. Barksdale maintained his political home with Democracy but the curse of liquor has made him a warm friend of prohibition and he votes that ticket now. In 1885 he was elected county commissioner and filled the office two terms. He is a Master Mason and an active member of the Missionary Baptist church. Twenty years ago he was elected clerk of the Jacksboro Baptist Association and filled the place till Wise county withdrew and organized one of her own, when he was chosen clerk of it and still performs those duties. He has been clerk of the Chico Baptist church for twenty-one years and he has been sent as a delegate to state associations of the church at different times.

ELIJAH J. TUCKER, a prominent and highly respected farmer of the Red River Valley, Texas, dates his birth in Madison county, Arkansas, May 8, 1857, and is a son of William H. and Amanda (Bohannan) Tucker, both natives of Tennessee.

Mr. Tucker's maternal grandfather, Elijah Bohannan, was a Tennessee farmer and afterward a pioneer of Arkansas, where he carried on agricultural pursuits the rest of his life. In his family were eight children, namely: William, Mary, Elizabeth, Leafy, Winnie, James, John and Amanda.

Mr. Tucker's paternal grandfather also was named Elijah, and he, too, was a prominent Tennessee farmer who went from that state to Arkansas and continued his farming operations



ELIJAH J. TUCKER AND FAMILY





successfully in the latter state. He was the father of three children: William H., John and Betsey.

William H. Tucker removed with his father's family from Tennessee to Arkansas. He remained a member of the home circle until he married, then settled on a farm of his own, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Arkansas at the time civil war was inaugurated. He entered the Confederate service in General Price's command and was on duty with the same in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, continuing in the army until the war closed, when he started home. Before reaching home, however, he died and was buried at Clarksville, Arkansas. He was an honest, unassuming man who had worked hard to get a start; who went bravely into line and fought for what he believed to be right, and was cut down in the prime of manhood. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Methodist church. Some time after his death his widow sold the farm and moved to Huntsville, Arkansas, in order to afford her children better educational facilities, and she kept them together until they were grown. In Huntsville she married Joseph Haydon, a mechanic and contractor, with whom she subsequently moved to Washington county, Arkansas, and a year later to Hot Springs, that state, where he lived retired for a number of years and where he died. She still resides there. Of the children born to William H. and Amanda Tucker, we record that the eldest is now Mrs. Mary J. Welch; Elijah J. is the subject of this sketch; James M. is a prominent contractor; William died in Comanche county, Texas, leaving a widow and five children. By the mother's second marriage there were four children: Tenna, Marion A., Joseph and John. For over thirty years the mother was a Methodist, after which she joined the Baptists, with whom she now affiliates.

Elijah J. Tucker remained in Arkansas until he was seventeen years old and then came to Texas, stopping first in Johnson county, where he was employed on a farm for three years, going thence at the end of that time to Bell county, where, in 1879, he married and settled down to farming on his own account. The following year he moved to Milam county. There he cultivated rented land three years. Then he went back to Bell county and bought land, on which he made his home seven years. Again he sold out and his next move was to Hardeman county, where he remained one year and from whence he went to Greer county and engaged extensively in stock-raising in connec-

tion with his farming. There he had free range for his cattle, was prosperous, and remained five years. At the end of the five years he sold both his land claim and his cattle and returned to Hardeman county, where he bought an improved farm and the next three years passed his time there in diversified farming. Again he sold out. Then he moved into the town of Bowie, where he ran a wagon yard and bought and sold horses and mules, and when he had been there a year he was ready to move again, and we next find him in Clay county, where he bought two farms. He rented these farms and he and his family lived in Cambridge in order to afford his children educational advantages. When he sold his Clay county land he bought the place on which he now resides, in the Red River Valley, near Spanish Fort. His first purchase here was one hundred and sixty-eight acres, to which he has since added until his holdings now comprise four hundred and forty acres, with four hundred acres under cultivation, all rich valley land, producing abundant and diversified crops. Here Mr. Tucker has erected a beautiful and commodious residence, modern in every respect, which is surrounded by attractive and well kept grounds, shaded with forest and fruit trees and having a wealth of roses and other flowers, this being one of the most beautiful homes in Montague county. On his land are no less than five tenant houses besides barn and other buildings, and he has two orchards of his own planting that have come into bearing.

All his life a Democrat, Mr. Tucker has taken an intelligent interest in affairs of a public nature, but has never aspired to office or to any kind of public life. He has been a careful manager, industrious and honest, never afraid to move when he thought he could better his condition, and has usually known a good thing when he saw it. Like his worthy father before him, he affiliates with the Masonic order and the Methodist church.

Mr. Tucker married Miss Hulda M. Campsey, a native of Ohio, who was born March 10, 1860, daughter of Johnson and Caroline (Mills) Campsey, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Her parents were married in Ohio, subsequently moved to Kansas and later to Missouri, and in 1875 came to Texas, settling in Bell county. Mr. Campsey afterward bought land in Coryell county, on which he made his home until death claimed him in 1878. His wife is still living, now a resident of Hardeman county. Her children in order of birth are Mrs. Martha J. Parsons, Wylie, Mrs. Emma

Dodson, Mrs. Hulda M. Tucker, James (deceased), Mrs. Nancy A. Turner, Mrs. Nettie Moore, Mrs. Ida B. Midkiff, Mrs. Caroline E. Turner, Emmett G., Mrs. Lilla M. Deaver, and Sidney. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have twelve children, namely: William M., Mrs. Mary A. Erwin, Mrs. Caroline Lee, Wylie, Effa, Edna, Otis, Laura M., James J., John D., Stella E. (deceased), and Marion A.

RICHARD D. HOWELL, the first and only city marshal of North Fort Worth, having occupied the position continuously since 1902, is a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Hardeman county in 1868. His parents were D. C. and Nancy J. (Jones) Howell, both of whom were born in Tennessee, whence they came with their family to Texas in 1881, settling on a farm in Ellis county about twelve miles south of Waxahachie. In 1883 they removed to Montague county, but in 1885 the parents returned to their old neighborhood in Hardeman county, Tennessee, where the father and mother are still living, the former at the age of seventy-eight years.

Richard D. Howell, however, continued to reside in Texas after his parents' departure from the state in 1885. He returned, however, to Ellis county to work in the cotton crop, for the crop in Montague county that year was a failure. Since that time he has been engaged in various pursuits and business enterprises in this state. At one time he was a cow puncher on the plains and again he engaged in the operation of cotton gins, while for some years he was connected with railroad building. He remained in Ellis county during a portion of the year 1886 and then worked on the construction of the Santa Fe railroad. In 1888, however, he returned to Ellis county, but the same year went to southern Texas, being engaged as construction man and bridge man on the building of the Southern Pacific Railway for two years. In 1892 he came to northern Texas, locating on a farm in Tarrant county near Arlington. He maintained his residence at that place from 1892 until July 2, 1900, since which time he has been a resident of North Fort Worth.

Here Mr. Howell operated the engine at the Orthwein Elevator until it became the property of the Rosenbaum interests, when he began work on the construction of the big plant erected by Swift & Company, packers, being the second man engaged on that work. His time and attention were thus occupied until December 2, 1902, when he was elected city marshal of North Fort Worth, being the first to hold the position.

In fact, the organization was completed by that election. He was re-elected in April, 1903, and again in 1904 for a term of two years, and by virtue of the first two elections he was also city assessor and collector, but the duties of the latter positions became separate under a later law and Mr. Howell now devotes his undivided attention to the office of city marshal. He was a very efficient assessor and collector, leaving the office with a clean and honorable record, and as police official at the head of the North Fort Worth department he has discharged his duties fearlessly. He has had much to contend with in a new town which is rapidly growing and to which a lawless element was attracted, thereby requiring strict and constant surveillance. In the consensus of public opinion he is a most capable official, justly meriting the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Howell was married near Arlington in June, 1893, to Miss Mattie A. Brandon, who died at her home in North Fort Worth, March 11, 1905. His niece, Miss Fannie Howell, now resides with him. Mr. Howell is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Woodmen of the World and is a gentleman who enjoys in high measure the good will and respect of those with whom he has been associated. He is proving a most loyal and efficient officer, his record as city marshal being most creditable.

JOHN A. RICH, of Spanish Fort, Texas, is one of the prominent early settlers of Montague county. It was, however, in Grayson county, this state, that he was born, February 8, 1855, son of John and Sarah (Stiles) Rich, both natives of North Carolina, where they were married. John Rich was the eldest of a family of four children, the others being Sarah, Martha and Mary, and was reared by deeply pious parents of Methodist and Baptist faith. After the death of his father, which occurred before John was quite grown, he remained with his mother, assisting her in the management of the farm and in bringing up the younger children. When he was twenty-seven he married, and the next year, 1851, he and his mother sold the farm and he came to Texas, his mother joining him here the following year. He took a homestead of 320 acres in Grayson county, which he improved and where he carried on general farming and stock-raising until 1872. That year he sold out and moved to Montague county, at the same time his mother and some of the children moving to Victoria county in the southern part of the state, where she subsequently died. John Rich located



RICHARD D. HOWELL



at the old Spanish fort. Here he bought five hundred acres of land, soon afterward platted a town and named it Burlington, the name later being changed to Spanish Fort in commemoration of the old fort and the massacre of the Spaniards by the Indians. He also improved a farm, and during his residence there was well known as a prosperous and highly respected citizen with a character above reproach. He was of a retiring disposition and never aspired to public life, but he was a staunch Democrat, true to the South, and during the war served two years in Colonel Bourland's regiment, with headquarters at Gainesville, their duty being to protect the frontier against depredations by the Indians. It was at that time that he first visited the locality in which he afterward made his home. His widow survived him until 1902. She was a daughter of the Rev. Stiles, an old time Methodist minister of North Carolina, who late in life came to Texas, where both he and his wife died. Their children were John, Charles, Benjamin, Humphrey and Sarah. John and Sarah (Stiles) Rich were the parents of three children: Benjamin F., who resides near Spanish Fort; Nancy J., now Mrs. Fowler; and John A., whose name introduces this sketch.

John A. and his brother helped to improve the homestead farm, and carried on agricultural pursuits here until 1879, when he went to the Indian Territory and leased a tract of land on which he raised cattle and hogs and did some farming. He also owned a half interest in a cotton gin and mill. He made several moves and after an absence of a few years returned to the old home and took care of his mother in her old age, and here he has since remained, having some years ago bought his brother's interest in the place. He now owns three hundred acres of fine valley land, nearly all under cultivation, and raises a variety of crops. At one time, in connection with his farming, he was engaged in the manufacture of brick. Rocked in a Democratic cradle, he has never departed from the political faith instilled into him in his youth. While he has never sought official honors or public place, he has been a public-spirited man, giving his influence for the uplifting and betterment of mankind. He is a member of the world-wide church—the Church of God.

Mr. Rich married, in 1877, Miss Sarah Anderson, a daughter of one of the pioneer farmers of Montague county. Her parents moved to the Indian Territory, where both died. Mrs. Sarah Rich died in 1887, leaving four children: Walter, John, Hiram and Nora, the latter now Mrs. E. Brown. In 1889 Mr. Rich married a

Mrs. Anderson, nee Cauffman, a native of Arkansas.

JUDGE JESSE C. BURCH, ex-county judge of Hale county and at present a retired resident of Plainview, has the distinction of having been a pioneer in three Texas counties, namely, Ellis, Taylor and Hale, and in each one has been a prominent factor in its initial development and upbuilding. A man now past the seventieth milestone of life, he has had a varied and interesting career, and has won esteem and high regard through his life of industry and sterling integrity.

Born in Caddo parish, Louisiana, in 1833, he was a son of Rev. Jesse Burch, who was a native of Georgia but for a long number of years lived in Caddo parish, Louisiana, where he was a successful cotton planter. He was also a local preacher of the Methodist church South, and for years was one of the old-time exhorters and preachers in northwest Louisiana. His death occurred in 1856, and the Judge's mother died during the course of the war.

Judge Burch was reared on his father's plantation. He received a good part of his education in the well known school of Professor John W. McKenzie, a noted educator of that period, his school being located near Clarksville, in Red River county, Texas, whither young Burch went from his home in Louisiana in order to attend school. On coming out of school he remained on the plantation for some years, and in 1860 became one of the early settlers of Ellis county, Texas, where he located on a farm. From here he enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company C, Colonel Bufford's regiment, General Parson's brigade of cavalry, and was a cavalryman throughout the war, being in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He saw his first service in northern Arkansas, whence the regiment went with General Marmaduke on the raid into Missouri, penetrating into that state as far as Cape Girardeau. He participated in many perilous and adventurous scouting expeditions in Missouri and Arkansas. In the latter part of the war the regiment came down into Louisiana and assisted in repelling the Banks expedition at Mansfield, and thence followed the federal army down the Red river, his last engagement being the battle of Yellow Bayou.

On coming out of the army in 1865, he returned to Ellis county and resumed farming, his farm of five hundred acres becoming one of the best conducted and most profitable places in the county. He continued his residence in Ellis county until 1879, when he moved to Taylor

county, that being then in a pioneer country and just opening up to settlement. After living there for eight years, in the fall of 1887 he came to Hale county, which was not organized until the following year, and he has been identified closely with the material progress and social and civic development of this section of the state ever since. He took up land three miles northeast of where Plainview is now situated, and later his sons joined him in the cattle ranching business. They owned four hundred acres, with additional pasturage leased for their cattle so that they had a thousand acres inclosed with fence. Judge Burch sold out his ranch interests in 1903, and is now living retired from active affairs.

In the fall of 1888, at the first regular election after the county was organized, he was elected to the office of county judge, which indicates the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He served for two terms or four years, during which he made a most excellent record in administering the generous load of duties which fall to the lot of such an official in a newly organized county. Judge Burch is a member of the Methodist church.

Judge Burch was married in Caddo parish, Louisiana, to Miss Maria T. McClellan. She was a native of Tennessee, educated at Lebanon, that state, and died at Plainview in 1894. There were six children by this marriage, namely: Robert E., who has been sheriff of Hale county since 1896; Mrs. Sudie Red; Hugh M.; Mrs. Hettie Johnston; Mrs. Ione Morrison, and Jesse I. Burch.

**JAMES KNOX THOMAS.** In this article we pass in review as its subject the career of one whose life has been a busy and eventful one and whose efforts have contributed not only toward his own substantial welfare but toward the material prosperity of the county in which he resides. His unflinching industry, his well-known integrity and the elements of an upright life have conspired to commend him to the confidence of his fellow citizens, and their suffrages have honored him with public office and have given them an efficient servant. Montague county has numbered James Knox Thomas among her citizenship since 1878 and the state since three years before. He came to Dallas by rail from his Alabama home and divided his small and almost exhausted means with a gentleman to haul him to Cleburne, and he sat down on a farm eight miles north of that town about as near financial ruin as a man with a family ever gets. He did some hard skirmishing those three years

and when he moved into Montague he brought his own team of mules and wagon, four cows and calves and began his career here with ten shoats and their mother as well. A quarter section of Hill county school land was contracted for on the usual payment plan and, with farming, he paid it out. Until he could erect his log cabin he housed his family in his wagon box and many other primitive makeshifts were resorted to while he was getting a good hold on things out in the postoaks near Bowie.

Mr. Thomas was born in Monroe county, Georgia, October 14, 1844. His father, John J. Thomas, was born in Baldwin county, that state, in 1812, passed his life as a physician, but owned farming interests also. As a young man Dr. Thomas came to Texas on a mule, reaching here the year Texas veterans were fighting for independence. He was stopping at San Antonio the greater portion of the four years he spent in the republic, but he returned to Georgia in 1840 and soon married Mary, a daughter of a farmer, John Wooten. Mr. Wooten was a soldier in the war of 1812 and helped General Jackson whip the British at New Orleans. He was born in Jones county, Georgia, and died about 1871 at one hundred and four years of age. Dr. Thomas practiced his profession in his native state many years, and in 1876 came to Texas and died at his son's in February, 1902, while his widow survived until early in 1905.

John J. Thomas was a son of Spencer Thomas, born in North Carolina of Irish parents, who settled there during Colonial days. Spencer Thomas married Fannie Hendrix, of Kentucky, and reared the following family: Seaburn, Lucy, wife of F. J. Harrison; Dr. John J.; Fannie, wife of Covington Dumas; Spencer, and Georgiann, who married a Mr. Beck, of DeSoto parish, Louisiana. John J. Thomas was a Federal soldier in the war with Mexico in 1846, and while he was friendly to his favorite Southland at the outbreak of the rebellion he opposed his son's enlistment until he should reach the proper age, as provided by the congress of the seceded states. He was a Democrat and took a lively interest in public events until late in life. In religious matters he believed in the doctrines of the Missionary Baptist church. His children were: James Knox, our subject; Moston, of Covington county, Alabama; Lottie, who married W. W. Faucett, of Nacogdoches county, Texas; Mary Ella, widow of Robert Howard, of Montague county; Fannie, wife of J. N. Garrett, of Montague county, and Seaburn Thomas, also of Montague county.

The boyhood and early youth of James Knox

Thomas were passed on the farm and in his father's saw-mill in Georgia. His school days were comparatively few and his education, therefore, rather limited. Desiring to enter the Confederate service early and being opposed by his father, he ran away from home and enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Georgia, Captain Allen and Colonel Harkey. Until ordered into the field the company rendezvoused at Calhoun, Georgia, and was placed at first under General Bragg in the Tennessee army, Kirby Smith's Division, and later in Buckner's Division of Johnston's army. Mr. Thomas was in battle at Bridgeport, Alabama, Somerset and Richmond, Kentucky, and at Perryville, Kentucky. He was in the Knoxville mixup and was taken prisoner at Cumberland Gap. He was held in Camp Douglas, Chicago, until December 26, 1864, when with three others, he placed a ladder on the wall and made his escape. They remained in the city as guests at the Sherman House that night and took the train the next morning for Detroit. There they crossed into Canada where they met emissaries of the Confederate government who supplied them with funds to continue their journey. They went to St. John, New Brunswick, and to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they took a brig bound for the Bermuda Islands. They went next to Nassau, Bahama Islands, and on to Havana, Cuba. At Havana they took the "Fox," a blockade-runner, for Galveston and there Thomas and Hoke Williams started on their foot-journey to Navasota and Shreveport, down Red river to Alexandria and, on foot, to the boat landing below Rodney, on the Mississippi river. There they slipped across and went to Lake Pontchartrain, where they took the train for Jackson, Mississippi. At Meridian they heard of Lee's surrender, but as they were not ready to take the oath or be picked up by the Federal authorities, they evaded danger points and slipped on toward home. They went to Demopolis, Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, to Eufala, Alabama, and over to Georgetown, where Hoke Williams stopped, and Mr. Thomas proceeded to the little station in southwest Georgia where he took the train the day he ran away from home.

Among his first acts after the war we find Mr. Thomas going over into Alabama and taking him a wife. As best he could without the necessary equipment he settled down in Georgia on a farm and gathered some moss in the succeeding three years so that when he returned to Covington county, Alabama, in 1868, he possessed a small capital with which he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He sold goods at Rose Hill until 1874 and then settled up his few remaining affairs

preparatory to beginning life in Texas the next year. In 1884 Mr. Thomas became interested actively in the gin business, when, in company with A. J. Kilcrease and J. W. Stallings, he built an eighty-saw gin. When this was worn out he bought out his partners and put in a plant of four seventy-saw gins with a capacity of thirty bales, and in 1904-5 one thousand one hundred and seventy-two bales passed through his house. He owns a plant of equal value at Olney, Young county, where he has a half section of land and keeps a good bunch of cattle. These various accumulations have come along in the course of his individual industry and management during a quarter of a century and show, conclusively, the possibilities of achievement where natural elements are properly blended.

December 18, 1865, Mr. Thomas married Elizabeth, a daughter of Seaburn Cowart. The Cowarts were Georgians by nativity but moved into Alabama early, and in Henry county, that state, Mrs. Thomas was born in 1844. The issue of their union has been: Rev. Seaburn, a Baptist minister of Goodnight, Texas; Mollie, wife of D. G. Moore, of Childress, Texas, with issue, Barker, Ruth, Sadie and Seaburn; Nancy, wife of W. K. Haygood, of Olney, Texas, with children, Curtis and Sallie; Georgie, who married Walter Crow, of Comanche county, Oklahoma, and has children, J. C., Ruby and James, who was drowned when fifteen years of age; Lillie and William still remain with the family circle.

Mr. Thomas became a Democrat in spirit before he became a voter, and in 1884 he was elected county commissioner for precinct two and was re-elected three times, filling the office eight years. During this incumbency the board built the court house, jail and many important bridges besides carrying on satisfactorily the routine business of the county. In 1904 he was called again to represent his precinct on the board, and is now serving his first term. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is a Royal Arch Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge at Bowie.

DOCTOR M. HOWARD, figuring prominently in business affairs in Mineral Wells, where he is now engaged in merchandising and banking, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, in 1850, his parents being D. H. and Hannah L. (Moffitt) Howard. Both were natives of North Carolina and are now deceased. The father was a farmer and tanner and in later life he conducted an extensive business, especially in the days before railroad building, when buying and selling was all done by local traders from



wagons. It was in this way that the trading instinct in Mr. Howard was developed, for when not more than eleven years of age he traveled around the country in a wagon with his father selling various commodities to the settlers. He came to Texas in 1876 and for a short time resided in Cooke county, after which he removed to Tarrant county. In 1877 he started westward with the intention of going to the Black Hills, for that was the year of the gold excitement there, but when he arrived at Fort Griffin in Shackelford county he decided that he had had all of the "west" that he wanted and after remaining at Fort Griffin for a short time he returned to Fort Worth, Texas. Later he went to Wise county and at the little town of Andyville established a small store. In 1881 he came to Mineral Wells, in Palo Pinto county. This place was then only a small settlement of a few tents and there were two or three box-like shacks. At that time, however, what was known as the Lynch well, the forerunner of their mineral medicinal waters that have made the city of Mineral Wells such a well known resort, had been discovered by J. H. Lynch. In 1882 he began business here with almost nothing, having a small store, which, however, through his capable management and untiring industry has been developed into the largest and most prominent mercantile establishment in Palo Pinto county. It is a department store, containing dry goods, clothing, groceries, shoes, and other commodities, and on the second floor a wholesale business is carried on. Mr. Howard has erected a large substantial brick building and occupies the entire structure with his extensive line of goods. His daughter, Mrs. Bessie Howard Taylor, an accomplished young business woman, is manager of the store. He is to-day a wealthy man, but is modest and unpretentious. He was one of the founders of the bank of Mineral Wells in 1890 and has continuously served as its president.

Mr. Howard gives his political allegiance to the Democracy and fraternally is connected with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges. What Mr. Howard has accomplished in the world of commerce cannot adequately be told in words. It is not asserting too much to say that he possesses, aside from mercantile foresight and sagacity, the happy faculty of reading and judging men and unusual powers of organization and executive ability and yet if one was to seek in his career the causes that have led to his success they will be found along the lines of well-trying and old-time maxims. Honesty and fair dealing, promptness and fidelity, all of these are strictly enhanced and adhered to. He is always just and

fair with his employes and appreciates faithfulness on their part. He stands today as an honest, upright, self-made man, and a progressive merchant and banker.

JOHN W. HAMILTON. The fertile and productive community of Chico is populated by a citizenship universally substantial, permanent and thrifty whose advent hither dates, in the main, back, a quarter of a century or more in the past and whose pathway to the present has been marked by successive and positive agricultural victories. They cleared the forest, brought wild nature under subjection and filled the region with comfortable homes. Prosperity has brought the smile of contentment to their faces and where once was pinching and forced economy is now luxurious abundance and hearts lighted with hope and filled with encouragement for the future. Numbered conspicuously among this citizenship and enjoying liberally these agricultural victories and achievements is John W. Hamilton of this review.

The year 1878 witnessed his advent to Wise county and his settlement on a portion of the fine farm now embraced in his estate. He had recently passed seven years in Grayson county, whither he went in 1871 from Newton county, Missouri. He accompanied his parents to the latter place when a young man just attained to his majority and took part in the initial work of development in Southwest Missouri. He was descended from a family of farmers and this vocation he followed himself there and at all places and times in Texas. He emigrated from Tennessee, where his parents were also born and where his grandfather, Robert Hamilton, founded the family about the closing years of the eighteenth century.

Robert Hamilton's birthplace is not now known and nothing tangible with reference to him, save the drowning of himself and wife while crossing a stream when his son James was a small boy. James was born in Robinson county, Tennessee, in 1804, and when deprived of his parents made his home from place to place as circumstances and conditions seemed to justify. He was of a studious turn and made much advancement in books for his day, and when he began life it was as a teacher in the country schools. He continued this vocation until 1842, when he took up farming and continued till his death, in Clay county, Texas, in 1882. In 1850 he brought his family the first step westward and remained a citizen of Newton county, Missouri, until 1874, when he cast his lot with Texas.

James Hamilton married T. Ora Price. His





Thomas P. Ross.

sisters Martha and Mary became the wives of John and Greenberry Kelly, respectively, of Tennessee, and his brothers, Samuel, Andrew and John, grew up in that state. His wife died in Newton county, Missouri, at fifty-eight years of age, the mother of: John W., of this sketch; Thomas, deceased; Nancy, who died in Missouri as Mrs. J. D. Ferguson; William died in Denton county, Texas; Henry died unmarried; Mary married Henry Lowe and resides in Missouri; Sallie became the wife of William Hudson, of Parker county, Texas, and Marshall passed away in Tarrant county, while Joann, the youngest, married F. S. Skipworth, of Swisher county, Texas.

The home of his father remained his own until John W. Hamilton married. He began farming as a renter and when he came to Texas he had accumulated two teams and wagons and a limited amount of money. He stopped near Pilot Point, in Grayson county, where he bought land at two dollars an acre and sold it for ten dollars when he left the county seven years later. Stopping near Chico on his search for a new location he paid fifteen hundred dollars for two hundred acres and has added, since, one hundred and forty-six acres of the William Becknel survey. He has brought broad acres under cultivation and has erected comfortable and roomy buildings to house his family and his farm presents the appearance of an old-settled place.

In September, 1862, Mr. Hamilton entered the Confederate service, joining Company G, Eighth Missouri Infantry. He was in Price's Brigade and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He fought at Prairie Grove, Mansfield and Jenkins' Ferry and surrendered with his command at Shreveport, Louisiana. He was sent down Red river and up the Mississippi to St. Louis and from there to Rolla, Missouri, by rail and walked from there home.

November 25, 1832, John W. Hamilton was born. Although his father was a teacher the children were not extravagantly taught and our subject came to manhood with only a limited knowledge of books. He married May 8, 1856, Miss Henrietta Ferguson, born in the state of Tennessee, November 19, 1838. The issue of this union were: Thomas A., a successful farmer near his father, whose wife, nee Annie Wallace, died in 1899 leaving five children; Martha, who died as Mrs. C. S. Short, leaving a daughter, Dema, widow of Robert Leftwich, and J. David, who has four children and is married to Mrs. Leda Peeler.

Mr. Hamilton sustains the political relation of a Democrat to his county but has taken little in-

terest in political battles beyond the casting of his vote as an expression of his choice of candidates. He has lived in the enjoyment of the rewards of his years of earnest toil and has reared an upright family to become useful and honored elements in our civil fabric and is closing his career in the consciousness of an industrious and well-spent life.

THOMAS D. ROSS, lawyer, president of the Fort Worth and Tarrant County Abstract Company, the Western Securities Company, etc., etc., is one of the best known and most influential professional and business men of North Texas, where he has lived and had his business connections for the past twenty odd years. He was born at Magnolia, Arkansas, in 1861, and at the age of a little more than forty years has attained position such as would be a credit to a man much his senior in life. His parents were Zeno C. and Mary J. (Davis) Ross, the former a native of New York and of Scotch ancestry, and the latter a native of North Carolina. His father was also a lawyer of ability, and for many years carried on a successful practice in Arkansas, where he finally died.

Mr. Thomas D. Ross was reared in Arkansas and gained his early education in the public schools. He obtained his academical education in the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville. It was his happy privilege to have the best of opportunities for gaining the preparation which he sought before entering upon his life work of the law. From Fayetteville he went to the University of Virginia, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then entered the law department of Yale University, and was graduated with the degree of Master of Laws, his examination there permitting him to practice in the state of Connecticut. There are none of the legal profession in North Texas who entered upon practice with a better theoretical and scholastic equipment than Mr. Ross. From the east he took a trip to the Pacific coast in search of a location, but soon returned as far as Fort Worth, Texas, where he opened his office in 1883 and has continued his practice ever since. In 1890 he was made president of the Western Securities Company, and in 1894 became president of the Fort Worth and Tarrant County Abstract Company, both being prominent institutions in the business life of this portion of the state. He is also president of the Texas Securities Company, and is connected with several other real estate and financial corporations in this city. Of late years his legal

practice has been largely confined to representing the interests of non-residents and aliens in the investment of foreign capital in this vicinity. He represents four or five of the largest loan companies now doing business in America. His speciality in law practice is corporation and land litigation.

Mr. Ross is a member of the Commercial Club, the Country Club and other local organizations both for social and charitable and business purposes. He was married in 1889 to Miss Clara G. Dunn, and they have two children, Misses Jeanne D. and Jessie McLeod.

EDWARD A. FINCHER, who is identified with the agricultural interests of Montague county, Texas, and whose address is R. D. 4, Nocona, was born on a farm in Nevada county, Arkansas, October 12, 1859, son of Daniel F. and Margaret C. (Wilbanks) Fincher, natives of Georgia.

William Fincher, the grandfather of Edward A., was a Methodist minister and farmer in Georgia, whence he moved to Alabama and later to Arkansas, where he continued farming and preaching for some years. Late in life he retired from active labor and made his home with his children. His life was productive of good works, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances, and he lived to the ripe old age of eighty years. His children were Powell, William, James, Daniel F., John, Bailey, Lydia, Elizabeth, Lucinda and Martha.

Daniel F. Fincher moved with his father from Georgia to Alabama, where he was married, and in 1857 again turned his face westward, Arkansas the objective point. There he bought land and was engaged in the work of improving and cultivating it when the great Civil war came on. Unlike his worthy father, who sympathized with the Confederacy, he was a Union man at heart and opposed to secession; but after the war opened he was conscripted and forced into the Confederate ranks, where he remained until the war closed. He was in many hotly contested battles, never, however, being captured or wounded, and throughout the whole of his army life he never fired a bullet at the enemy. The war over, he returned to his farm in Arkansas, and during the next few years bought and sold five farms in that state. In the fall of 1874 he came to Texas and settled in Denton county. There he bought a farm on which he lived four years, after which he sold out and came to Montague county. Near Sunset he purchased land and improved a farm and made that his home for a period of fifteen years, selling out at the end of that time and buy-

ing and improving another farm, on Farmers' Creek, where he remained during the rest of his life. January 24, 1900, while plowing in the field, he dropped between the handles of his plow and instantly expired, at the age of seventy years. He was an industrious, conscientious man, affectionate as a father and kind as a neighbor, and was respected by all who knew him. For many years he was identified with both the Methodist church and the Masonic order. His widow died in 1902, at the age of sixty-nine years. She was the fifth born in a family of eleven children, her brothers and sisters being as follows: James and David, in Texas; George, of Alabama; William, of Texas; Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, Sally, Mattie and two others. The children of Daniel F. and Margaret C. Fincher are: Amanda, wife of N. M. Smith; William, a resident of the Creek Nation; James, of Clay county, Texas; Albert, of Eastland county, Texas; Edward A., the direct subject of this review; Delia, wife of Lum Bowland; George, who died, leaving a widow and one child; Mattie, wife of M. W. Harbour, who died leaving two children; Mollie, wife of W. M. Harbour, and Fanny, the wife of W. r. Gregory.

Edward A. Fincher came with his parents to Texas, and with them made the moves above recorded, remaining under the parental roof until his marriage in 1879. The next four years he farmed rented land, after which he bought sixty acres, improved the same and made his home on it seven years. Selling out, he moved to the Chickasaw Nation, in Indian Territory, and for three years cultivated leased land there. At the end of that time, in 1894, he came back to Montague county and bought the farm on which he now lives, first buying one hundred and sixty acres and afterward ninety-four acres adjoining, two hundred and fifty-four acres in all, one hundred and twenty-five acres of which are under cultivation. This place was partially improved when he came into possession of it, he has made many additional improvements and now has a fine farm and beautiful country home. His residence, located on an elevation, commands a pretty view of the valley. An orchard of peaches and plums had been planted. Mr. Fincher has added apples and other fruits, until now he has over four hundred trees, and in a few years will doubtless have a variety and abundance of fruit. Mr. Fincher also raises stock. As a result of his hard work and good management, he has accumulated a competency in Montague county, in a healthful locality, with good neighbors all around him. Like his father and grandfather, he and his wife and children are Methodists, and he is a member

of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a Democrat.

Mr. Fincher married December 2, 1879, Miss Mary S. Harbour, who was born in Mississippi September 8, 1862, daughter of O. W. and Hope (McDonald) Harbour. Her father was a Mississippi farmer who served all through the war of the rebellion in the Confederate army. He came from Mississippi to Texas in 1869 with an ox team and wagon, and settled first in Dallas county, on a rented farm, where he remained three years; moved to Cooke county and bought land and improved a farm; in 1878 came to Montague county and purchased land, and here he lived for twenty years. During this time he was for ten years engaged in merchandising at Sunset. He suffered loss there by fire, but rebuilt a stone block, and continued in business until 1900, when he sold his stock, retaining the building. Afterward he sold his farm and moved to Greer county, Oklahoma, where he is now improving another farm. His first wife died in 1887. Of their children, we record that Morris is a resident of Chickasaw Nation; Mary S., wife of the subject of this sketch; Mitchell is engaged in farming in Montague county; Coley resides with his parents; and Rosy died at the age of fifteen years. Edward A. Fincher and wife have five children, namely: Noel N., a farmer of Montague county; Donie, wife of G. Etter, and Emmer, Mitchell and Ethel, at home.

SPENCER BOYD STREET. In the early day the broad and untamed plains of the Texas frontier offered inducements to the hardy and somewhat adventurous young men of the plodding and conservative east to ally themselves with a condition which promised both entertainment and profit, and to join the caravan of progress ever wending its way toward the setting sun. The military post, the isolated settler and the armed cowboy led the first advance toward the occident, and the advent of the young blood from the states was an added force applied to the entering wedge of civilization which eventually crowded out barbarism and brought the borders into touch with the enlightening influences of the modern American race. With this caravan and wielding in a measure this benign influence were some of the landmarks of Young county, and it is our purpose to point out briefly the modest part taken by one of them, Spencer B. Street, of Graham, now among the substantial citizens of his county and a participant in the commercial affairs of the northwest.

At the time of his casting his fortunes with this county Mr. Street was a young man just past

his majority and the presence here of Fort Griffin attracted him hither ostensibly to farm. The consumption of foodstuffs at the fort was considerable, and it promised a market for all that he might raise as a squatter upon the fertile lands of the valley of Elm creek, and he located there and began his Texas career. His farm was not far from where Profit now is, but for only about two years was he destined to realize his early hopes, for the military fort was abandoned and no further excuse for farming existed. In 1874, after two years of experience on the farm-ranch, Mr. Street organized a crew to engage in the buffalo hunt, an industry which was attracting much interest and some adherents then. His outfit of ox teams numbered several and his force of men traversed the plains over and about Crosby county for some three years, the marketing of the hides and meat taking place at Sherman, some two hundred and fifty miles away. This venture was much more of a success than a disappointment, and when he decided to abandon it in 1877 he possessed the sinews with which to engage in another business. He established himself in Graham and engaged in the lumber business, using his ox teams for hauling his stock from Fort Worth and continuing in the trade some twenty-four months. Following this he became a partner in the drug business in turn with J. E. Ryus and F. M. Burkett, and his next mercantile connection was with John E. Morrison, as the firm of Morrison, Street and Company. After eight years the firm dissolved and Mr. Street joined Mr. Mabry in the mercantile firm of S. B. Street and Company, and seven years later this firm also dissolved and Mr. Street then associated with him his sons as S. B. Street and Sons, his sons, Boyd and Bruce Street, being included in the partnership. Their establishment is a general store and one of the large institutions of Graham and with branch stores at Haskell, in Haskell county, and at Munday, in Knox county, Texas.

Mr. Street began his journey to the Lone Star state from Foxcroft, Maine, in 1872, and came by rail to the terminus of the Katy railroad in the Indian Territory and from there to Sherman and on to Fort Griffin by stage. He had been orphaned in childhood and was thrown upon his own resources at about eleven years of age. He was educated fairly in the schools of Foxcroft and its academy, and started his business career as an employe of a lumber firm of that place.

St. John, New Brunswick, was the birthplace of Mr. Street, and the date was August 3, 1850. His father, who died in early life in New York, was James B. Street, a native of England. The latter accompanied his father, William Henry

Street, to New Brunswick, and in St. John the father was engaged in the wholesale mercantile business, where he is yet remembered many years after his death. James Bruce Street married Alice Bruce, a lady of Scotch birth and a daughter of Lord Kennet, a peer of the realm and a member of the upper branch of the English parliament. Mrs. Street survived her husband, but passed away in 1862, leaving issue, John O. B. Street, of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and the subject of this review.

At Dover, Maine, in June, 1878, S. B. Street married Miss Ada Hodgdon, a daughter of Augustus Hodgdon, a farmer, whose ancestors were of English stock. Mr. Hodgdon was born in Maine, and married Miss Marcela Page, and Mrs. Street was one of three children in their family. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Street are: S. Boyd and H. Bruce, both born in Graham, the former born April 23, 1879, and the latter May 9, 1881. Both took business courses in Quincy, Illinois, after leaving the public schools, and both were trained to business under their successful father, with whom they are now partners; Miss Alice and Glenn O. comprise the remaining members of the family.

Mr. Street has lived in Graham all his married life and has reared his family to assume places of responsibility and business prominence as they shall reach maturity. Its social life is wrapped up in that of the town and its general tendency is toward high morals, business thrift and commercial independence. While Mr. Street has been among his townsmen for nearly a third of a century and has participated in all the social and commercial and other business achievements of Graham he has escaped the annoyance of politics, and its bickerings and bitternesses have never been suffered to mar any relation or destroy any friendship. Having never renounced his allegiance to the land of his birth he is still a subject of the king and under the protecting folds of the English flag.

JOHN H. WILLS has been connected with the growth of Amarillo and the development of the surrounding region of the Panhandle from this country's period of ancient history—something over fifteen years. As surveyor and real estate dealer he has accomplished some excellent work and made himself a valuable factor in the development of Potter county.

He was born at Palmyra, Virginia, in 1865, being a son of Dr. Albert G. and Martha (Hatcher) Wills. The family is Virginian for a number of generations, and its various members have been prominently identified with professional and

social affairs. Dr. Wills came by his profession by inheritance, since both his father and his grandfather—life-long Virginians—were physicians. Dr. Albert Wills was born in the Old Dominion and died at the old home place in 1870, in the house where his son John was born. As a physician he had a very large practice, and he died "in the harness," active in practice to the last. Mr. Wills' mother was born and reared in the adjacent county of Cumberland, Virginia, and her death occurred in 1901.

Mr. Wills was reared on the farm which his father owned at Palmyra. His education in the local schools was especially thorough, and he early displayed great proficiency in mathematics. He was twenty years old when he came to Texas in 1885, and his first location was at Baird, Callahan county. He had not been there long when his attention was attracted to the Panhandle region by the building of the Fort Worth & Denver road through that section, and in 1887 he joined, in the capacity of surveyor, McClelland Brothers, district surveyors, at Clarendon. Early in the following year he came to the townsite of Amarillo, which could not yet be dignified with the name of town. Indeed, the railroad had been completed only to this point, and the decision had just been reached to locate a commercial center at this point. Mr. Wills became identified with Mr. H. B. Sanborn and his confreres in the establishment of Amarillo, and in laying out the present townsite and planning the town so ardently fostered by Mr. Sanborn he took a foremost part. The interesting story of how Amarillo came to be located as it now is, has been told in the history of Mr. Sanborn, elsewhere in this work, and Mr. Wills had his own share in that work. He staked off the lots and made the map for the new town of Amarillo, now the main part of the city, known as Glidden and Sanborn's addition, and ever since that time has been the chief representative of Mr. Sanborn and the original townsite owners in the handling of this property. For about a year after locating at Amarillo he was engaged in surveying in the new town and surrounding country, and making maps of the same. Since then he has confined his attention exclusively to the real estate and abstract business. He was the first abstractor, starting the business when Potter county was organized. He became known as a map-maker par excellence, and from his own surveys has drawn and had published a number of very valuable maps of Amarillo and of Potter county, as also of several of the adjoining counties of the Panhandle. He was twice elected to the office of county surveyor of Potter county. Besides the townsite interests above re-

ferred to, he also represents a number of non-resident owners of extensive Texas tracts, and is himself a large owner of real estate in Amarillo and surrounding counties.

Fraternally Mr. Wills is a Royal Arch Mason and was the first Mason to be taken in the lodge at Amarillo. He also affiliates with the Elks, and is treasurer of the local board of trade. He was married at Amarillo to Miss Margaret Summers, of Missouri, and they are both well known and popular members of social circles.

S. M. KING. A leading representative of financial interests in Montague county is S. M. King, the president of the First National Bank of Saint Jo, a man of excellent business discernment and of marked enterprise, whose carefully conducted business affairs have made him a successful man, while at the same time he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while promoting individual prosperity, also contribute in large measure to the general good. He was born in Roane county, Tennessee, November 11, 1865, and is a son of B. B. and Margaret A. (McCullum) King. The mother was born in Roane county in 1841, while her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, becoming early settlers of Tennessee, where her father carried on agricultural pursuits. He was twice married and by his first union had one son, John H., while by the second marriage there were two daughters: Catherine, the wife of T. Fitch, and Margaret A., who became Mrs. King. The parents were both members of the Methodist church.

B. B. King was born in Roane county, Tennessee, June 14, 1841, and was reared to farm life, pursuing a common school education through the winter seasons. His parents were Sanders and Martha (Northcut) King, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. Her father, Mr. Northcut, was a native of Scotland, while his wife was of Irish lineage. On coming to America he settled in Virginia, where he became a prominent farmer and money loaner. He was a man of considerable means, prospering in his business undertakings. He died in Tennessee, and his wife, who was a most estimable Christian lady, died in Virginia. Their daughter, Martha, became the wife of Sanders King, who was born and reared in North Carolina. The names of his parents are forgotten, but he had two brothers and a sister: William B. B. and Nancy, the wife of J. Ore. Sanders King, after reaching adult age, went to Virginia, where he was married, and soon afterward he removed to eastern Tennessee, where he rented a farm and later purchased a tract of land, becoming owner

of a farm in Roane county in 1838. There he settled and reared his family, remaining upon the old family homestead until his death, which occurred July 8, 1862. His sympathies were in support of the Union cause at the time of the Civil war. He had been a slave owner, but he did not believe the southern states had a right to secede from the Union. He was ever fearless in support of his honest convictions and his fidelity to duty was one of the strong and commendable traits in his character. He held membership in the Methodist church and died in that faith. His wife survived him for some years and passed away while visiting at her old home in Virginia. Their children were: William R., who died at the age of twenty-one years; John H. and B. B. King.

The last named was born and reared in eastern Tennessee and remained under the parental roof up to the time of his marriage in October, 1861. He then settled upon the old homestead farm, where he resided for more than a year, after which he removed to Shelbyville, Illinois, where he was employed at carpentering during the succeeding winter. He then removed to Mississippi, where he was engaged in farming for two years, after which he conducted a steam mill for six years. In 1875 he went to Texas, locating at Saint Jo, which at that time contained only a few houses. He erected a store building and was the first furniture dealer in the town. Later, however, he sold out and engaged in different enterprises. Part of his time and attention was devoted to carpentering and contracting, in which he continued for ten years, erecting during that period some of the best structures in Saint Jo. Twice he removed from the town, but returned after a number of years. Eventually he established a secondhand store in this place and is still conducting it with good success. In 1864 he became a member of the Missionary Baptist church and was active, influential and helpful in its work for thirty-two years. He served as deacon for twenty-five years of that time and filled most of the other offices of the church, being very devoted and faithful in its work. After almost a third of a century, however, he left the Baptist denomination and joined the Holiness movement, in which he continues an active and leading spirit. His sincerity is never doubted and his Christianity is manifest in his good works. Both he and his wife are yet residents of Saint Jo, where they are highly esteemed because of well spent lives. Their union has been blessed with three children: Martha E. became the wife of Mr. Davis, a pioneer hardware merchant of Saint Jo, and died leaving four children; Samuel M. is the



well known banker of Saint Jo; and John G., born July 23, 1878, is yet with his parents.

Samuel M. King accompanied his father and mother on their removal from Tennessee to Illinois and afterward to Mississippi, and with them came to Saint Jo in 1875. Here he was reared to manhood and acquired a good elementary education. He taught school for a few terms and then entered upon his business career unaided. He first engaged in merchandising in Saint Jo, opening a store, and at different times he sold out but would again enter the field of commercial activity here. Finally he opened a hardware and implement business, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He was a good salesman, carefully managed his business affairs, and by his earnest effort and indefatigable labors developed an excellent commercial enterprise, winning the confidence of the public by his straightforward, honorable methods. Gradually, however, he merged his interests into other lines of business, purchasing bank stock and becoming a large holder of stock in the Saint Jo Bank, which was organized in April, 1902, as a private institution, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. It was founded by C. C. Hemming, who owned a controlling amount of stock and was the president. He conducted the business until 1900, when he organized it as a national bank under the name of the First National Bank of Saint Jo and increased the capital to thirty thousand dollars. Soon after this Mr. King and others purchased the stock of Mr. Hemming and under the new management S. M. King was chosen president, with William Grant as vice president and E. Bowers as cashier. In January, 1903, Joseph Bowers succeeded to the position of cashier, which office he yet continues to fill. The bank now has a surplus of six thousand dollars, with large deposits, and the business is increasing rapidly along safe lines. In all departments the institution conforms strictly to the banking system and the highest ethics concerning banking business and is justly regarded as one of the solid institutions of North Texas.

On the 5th of December, 1894, Mr. King was married to Miss Molly Pedigo, the cultured daughter of James D. and Sarah J. (Meador) Pedigo. She was born near Saint Jo in 1872. Her father was a native of Clay county, Tennessee, born January 1, 1846, and her mother's birth also occurred in that state, her parents being Christopher and \_\_\_\_\_ (Acton) Meador, who were likewise natives of Tennessee. Her father with his family came to Saint Jo at an early day in the development of this section of the state and followed the occupation of farming here. He

served throughout the Civil war as a member of the Confederate army, belonged to the Masonic fraternity and in business life was known as a most reliable and enterprising man. In the Meador family were the following sons and daughters: Mary, the wife of Zachariah Pedigo; Sarah, the wife of J. D. Pedigo; Thomas, a merchant of Saint Jo; Mrs. Clarinda Chauncy; Dalton, a merchant of the firm of Meador Brothers of Saint Jo; and Mrs. Rosa Fake.

J. D. Pedigo is a son of Robert and Susan (King) Pedigo, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee, where they settled to farming, remaining at the old homestead until death claimed them. Mr. Pedigo was a prominent and influential agriculturist of his community and was also a minister of the Christian church, in the work of which he took a most active and helpful part. His life was honorable and upright and proved a factor for good in the community where he resided. His wife, who died in 1861, was a daughter of Zachariah King, a farmer and successful trader of Kentucky, and she was the fourth in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being: Reading, Jack, Alford and Polly King. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pedigo became the parents of nine children: Curtis, Elizabeth, Jackson, Calvin, Zachariah, Polly, James D., John and Wade. The mother died in 1861 and Robert Pedigo afterward married again and had one son by that union, Robert A. Pedigo.

James D. Pedigo remained under the parental roof until 1863, when at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the Confederate army for one year, joining the First Tennessee Mounted Infantry. After serving for the full term he received an honorable discharge and on returning home resumed the occupation of farming. In 1867 he was married and took his bride to his home farm, there remaining until 1870, when they came to Texas, settling in Montague county on Mountain creek, a few miles from the present site of Saint Jo. There Mr. Pedigo bought land and improved a farm, devoting his attention to the tilling of soil and raising of stock. He was quite successful and carried on agricultural pursuits there until 1895, when he retired to Saint Jo, where he yet makes his home, having through earnest and indefatigable labor acquired a competency for old age. As a pioneer of this locality he contributed in substantial measure to its development. He is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and is a man whom to know is to respect. In his family were two children: Smith C., a popular druggist of Saint Jo, and Molly, now Mrs. King.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. King have been born three

interesting sons: Raymond, Everett and Anderson. The parents occupy an enviable position in social circles, enjoying the high regard of many warm friends. In politics Mr. King is a Democrat and in religious faith his wife is a Presbyterian. He has won for himself a creditable position in business circles in Saint Jo and as president of the First National Bank is classed with the representative men here. His life record, too, is indicative of what may be accomplished through strong and determined purpose, through close application and a ready utilization of the opportunities which surround the individual. He has in his business career kept pace with the modern trend of the times and is today a capable financier with thorough understanding of the banking business, which he is conducting most successfully.

**JAMES INDEPENDENCE GILLESPIE COWAN.** The birth of Mr. Cowan on Independence day and the exemplary life of a favorite uncle, James Gillespie, who was the grandfather of the Honorable James G. Blaine, led his parents to christen their ninth child with the initials J. I. G. C. His ancestors were among the first of Tennessee's foreign settlers, and about the first years of the nineteenth century his grandfather, William Cowan, entered that state.

William and Mary (Walker) Cowan sailed from Ireland for America in 1780 and on their voyage over Andrew, their fourth child, was born. They settled in the southern states and lived in the vicinity of the Cherokee Indians for many years, probably in Alabama. They eventually moved up into Tennessee and in Blount county, that state, passed away. Of their family of sons, Samuel, David, William, Andrew, Robert, John and James, all but John and David married and left issue. The rural improvement and development of the new country where they settled shared in their labors, and farmers they became, and in the main farmers they have remained.

Andrew Cowan became an influential citizen of the community adjacent to the Cherokee tribe of Indians and familiarized himself with their doings and intentions, and when, in 1814, the tribe became restless under some ban of the Federal government and threatened to resist it and take up arms against the citizens he with Jack McNair was sent as a spy by the Federal authorities to learn the intentions of the tribe. It was a perilous undertaking and might have resulted in death to both men if the lax vigil of the natives had not made it possible for them

to escape each time their capture and identity was affected and discovered. When the war finally broke out Mr. Cowan took part in it and did a soldier's duty toward the final subjugation of the race. When he became a resident of Tennessee Andrew Cowan established himself in Blount county, where he resumed his vocation of a farmer. Late in life he moved into Bradley county where his death occurred in 1872, and he lies buried at Flint Springs. The family into which he married is an historic one and its central figure participated in the battle of Horse Shoe Bend, was afterward governor of Tennessee, led the Texans in the decisive battle which established the republic of Texas, was its president and then governor and United States senator of the state, and on the 25th of February, 1905, his statue was placed in Statuary Hall at Washington as one of the great men and heroes of our country. Hettie Cowan was formerly Hettie Houston, a daughter of William Houston, a brother of General Sam Houston's father. William Houston was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, and died in the state of Virginia in 1852. The issue of Andrew and Hettie Cowan were: Samuel, who died as a Confederate soldier during the rebellion, leaving a family in Benton county, Arkansas; Nancy, who died unmarried; Jane married Joseph Johnston and died in Loudon county, Tennessee; William, of Denton county, Texas; Anne, wife of P. W. Norwood, of Wise county, Texas, a colonel in the Federal army during the war; Matthew L., of Greer county, Oklahoma; Andrew F., of Wagoner, Indian Territory; James I. G., our subject; and Martha, widow of John McGaughey, of San Diego, California.

In Blount and Bradley counties, Tennessee, James I. G. Cowan passed his childhood and youth. During three months in the year for a few years he attended country school and obtained a fair knowledge of the elementary principles of an education. He was born in 1832 and soon after attaining his majority he entered the railroad service at Cleveland, in the operating department of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. For a time he ran a freight train, but when the passenger run was put on to Knoxville he ran the first railroad train into that city, that event occurring on the 21st of June, 1855. As a valuable and interesting souvenir of that service he has a copy of the time-card of that company, issued in 1853 and showing in columns "up" and "down" the time of arrival of trains and in separate columns the distances between stations. Both sides of the six by nine inch card contains printed matter, in one place announcing

the completion of a new railroad in the Mexican Republic and in another exploiting the progress of railroading and road building "in the past thirty years." Mr. Cowan abandoned railroading in 1857 and was first married January 6 of that year, and opened a store in Concord, Tennessee. He lost his wife October 12, following, and he came west soon afterward, reaching Texas in the spring of 1858. After spending a few months in Grayson county he went to Bonham and took a clerkship with Nunnely and Hoffman and remained with them some eighteen months. In the spring of 1860 he entered the Ranger service in Captain Wood's company, Johnson's regiment, and saw service as a scout over Northwest Texas and up in the Indian Territory, being in camp at Fort Radminsky for several months. After his discharge from the Rangers he engaged in freighting from Jefferson, Texas, to Denton county and to Milliken until the spring of 1862, when he entered the Confederate army. Company A, Thirty-fourth Texas Infantry, was his command and Davenport and Alexander were Captain and Colonel respectively, of his company and regiment. He was made Commissary Sergeant of his regiment and, consequently, he was ever engaged whether the regiment was or not. It was his duty to keep his regiment supplied with available food, in action as well as in camp, and while he did not occupy a place on the firing line, in the battles of the Trans-Mississippi Department, where his regiment served, he caught the full meaning of war whenever it was necessary for him to carry coffee to the front in time of actual engagements. He served under the French General Polignac and under General Walker.

After the war Mr. Cowan again resumed freighting and continued it till 1872, and from then to 1879 he was engaged in farming in Denton county. In 1870 he came to Montague county and purchased a tract of land which afterward became the townsite of Bowie. As the town grew he disposed of his lots, and eventually his farm, and engaged in the grocery and dry goods business. He had been reared to believe in the integrity of humanity and the honesty of men. His own life had been an open book of honorable transactions and he trusted too implicitly in the honesty of his trade. Credit ruined him and many men carried goods out of his store and fed them to their families who still owe for them, and some of them walk the streets of Bowie today, in health and independence, while he bears the indelible imprint of the weight of years and is no longer in the vigor of life and the prime of usefulness. Closing out his stock

he became a farmer in Randall county, Texas, but returned to Bowie after three years where for some years he has resided, being employed by Witherspoon as a buyer at Seymour during the cotton season.

January 16, 1867, Mr. Cowan married, in Denton county, Miss Mary J. Lindsey, a daughter of Elisha and Catherine (Tipton) Lindsey. Mrs. Cowan was born in Jackson county, Alabama, in 1846, and came to Texas with her parents at two years of age. Two children have resulted from this marriage, Annie Lizzie, wife of Ransom Stephens, freight agent of the Rock Island at Chickasha, Indian Territory, has children, John W. and Kathleen C., and Joseph G. Cowan, of Bowie. In spiritual matters the Cowans have been Christian people. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and Mr. Cowan of this review has served the congregation in Bowie many years as its deacon. Public opinion has pronounced the life of "Uncle Jig" Cowan above criticism. Wherever there have been two ways of doing whatever he had to do he never failed to choose the right one and he has ever kept in view the maxim that it always pays to be square. His life has been filled with events, as were the lives of his immediate ancestors, and they have played their respective parts in whatever position has been allotted to them with earnestness, in sincerity and in truth.

**WILLIAM BARNETT JOHNSON.** The old soldier and modest farmer whose name introduces this article identified himself with Jack county in 1883 and established himself in Howard Valley, near the educational village of Cundiff. His farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres was then a new settlement containing the proverbial log cabin and with a few acres under plow and this prospect he seized with avidity and launched his career in the "red belt" of the Lone Star state. Mr. Johnson represents one of the "head-right" families of Texas, his father, John Johnson, having immigrated to Dallas county in 1846 and laid his right upon a section of the rich black land of that county. The father was not destined to play any part in the future greatness of his new home, for he was taken away in 1848, when only thirty-eight years of age. After the Civil war the family parceled out the tract he settled and our subject spent seventeen years, just prior to his advent to Jack county, in the development and improvement of one of its several farms.

John Johnson was born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1810, and when twelve years of age his father emigrated and settled in Jackson county,





MR. AND MRS. WARD RISLEY

Missouri, upon what is now in the corporate limits of Kansas City. There he grew to manhood and married Mary Johnston, a daughter of Gan Johnston, also a pioneer of the Missouri river town. Travis Johnson, his father, lies buried in one of the early graves of the metropolis at the mouth of the Kaw, and Gan Johnston's daughter, Mary, died in Dallas county, Texas, in 1883. Among the issue of John and Mary Johnson, Gan was killed in battle at Enterprise, Missouri, as a Confederate soldier; William B., our subject; Mary, wife of John Pinson, died in Jack county; and Martha, wife of W. S. Horn, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Hair, and R. W., all of Marlow, Indian Territory.

William Barnett Johnson was born in Jackson county, Missouri, April 1, 1836. A few years after his father's death, he went to Cedar county, Missouri, and there started in life as "his own man." He remained loyal to the maternal home till the war broke out, when he responded to the Southern call "to arms" and enlisted the first year of the conflict. His company was C and his regiment the Fourth Cavalry, Colonel B. F. Walker, and his service was in the Trans-Mississippi Department. His first fight was at Carthage and the second was at Dug Springs. Then followed Oak Hill, Dry Wood, Lexington and Elkhorn, where a shot through the left ankle necessitating amputation of the foot, removed him permanently from further part in the contest between the states. He was first in Joe Shelby's command, but in the fall of 1862 was transferred to Marmaduke's division and served with it during his continuance in the service.

When peace had been restored and civil authority again held sway in the land Mr. Johnson resumed farming but had made no progress toward restoring his losses when he came back to Texas in 1866. He had married in 1861 and his net accumulations up to his departure for his old home near Dallas was a small family of children and a horse. The prospect was gloomy and somewhat forbidding, as viewed from his standpoint when the war ended, but he buckled on the armor of peace and whetted up his industry for the campaign and turned himself loose on his father's head-right to win or lose as Providence willed, and he won. Selling out in Dallas county and reinvesting in Jack he undertook in a measure the same task he had accomplished in the former, the reduction and improvement of a home. From the primitive cabin to the modest and convenient farm cottage and from the mere "patch" to an area of one hundred acres under the plow took only time and perseverance to perform and achieve and thus is his substantial condition marked at the present time.

On Christmas Day of 1861 Mr. Johnson married Margaret Noffsinger, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Trout) Noffsinger, who emigrated from Botetourt county, Virginia, to Cedar county, Missouri. Mrs. Johnson was born in the old Virginia county, May 29, 1842, and is the mother of: Mary J., of Chickasha, Indian Territory, wife of J. B. Tinsley; James G., of Young county, who is married to Cordie Bean; Charles, of Jack county, married Eulala Wicker; William, who died at sixteen years; Eunice, wife of J. B. Evans, of Young county; Sallie, wife of W. M. Wallace, of Reagan county; John, deceased at sixteen; and Maggie, wife of E. W. Whitaker, near the home place. Mr. Johnson has always felt an interest in his county's affairs, served as deputy assessor under Mr. Jenkins, is a Democrat and jealous of his party's success. He and his wife are Cumberland Presbyterians.

WARD RISLEY. Modern Jacksboro is the creation of the practical and skillful working of a mechanical mind. The splendid structures around its public square with enduring walls and architectural finish are the products of hands schooled in the building art and mark the era of enterprise and progress in Jack county's metropolis. With all this progress was Ward Risley of this review connected and in all its permanent building enterprises he was a prime factor, a leading and active spirit. While credit for the achievement belongs to the firm of Risley Brothers, as contractors, as president of the firm great labor and much of the responsibility for the result devolved upon Ward Risley.

For nearly a score of years Risley Brothers were identified with various lines of contract work, prominent in its character and embracing in their operations every important locality in the Lone Star state. From getting out ties and timbers for railroad construction, to the construction of business houses, public buildings, bank vaults and the patenting and construction of garbage crematories, Ward Risley has ever demonstrated the cunning of the craft and given to his state some of the most enduring structures and examples of the best workmanship known to the builder's trade. By inclination and early training a mechanical engineer, with a strong penchant for extending his research into other branches of the engineering science, he ultimately chose the building trade as a field in which to display his prowess and to win success.

In childhood he gave evidence of striking precocity and he handled school books under his mother's instruction as toys, attaining to a first-grade teacher's certificate at fifteen years

of age. About sixteen he began the preparation which led him into mechanical lines, serving an apprenticeship in stone cutting and in wood working also, and later studied civil engineering under the superintendent of the C. M. & L. S. Railway, becoming acting assistant chief engineer of the road while still an apprentice. For two years he was in the employ of the railroad and then took up the business of general contracting, on buildings and ship timbers, at twenty-four years of age. He was actively identified with this work in the states of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois until 1876, when he brought his work to a close pending his search for a location in the south.

Texas attracted him and he spent a year at Dallas, found the state to his liking and chose a location near Henrietta in Clay county and moved to it in 1878. By buying a farm he intended to abandon contracting, but the unreliability of agriculture and the still absorbing interest in his trade called him again into action and, with his brother, he took a contract for furnishing the T. & P. Railway with ties and timbers for a portion of their road under construction in 1880. He had a contract also with the Mexican Central road and in 1884 he returned actively to building work as a partner in the firm of Strain, Risley & Swinburn. They built the Henrietta and Vernon court houses, the Vernon jail, the Jacksboro court house and jail, the first-class masonry on the construction of the Santa Fe road between Fort Worth and Gainesville and since then Risley Brothers have taken up and maintained themselves actively in the contracting field.

Early in the nineties Mr. Risley was employed as engineer on the construction of garbage crematories at Corsicana, Gainesville and Cleburne, and, in 1894, a familiarity with the principle of successful garbage cremation led him to experiment on a new plan and, finding it to meet his hopes, he patented it and built plants under his patent at Waco, Taylor and Greenville, Texas, and in 1901 his patent was adopted by the City of Mexico and the plant put in on a royalty. The study of the garbage question led him to invent a plan for closet cremation and for hot air and hot water heating, also for garbage consumption, but, having established himself permanently in the rock crusher business, he has not pushed his later patents.

The Jacksboro crusher industry was inaugurated by Risley Brothers in 1897 and a small machine with toy capacity formed the nucleus of their present plant. A stock company suc-

ceeded the original venture, capitalized at \$30,000 with \$15,000 paid in. Risley Brothers & Company, the style of the present firm, is composed of Ward and Noah Risley and D. C. Horton, the first president and manager and the last the secretary of the concern. The plant has a capacity of one hundred thousand yards of crushed stone a year, with additional quarry capacity for getting out large quantities of building stone, sending all of their product to points in Texas, Oklahoma or the Indian Territory. The Rock Island, Fort Worth and Denver and the I. and G. N. railroads use immense quantities of ballast and bridge stone from their plant and sawed stone trimmings for buildings in Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco have been shipped out of their yard.

While Mr. Risley is a native of the north he has felt a strong interest in the affairs of his adopted state and has permitted himself to be drawn into its political frays. He is without a positive political party, believing more in men than in a proclamation of principles. During the period of political reform, and while yet a resident of Clay county, the adherents of reform named him for representative to the legislature for Clay and Jack counties, and he came within less than a hundred votes of being elected, on his second trial, without making a single speech or taking any hand in the canvass.

Ward Risley was born in Du Page county, Illinois, March 1, 1846, and was a son of Alanson Risley, mentioned in the sketch of Noah Risley on another page of this work. His father was a carpenter and farmer and from his worthy sire our subject took his primary lessons in both. He was married first March 1, 1867, his wife being Sarah Spry, who died in 1885, in Clay county, Texas, leaving children: Charles, of Jacksboro, married Mrs. Barbara Bynum and has issue, Claude and Ruby; Zeph L., of Jacksboro, and Ward H., who was last heard of at El Reno, Oklahoma, in 1900. January 1, 1887, Mr. Risley married Rose F. Haroughty, a daughter of Patrick Haroughty, born near Dubuque, Iowa, where Mrs. Risley was born in 1867. The children of this union are: Grace, Katie, Alanson, Wait, Rose, George and Porter. Mrs. Risley's mother, who was Rose McAlay, is still living, while Mrs. Risley's father died in Clay county in 1889.

Mr. Risley is a Knight Templar Mason and a Unitarian in religious belief. As a business man he is practical at every turn and accomplishes things without bluster and in the right way. Jacksboro is deeply indebted to his enter-

prise for one of her important institutions and for her material permanence and substantiality, and when the record is made up in the last day his achievements will mark Ward Risley as having passed an honorable, busy and useful life.

GEORGE P. BARBER, a representative business man who is engaged in real estate dealing at Mineral Wells, Texas, was born in Johnson county, this state, on the 4th of July, 1866, and is a son of Dr. George P. and Sallie A. (Smith) Barber. His parents were among the first settlers of Palo Pinto county and few are now residents here who lived within the borders of the county at the time of their arrival. Dr. Barber was born in Georgia, but on coming to Texas took up his abode in Palo Pinto county in the early '50s. A physician by profession, he practiced for many years in this county, meeting all the dangers and hardships incident to the life of a pioneer practitioner, called upon to make long drives in a wild, unsettled district, where the Indians frequently made raids against the white men, so that no man's life was secure. Dr. Barber participated in numerous fights with the redskins and, in fact, troubles with the Indians continued all during the period of his residence in Palo Pinto county, or until 1865, when he was compelled to seek refuge with his family in Johnson county, his life being constantly imperiled. He remained in Johnson county until 1870, when he returned to his home in Palo Pinto county. Frank Baker, a friend and neighbor, was killed by the Indians at Dr. Barber's door and other deeds as atrocious were numerous, causing consternation and dread among the settlers who were trying to establish homes on the frontier. During all this time Dr. Barber's home had been at what is known as Barber Mountain, on the Brazos, being about four miles southwest of where Mineral Wells now stands. In 1880 it was discovered that the waters of this region were of medicinal value and Dr. Barber came to Mineral Wells in that year and assisted in founding the town. Later he became extensively interested in local real estate dealings and made his home here. In partnership with the Rev. G. W. Slaughter, the founder of the prominent Slaughter family of Texas, Dr. Barber purchased, laid off into city lots, and developed several additions to Mineral Wells, which are still known as the Slaughter and Barber additions. Dr. Barber died at Mineral Wells August 8, 1888, respected by all who knew him for what he accomplished in the business world and the success he achieved, by the aid of which he rendered others through his professional service and

through the part which he took in reclaiming this portion of the state for the use of civilization and wresting it from the domain of the savage.

Dr. Barber's wife, who is now making her home temporarily in California, is the daughter of Sol Smith, of North Carolina, and she was married in Parker county, to which she had been brought at an early day, coming here with her father's family before either Parker or Palo Pinto counties were organized.

George P. Barber obtained his education in the local schools, learning the printer's trade at Mineral Wells. He afterward went to Seymour, in Baylor county, Texas, where he established the Seymour *News*, which he conducted for fourteen years. It was a good newspaper, devoted to the general interests of the locality, and received a good patronage, but on account of ill health Mr. Barber disposed of his paper and plant at Seymour and returned to Mineral Wells, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the real estate business here. He has laid off and placed on the market the Barber addition, adjoining the town on the north, the growth of the town being in that direction. He is also owner of the George P. Barber well, with its pavilion, and also ships the water to outside towns, selling to the consumer. In addition to his real estate operations he is also a live stock broker, and he handles all kinds of insurance with the best companies.

Mr. Barber is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Mineral Wells. He was married at Albany, Texas, to Miss Sonora Douthitt, of Lamar county, Texas, and they have four children: Sarah Velma, George D., Alfred Manning and Myrtle Belle. The parents are prominent in social circles in Mineral Wells and Palo Pinto county, and the hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them. Mr. Barber has spent his entire life in Texas, is one of its representative business men and his strong characteristics are such as commend him to the respect, confidence and friendship of those with whom he has been associated.

THOMAS S. McCURDY. The fertile soil of Wise county has responded liberally to the industrious touch of its rural citizenship and the process of bringing blossom and fruit to its virgin face goes daily and yearly on. Men and women of steady nerve and stout hearts have assembled in communities, unconsciously building with their toil the domestic tabernacles and weaving the social fabric which shall contribute to the greatness of their state. The McCurdys have wielded a silent force in bringing about this physical and



civil change and Thomas S., as the head of this worthy and capable family, has been its guiding and directing spirit.

As settlers and pioneers the McCurdys are among the distinguished in the founding of the metropolis of the state of Georgia. James McCurdy, grandfather of our subject, took his family to the townsite of Atlanta and was actively connected with the first crude work of founding the town. He migrated from Anderson district, South Carolina, where his father, William McCurdy, established the family prior to the opening of the American revolution. The latter McCurdy was an Irishman, married in his native land, and brought up his family on a plantation. At an advanced age he passed away about 1836, the father of: John, James, Hughey, William; Polly, who married Mr. Casey; Peggie, who became the wife of Mr. Austin, and Sallie.

James McCurdy was born in 1778, grew up and married in his native place and served in the war of 1812, serving in the fortifications at Charleston. During old training days he was a militia captain, and the vocation of farming was followed by him throughout life. He was a religious man, a "seceder" from the old faith and a Presbyterian. He married Rachel, a daughter of Archie Johnson, who settled in Elbert county, Georgia, and a slave owner, like the McCurdys. His wife died at ninety-two years of age, having been the mother of: John, Archie and William, of Marietta, Georgia; Hughey, of Alabama; James and Daniel, who died in Fort Douglas as Federal prisoners of war, and Angus, of Alabama. Archie McCurdy was a lieutenant with the United States troops who moved the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to their reservation in the Indian Territory, and James and Daniel were in Hood's army in the defense of Atlanta in the Civil war, and both were wounded and taken prisoner in the very yard where they were born.

John McCurdy, father of our subject, was born in Anderson District, South Carolina, and accompanied his father to Georgia in early life. His boyhood playground was the Atlanta townsite, and he helped notch the logs for the first house built on the site, which house the city jealously guards and carefully protects. The old McCurdy homestead has long since been covered with metropolitan homes and the familiar marks of the long-ago have been obliterated forever. Mr. John McCurdy served as deputy sheriff of Cass county, and when he became a resident of Gordon county he was a justice of the peace for fourteen years. He brought his family to Texas in 1850 and settled in Upshur county, where he has since maintained his home. He is now aged

ninety and in good health. During the war he joined the state militia and did duty much of the time on Galveston island. His company was sent north just before the war ended and he was guarding prisoners at Tyler when the breakup finally came.

In 1840 John McCurdy married Matilda Sanders, a daughter of Harris Sanders, a slave-owning farmer and an old settler of Georgia. Mrs. McCurdy died in Upshur county, Texas, in 1897, at the age of eighty, having borne her husband eight children, viz: Thomas S., of this notice; Mary, wife of S. A. Cox, of Upshur county; Amanda, who died at sixteen years; Jerome, of Kemp county, Texas; Martin, who passed away in Upshur county; Victoria, wife of M. C. Munts, of Upshur county, Texas; Louisiana, of Yoakum county, Texas, wife of A. A. Rowan, and John C., of Waller county, Texas.

Thomas S. McCurdy was born in Cobb county, Georgia, November 23, 1843, and chiefly in Gordon county, and in Upshur county, Texas, his bringing-up took place. From the beginning of life to the present the farm has known him and the rural schools taught him the elementary principles of an education. In 1862 he joined the Eighteenth Texas Infantry, under Colonel D. B. Culberson, and was in the battles of Helena, Arkansas Post, Alexandria, Port DeRusa, Yellow Bayou and Opalooses, being shot below the right knee in the last named and unfitted for further service in the field during the war.

Returning to civil life he took up farming in Upshur county, and remained with the parental home until his marriage. From 1871 to 1877 he was busy laying the foundation for a successful career as a tiller of the soil in Upshur and the latter year he came to Wise county and established himself in West Academy settlement on Sandy, buying a new place of one hundred and eighty acres, where he made his first permanent home. He improved it substantially, and in 1894 left it to take possession of a new home just southeast of Chico, which has also undergone improvement at his thrifty and progressive hand. As a farmer he has prospered steadily and has added farm after farm until eight hundred and sixty-five acres comprise his princely estate, chiefly in the Hersee and Robinson surveys.

January 12, 1871, Miss Carrie Gordon became Mrs. Thomas S. McCurdy. Her father was John L. Gordon, who was descended from an old South Carolina family of that name and blood relatives of General John B. Gordon, late governor and United States senator of Georgia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy are: Sallie, wife of F. Copeland, of Chickasha, Indian Terri-

tory; Lela, who died in 1902, was the wife of Virgil Sparkman; Dr. W. C., of Purcell, Indian Territory, a graduate of the State University Medical College at Galveston; Dr. T. C., surgeon of the Texas and Pacific Hospital at Marshall, is also a graduate of the Galveston School of Medicine; Cue, wife of Dr. J. J. Blanton, of Chico, and Carl, who is nearing his majority and educationally equipped ready to begin life..

From William McCurdy to Thomas S., our subject, Democracy has dominated the politics of the family, and no matter what others did the cardinal principles of Jefferson and Jackson have ever remained close to their hearts. As we have seen, the early ones were Presbyterians, but John and his family became Baptists, and in this faith Thomas S. has reared and nurtured his. He is a Master Mason and is universally regarded for his high character and inherent worth.

JAMES N. B. GRAY, who has done much toward the improvement and development of Montague county and who is a veteran of the Union army of the Civil war, was born in county Langford, near Dublin, Ireland, in 1829. There he was reared, receiving a limited education, but his training at farm labor and mill work was not so meagre. His parents were George and Jane (Booker) Gray, both natives of county Langford. The father was descended from an honored old Protestant family and for many generations was represented in county Langford and his farm and home had been handed down from generation to generation. He became a captain in the military service of his country and commanded his company at the battle of Waterloo. In civil life he not only conducted agricultural pursuits, but also owned and operated a mill and was a prosperous and well-to-do citizen of his locality, possessing excellent business ability and marked enterprise. The old homestead farm has become very valuable, and is now occupied by a brother of Mr. Gray of this review, who gave over his right to the present owner. He was, however, being the eldest son, the rightful heir according to the laws of the country, but did not wish to return to Ireland to live, and gave the farm therefore to his brother. The Gray family in Langford county has been prominent through many generations, and the father of our subject there filled several positions of public trust and was recognized as an influential and representative man of his community, taking a deep and helpful interest in public affairs. George Gray died in the year 1839 and his wife, long surviving him, remained upon the old homestead until her death, which occurred in 1882, when she was

eighty years of age. Both were members of the Church of England. Her father, James Booker, was a leading business man of the city of Langford and came of a prominent and prosperous family. Like the Gray family, from whom our subject is descended in the paternal line, he was highly connected and was associated with the prominent class of people of his locality. Unto George and Jane Gray were born eight children: James N. B., of this review; George, who died in Australia, leaving a family of seven children; William, who owns and operates the old homestead farm; John, who was lost at sea while crossing the Atlantic to America on the vessel Richard Alsap, which went down; Anna, the wife of Dr. Murray; Jane and Catherine, both deceased, and Charlotte.

James N. Gray remained under the parental roof until eleven years of age, and in 1840 he came to America in company with his maternal uncle, Edward Booker, who made a prospecting tour to this country. They landed at New York, and after visiting many parts of the United States prepared to sail for home. The evening previous to the day that was set for their departure James Gray became lost, was separated from his uncle, and the vessel and the uncle sailed for the old world, leaving him alone in this country. He had six dollars in his pocket, which represented his entire possessions at that time. He at once started out to find work and made his way to an intelligence office, where he met a lady who took a fancy to him and took him with her to the village of Aronsville, New York, where she conducted a large boarding house or hotel. There he was useful in many ways about the house and remained with her for two years. On the expiration of that period he found employment with a fellow countryman, who was engaged in wholesale merchandising and the lumber business at Aronsville, where he also owned and operated a large number of canal boats plying on the Erie canal. In fact, he conducted an extensive business in freighting to New York under the style of F. Kelly & Company. Mr. Gray became his representative as shipping clerk and remained with the firm for some time. He also acquired considerable knowledge of mechanical pursuits, possessing natural ingenuity in that direction, and he likewise did some job work and carpentering. He traveled through many states, working and learning more fully the use of tools and exercising his skill in the builder's art for some time. In fact, he was thus engaged up to the outbreak of the Civil war. He found himself at that time in New Orleans, and it was with considerable difficulty that he managed to escape service on

the Confederate army. When General Butler made his way to the Crescent city and took charge of affairs there Mr. Gray enlisted in Butler's Body Guard as a member of Company L, Third Massachusetts Cavalry, with which command he remained for some time, taking part in various campaigns, including that of the Red river. He was in the battle of Baton Rouge and Hatchie's Run and also in the engagement at Mansfield, Louisiana, and the fight at Muddy River. He was in many skirmishes in the vicinity of New Orleans, after which the command was ordered east and reported for duty at Washington, D. C., thence proceeding to Virginia, where Mr. Gray took part in the battle of Winchester. When in New Orleans he was detailed as General Butler's orderly, in which capacity he served in the Virginia campaign. He was also in the battle of Fort Resaca and in the campaign in Shenandoah valley, where he remained until the close of the war. At Winchester he received a wound on the side of his head from a glancing ball, which has affected his hearing. He received an honorable discharge at Falls Church, Virginia, and with a most creditable military record was mustered out of the service, having been ever loyal to the cause which he espoused.

When it was no longer necessary for him to serve as a soldier he made his way to the city of New York, and after two weeks went to Rochester and on to Buffalo, New York. In the latter city he found employment at the carpenter's trade and further promoted his efficiency in that line by actual work. Two years were passed there, after which he went from Buffalo to the west and was employed for a time at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Later he was in Chicago, and subsequently was at Fort Laramie and Julesburg. Going to Kansas, he found work at his trade and he also made an extensive trip through the mountainous country, being employed for a time at Fort Halleck. He was engaged on the first work at Fort Sill and assisted in building barracks there, remaining at that point for eighteen months in the government employ. He also did some work for private parties there. Previous to this, however, he had been employed by a firm to come to Texas and assist in driving cattle to Kansas. In each herd he had some interest himself, and it was through his connection with the cattle industry that he became known at Fort Sill and was employed there. When at that place in 1872 he made a trip to Montague county and bought land, on which he yet resides and which he has transformed into a well improved farm. Here he has erected a commodious residence, barns and out-buildings, and he now has a well improved prop-

erty and good home. In early days he experienced the usual difficulties and troubles with the Indians, who, having no regard for the property rights of others, stole his horses, but for his loss he has since been recompensed by the government. As the years have passed he has been a successful farmer, never failing to raise a fair crop, so that he has always had plenty for the support of his family and his stock. In former years he raised diversified crops, but more recently has given his attention largely to cotton and corn, and for many years has always had corn to sell.

Mr. Gray was married in Montague county in 1870 to Miss Mary S. Cardwell, who was born in Kentucky July 6, 1851, and is an estimable lady. Her parents were Thomas M. and Parmelia (Littlepage) Cardwell, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass state, where they were married. In 1855 they came to Texas, settling first in Hopkins county, and subsequently they removed to Johnson county, whence in 1859 they came to Montague county. Their first home here was near the town of Montague, and in 1862 they removed to Red River Station, where soon afterward Mr. Cardwell joined Captain Roland's company of frontier scouts, organized for the protection of the settlers against the invasions and depredations of hostile Indians. Mr. Cardwell was detailed to remain at the station and assist in erecting a fort res, also in looking after and foraging for supplies. After the close of hostilities he purchased land and improved a farm, whereon he remained until his death, which occurred in 1885. He was an enterprising agriculturist, giving undivided attention to his farming interests, so that he never aspired to office or public life of any kind. His first wife died in Cooke county, Texas, in 1850. She was a daughter of Ellis Littlepage, who came to this state at a very early day and settled in Johnson county. Subsequent to the death of his wife Mr. Littlepage went to Hopkins county and lived with a son until his death. The members of the Cardwell family were: James E., who died at the age of eighteen years; Henry, who is now in Oklahoma; and Mary S., the wife of our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray have become the parents of seven children: George C., a farmer; William T., at home; James D., who follows farming; Parmelia J., the wife of Joseph Spivey; John E., Maud and Clara. The parents are members of the Church of Christ. In the course of an active and busy life Mr. Gray has visited many parts of the country, and is therefore largely familiar with his adopted land. He has now passed the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey and

he has accumulated a comfortable competency which brings to him the rest which he well merits. His income is the direct result of earnest and persistent labor and his life history proves what may be accomplished through determined and earnest effort when guided by sound judgment and supplemented by unflinching business integrity.

ROBERT F. ARNOLD. Of the strong and able bar of Young county during the era of federal court practice only a semblance of the "old guard" yet remains, but that remnant includes a noted scion of the profession whose abilities have shown forth in scores of legal contests and marked him as the leader of the local bar. He is not less prized as a citizen than admired and trusted as a lawyer, and the whole course of his citizenship of more than a quarter of a century in the county has won him a substantial place among her first and honored countrymen. We refer in this connection to Robert F. Arnold, of Graham, the subject of this review. It is nearly thirty years since Mr. Arnold came to Texas, a young man yet under age but equipped for life's duties, and prepared to engage in the profession which he was destined to honor and adorn. He had been coached and trained by his worthy father, a careful and painstaking lawyer of the old school, and accompanied the latter to the Lone Star state during the centennial year to win a position among the able expounders of the law. The twain established themselves in Fort Worth, where the firm of Arnold, Paddock & Arnold was an active and effective factor of the bar from October, 1876, till December, 1879, at which time the Arnolds withdrew and followed the Federal court to Graham, ever afterward the radial center of their professional activities.

While Robert F. Arnold was only twenty-two years of age when was enrolled at the bar of Young county he possessed the natural endowments so essential to a good lawyer, was a hard student and was ambitious to succeed. Night study of Blackstone and Parsons and other authors had prepared him for admission in youth, and day and night study now prepared his invulnerable brief or planned and builded impregnable fortresses about his court cases. He knew and understood the law and his arguments before the court came early to be strong, clear and complete, and by the time he had extended his acquaintance throughout the district his fame as an able lawyer had been achieved. He was on some side of most of the murder and other important cases of the county from the start, and the

firm of Arnold & Arnold embraced two lawyers whose banner seldom bore the word "failure." In 1889 he defended the noted Marlow mob prisoners and carried the case to the supreme court of the United States to get a verdict for his clients. When the federal court was removed from Graham to Abilene a strong support of the legal fraternity of the county was taken away, and the most desirable business and best source of revenue to attorneys was cut off. The bar dwindled down to suit district and county courts until only Mr. Arnold and C. W. Johnson of the "old crowd" now answer to the roll. John F. Arnold, our subject's father, passed away in 1887, after having been identified with the courts of the county eight years. He was regarded strong at making up a case, safe in counsel, loyal to the ethics of his profession and a model of integrity in his professional life. His office was always his place of business and if accosted on the street about a business matter he seldom failed to say, "Come down to my office and we will talk it over." He was a lawyer of the ante-bellum days in Mississippi, and many of the properties and peculiarities of that age clung noticeably to him to his death.

Robert F. Arnold was born in Alcorn county, Mississippi, March 14, 1857, a son of Judge J. F. Arnold, who served Tishomingo county many years as Judge, and who represented his county in the legislature of the state. The latter was born in Aberville district, South Carolina, in 1826, but grew to manhood in Mississippi, was practically educated there and prepared himself for the law. During the rebellion he served in the quartermaster's department with the rank of major, Confederate service, and married a Tippah county lady, Miss Julia Fields, in 1855. Following the war he returned to his profession and was closely identified with it the remainder of his busy life. He was a Chapter Mason, and in his political views a Democrat. His wife survived him five years and was the mother of Robert F., of this notice; Mrs. M. M. Chandler, of Young county; Mrs. Nina Ford, Mrs. Julia Meece and H. G. Arnold, also of Young county.

Robert F. Arnold, after completing his education, engaged in teaching a few months, and while so doing took up the study of law. He was only nineteen years old when he was admitted to practice and was only twenty-five years old when elected county judge of Young county. He served in the office two years and eschewed politics for all time. He is in harmony with the views of the Democratic party and is a Master Mason. He owns a large farm on the Brazos, with seven hundred acres under cultivation, upon which he

has discovered coal in paying quantities and upon which he has spent much money prospecting for oil and gas, and with some degree of success.

December 22, 1882, Judge Arnold married Miss Kate Taylor, in Alcorn county, Mississippi. Mrs. Arnold was a daughter of Colonel C. A. Taylor, a merchant at Rienzi. She and Mr. Arnold are the parents of Fred T., Ed C., Robert F., Jr., Carl and Katie, all members of the family circle.

D. M. SMITH. In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit D. M. Smith has won prominence and is now a leading attorney of Montague. He was born in White county, Tennessee, April 20, 1853, his parents being Carroll and Catherine (Bradley) Smith, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, John Smith, of Virginia, became a pioneer settler of middle Tennessee, where he was successfully and extensively engaged in farming. He died there at the old homestead at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. His two sons were Dyer and Carroll.

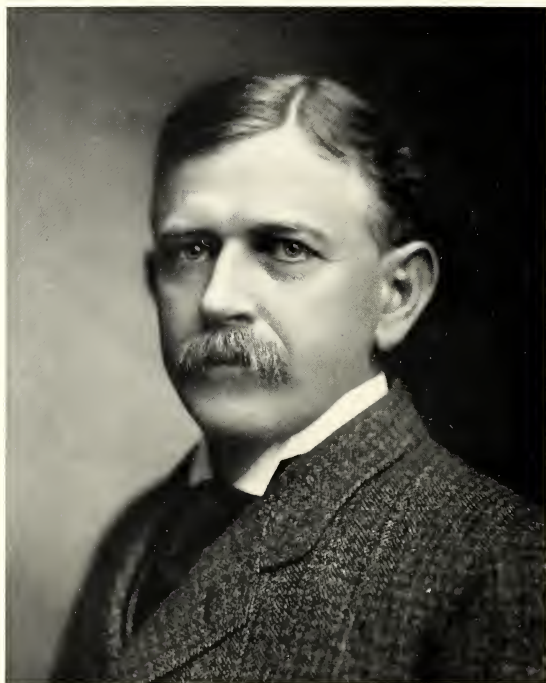
The latter was reared in middle Tennessee, where he married and began farming. His wife was a daughter of Ansalum Bradley, of Tennessee, who was a prominent farmer, well known and highly respected in his community. In his family were six children: Patsy, who died in Tennessee in 1905 at the very advanced age of ninety-six years; Thomas, who died in Arkansas; Nancy, the wife of J. Fulkerson; Hampton, who died of yellow fever at Jackson, Mississippi; John; and Mrs. Catherine Smith. She is a cousin of Wade Hampton of national fame. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Smith began their domestic life upon a farm in Tennessee and the father devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits there until his death. He engaged in the tilling of the soil and in raising stock, and in all of his business affairs was active, enterprising and progressive. He was also influential in the community interests, was a staunch Democrat and filled the office of high sheriff of his county. He passed away in 1856 and is still survived by his wife, who has reached the advanced age of eighty-five years and makes her home with her son, D. M. Smith. They became the parents of the following named: Nancy J., the wife of S. L. Maxwell; William T., a veteran of the Confederate army now living in northern Arkansas; Andy Hampton, who was also a Confederate soldier; James, of Montague; Henry, of Arkansas; Mrs. Mary Lloyd; Daniel M.; and Joshua, of Tennessee.

Daniel M. Smith accompanied his parents on their removal to Arkansas and afterward returned to Tennessee. There through his industry and capable management he acquired a good education. Subsequently he returned to Arkansas, where he engaged in teaching school for six years, making an excellent record as an educator because of his ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In the meantime he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1879. Subsequently he practiced his profession in Harrison, that state, where he also conducted the newspaper and was likewise editor of a paper at Valley Springs in Arkansas. In 1883, however, he closed out his business in that state and came to Montague, Texas, where he resumed the active practice of his profession, in which he has since continued, a distinctively representative clientage being accorded him that connects him with the most important litigation tried in the courts of this district.

Mr. Smith was married in Texas in 1885 to Miss Dixie Hart, who was born in Marshall, this state, and is a lady of culture and intelligence. Her father, John A. Hart, of Mississippi, was one of the honored early settlers of Texas, who devoted his attention in early life to mechanical pursuits and afterward followed farming. He served through the Civil war as a Confederate soldier, meeting with the usual hardships and experiences which fall to the lot of those in military life. Both he and his wife were consistent and faithful members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and took an active interest in its work. Mr. Hart died in Texas at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife passed away in this state when sixty-seven years of age. They had six sons and one daughter: Ed, Walter, John, Robert, Dixie, Thomas and George. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been blessed with six children: Carlisle; Emory, who is reading law; Dewitt, who is an apt student in the public schools; Lillie; Fay; and Clark, who was born on the 1st of March, 1905.

In his political affiliation Mr. Smith is an earnest Democrat, who keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is able to support his position by intelligent argument. He takes an active and helpful part in campaign work and has twice served his county as assistant county attorney. Soon after taking up his abode in Montague he became correspondent for several newspapers, including the *Dallas Herald*, with which he was connected until the establishment of the *Dallas News*. He then became correspondent for that paper, and is one of its oldest





SAMUEL B. CANREY

representatives in this connection. The greater part of his attention, however, is given to his law practice, and he stands as a leading representative of the bar of Montague county, having a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, while in the trial of a case he presents his cause with great clearness and force. Both he and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist church and he also holds membership relations with the Knights of Honor and Woodmen of the World. Their home is a commodious residence in Montague, justly celebrated for its gracious and charming hospitality, and Mr. Smith also owns a farm near the town. It is not flattery to say that Mr. Smith has an ideal family, and that with his assistance his boys will be among the leading citizens of their locality. His only daughter, Lillie, now about fifteen, is the idol of the home, and has already reached that accomplishment in music to attract attention by all who know her.

SAMUEL B. CANTEY, member of the firm Capps and Cantey, lawyers, of Fort Worth, is easily one of the most successful young lawyers at the Fort Worth bar. He studied law in this city, was admitted to the bar here, and his career has been one of unprecedented success. He is not only a good lawyer, but a brilliant speaker and splendid manager of his cases at the bar, and socially a most lovable character. During the course of the last twenty years the history of Fort Worth will show that Mr. Cantey has been identified with practically every important enterprise undertaken for the welfare of the city and its institutions.

He is a member of one of the old and prominent families of the south, one that devoted all it possessed to the lost cause of the Confederacy. He was born in Russell county, Alabama, July 31, 1861, being a son of General James and Martha E. (Benton) Cantey. His father was a native South Carolinian, while his mother was of the well known family of Colonel Benton of North Carolina. James Cantey joined the famous "Palmetto Regiment" of South Carolina for service in the Mexican war, and became adjutant of that regiment. He afterward became a wealthy planter and slave owner in Russell county, Alabama, where he had a large estate, but he sacrificed his entire fortune to the maintenance of the Confederate cause, and was a poor man when he came out of the army. At the beginning of the war he raised and organized the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, of which he became colonel in command. For awhile he was in the division commanded by Stonewall Jackson, and he served

throughout the civil conflict with distinguished ability and bravery, and before its close was promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

Mr. Samuel B. Cantey was reared to manhood in Russell county, Alabama. He received some of his early education in the Anniana Classical Academy in northern Georgia, and then finished at the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he graduated in 1880. He had also in the meantime been preparing for the legal profession. He came to Texas in 1880, and to Fort Worth in 1881, and continued his legal studies in the office of Mabry and Carter, being admitted to the bar in Fort Worth on September 19, 1881, the day of Garfield's death. He has enjoyed a large and successful practice ever since, and has a reputation as both a pleader and counsel.

Mr. Cantey was married in Fort Worth on November 18, 1885, to Miss Italia Brooks, a daughter of W. C. Brooks. They have four children: Craig, Marguerite, Martha and Samuel B., Jr., all at school at present.

RUFUS BOOTH. The pioneer element of the citizenship of Wise county is represented by the gentleman whose name introduces this article and his active life has been busy with the promotion of its agrarian interests. Few have lived longer in the county than he and many have achieved less substantial results when the measure of value is strictly applied.

The Booths were not only among the early settlers of Wise county, but they entered the state of Texas when its most eastern border was scarcely off of the frontier and Tarrant county, where they first stopped, was unmarked by civilization as any portion of the commonwealth today. The year of their advent to the state also marked their departure from Oktibbeha county, Mississippi. Benjamin Booth, our subject's father, was the family's domestic head, and from 1852 to the year of his death he dealt with primitive conditions on the Texas frontier. His life was altogether rural and he was known nowhere but as a farmer. Upon his entry to Wise county he located his pre-emption of a quarter section of land in the immediate neighborhood of his son's present home and lived a plain, quiet and industrious life. In matters of government he was a follower of the faith of Jefferson and his religious obligations he performed as a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

Benjamin Booth was born in North Carolina in 1808 and was of colonial and revolutionary stock. His father was Lewis Booth and he was one of four children, namely: Henry; Patsy, wife of Elijah Stallings, of Lamar county,



Texas; Fannie, who married a Mr. Brantlett, of Mississippi, and Benjamin. For his wife the last named married Elizabeth McCewen, who died in Wise county in 1868. The original home of the McCewens was in the state of Mississippi, while that of the Booths traces back to old Virginia, the mother of presidents and appropriately called the "Old Dominion State." Of the issue of Benjamin and Elizabeth Booth, James died in Cooke county, Texas; John died at Little Rock, Arkansas, during the war, leaving a wife and child; William died in Camp Douglas, the Federal military prison at Chicago; Lottie died in Wise county in 1890 as Mrs. G. I. Morrow; Sarah, of Jack county, wife of S. C. Morrow; Rufus, of this sketch; Margaret E., who died in Wise county as the wife of E. J. McKee; Malinda, of Wise county, widow of J. W. Phillips, and Matilda, who passed away unmarried.

The subscription schools of Wise and Tarrant counties provided the means for educating Rufus Booth, and the only Wise county teacher he had was a German, Moses Myers. Mr. Booth had reached the age of eighteen years unable to read or write, and it was by hard persuasion on the part of the German teacher that he consented to become a pupil in his Sandy neighborhood school. Notwithstanding his nationality and his eccentricities Mr. Myers proved a good instructor and his school really laid the foundation for Rufus Booth's success and made it possible for him to pass through life an intelligent and independent man.

Beginning life at twenty-five Mr. Booth, pre-empted a tract of land west of Chico and a second eighty he bought with the money earned by driving ox teams consisting of twenty-four head of cattle for wages; and the quarter section he sold for \$600 and bought a part of his present homestead with the money. He struck the first licks upon the farm where he resides and reared his family and the clapboards which covered his box house were derived from the forest of oak at hand. This humble cabin home served him some fifteen years, when it gave place to his modern-day residence, capping an incline some eighty rods from the Chico and Decatur road. In his boyhood days Mr. Booth had some experience running cattle on the range, but when he set up an establishment of his own he gave his attention to the cultivation of the soil. His success as a corn, cotton and grain man has enabled him to increase his acres from two hundred and forty, as at first, to three hundred and forty-three, one of the valuable farmsteads of the county.

January 20, 1876, Mr. Booth married Estella A. Phillips, a daughter of James Madison Phillips, who died in the Union army during the war. Mr. Phillips was born in Ohio and was married in Randolph county, Indiana, to Miss Martha A. Thompson. He was the father of Josephine, deceased wife of Clark Eaton; James Willard, deceased; Mrs. Booth, born in Whitney county, Indiana, February 19, 1859, and J. H., of Haldton, Indian Territory. Some time after her husband's death Mrs. Phillips married J. L. Barker and in 1872 they came to Texas and she died at our subject's home February 25, 1905, at seventy-four years of age. By her union with Mr. Barker two children were born: S. Clarence, of Lubbock county, Texas, and Benjamin Edward, who died when he was four months old.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth's children are: Jesse V., John M., George E. and Benjamin F. are still with the parental home; Alta E. is the wife of E. H. Ross, of Jones county, Texas; Alvin Leroy, Mr. Booth's oldest child, died January 28, 1878, having been born July 2, 1877. Jesse V. is attending the State University at Austin; John M. is attending school in Chico.

In the matter of politics Mr. Booth has followed somewhat in his father's footsteps, except that the latter did once serve as a commissioner of Wise county, while the former has no political or official ambition to gratify. When politics governs the choice of candidates he takes the Democrat, but when local conditions prompt another course he pursues it in the interest of efficiency and competency in the public service. Mr. Booth had a great deal of trouble in the early days on account of the Indians stealing horses. After one such raid he got together a posse and going in pursuit recovered the stolen animals by main force. His father could not keep horses to do his farm work, and had to place dependence entirely on ox teams, from which he lost both money and efficiency in producing his crops.

MRS. SARAH PUCKETT, one of the esteemed ladies of Nocona, is the widow of the late Lorenzo D. Puckett and both are descended from honored pioneer families of the republic of Texas. Mr. Puckett was born in Vigo county, Indiana, April 20, 1825, and was a son of Thomas Puckett of North Carolina, who became a pioneer settler of the Hoosier state. He served throughout the Blackhawk war and was prominently and actively connected with events that aided in framing the early history of Indiana. He built the

first log cabin at Terre Haute and assisted in the development and upbuilding of the new town and county. He became an extensive land owner and prosperous farmer and was regarded financially as one of the substantial residents of that part of the state. He also assisted in organizing the first bank at Terre Haute, owned much of its stock and was one of its directors. An enterprising and public spirited man, he was found reliable in all business transactions and was energetic and industrious in everything that he undertook, whether it was an enterprise for individual profit or a movement for the general community. In 1839, on account of the health of his wife, he removed to Texas, hoping that she would be benefited by the more genial climate of the south. He took up his abode near where the city of Austin is located and there purchased a large tract of land, which he improved. He carried on general agricultural pursuits and also cattle raising. The state at that time was without a permanent capital and Mr. Puckett was instrumental in the movement which resulted in making Austin the capital city of Texas. Many wanted Houston the capital, but Mr. Puckett and his associates prevailed in their work and Austin became the seat of government for Texas. As the years passed Mr. Puckett became the owner of much land in different counties in Texas and was widely and favorably known for his unstained integrity in business affairs and his far-sighted judgment. In 1869 he drove a herd of cattle to Illinois for sale, and while in that state he died at Tuscola. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church. In his family were the following children: Mrs. Irene Garrett, Mrs. Hannah Hodgkiss, Lorenzo D., Cyrus, Elijah, Chancey, Miranda and Enceba.

Lorenzo D. Puckett, born in Indiana, was brought to Texas by his father in 1839. After reaching manhood he engaged in the cattle and stock business and located a ranch in Karnes county. He was then married in 1854, and took up his abode upon his ranch, where he followed farming to some extent and also got a good start in the stock business. He remained there for eighteen years, and was among the prominent and extensive cattle growers of the locality. During the period of the Civil war he was detailed for frontier service to look after the war troops and also to secure beef cattle for the army. He drove large herds of cattle to the eastern and southern states, to Louisiana and other places for the Confederate troops. He was paid in Confederate money, which at the close of the war was worthless and thousands of dollars were thus lost. During this period Mr. Puckett was en-

rolled with the Home Guards for frontier service, and he was in many raids and some hotly contested engagements with the Indians. To keep the horses the settlers were obliged to chain them so that the Indians could not cut them loose and run them out.

In 1872 Mr. Puckett sold out and removed to Williamson county, where he purchased a farm and carried on general agricultural pursuits. Later he built and operated a cotton gin and was quite successful in the conduct of his farming and ginning interests. He remained in Williamson county for eight years, when he disposed of his interests there and removed to Tom Green county, where he again gave his attention to the raising of stock. He thus got a good start, but on account of the drought he had to move his stock, mostly horses, to New Mexico. There, however, a disease spread among his horses and many died, so that Mr. Puckett was a heavy loser. He remained in that state, however, for five years, but finally sold his stock and then came to Montague county. Here he purchased two tracts of land and engaged in farming. He had succeeded in getting a good start and was again doing well when he became ill. He lingered on for some time and finally, to be near a physician, removed to Nocona, where he remained until his death on the 29th of March, 1900.

Mr. Puckett had been married to Miss Sarah Forbes, who was born in Tennessee, February 19, 1834. She was a devoted helpmate to him during the tempestuous days of the rebellion, and she afterward remained with him while he met the deprivations and hardships of frontier life among the Indians. She is a daughter of Collin and Mary (Robertson) Forbes, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Tennessee. Her paternal grandfather, John Forbes, was a son of Collin Forbes, a native of Scotland and a pioneer resident of Georgia. His father was a member of the House of Lords in Scotland and belonged to a wealthy and aristocratic family connected with the nobility. Collin Forbes, however, married against the will of his parents, which incurred the hostility of his father and he was therefore disinherited, so that with his bride he left his native heath and sailed for the new world. He had been reared in the Presbyterian church and never departed from that faith. His son, John Forbes, was reared in Georgia and became a prominent planter and Presbyterian minister. He was drafted for service in the war of 1812 and was proceeding to join Jackson's army at New Orleans when hostilities ceased. He was a well known man, highly respected for his genuine worth, and he died in Mississippi, his death regretted by all

who knew him. His wife survived him for some time and afterward came to Texas, where she died. She was a descendant of an honored early family of Texas connected with the Hawthornes. In the family of John Forbes were four sons and two daughters: Collin, the father of Mrs. Puckett; Arthur, who died in Mississippi; John, who came to Texas; Robert, a physician who also made his home in this state; Margaret, deceased; and Mrs. Mary Howard.

Collin Forbes was born in Georgia and spent the greater part of his youth in Tennessee, where he was married. He afterward became an active minister in the Presbyterian church and followed that profession for some years in connection with general agricultural pursuits. He was a busy man and was always actively engaged in some work or another. He was strongly solicited to come to Texas during the days of the republic, but refused to leave the United States. Soon after the annexation of this state, however, in 1845, he removed to Texas and eventually made a permanent settlement in Travis county not far from Austin. He was a very busy and careful man, and he improved a good farm. He also engaged in teaching school and was a pioneer preacher, being one of the first to advocate Presbyterian doctrines in this country. He was closely associated with both intellectual and moral progress of the community and he organized many churches throughout Texas, becoming a noted minister of his day and a famous Bible student. He had entire sympathy with the teachings of the Presbyterian church and was a most faithful follower of the principles of life inculcated by that denomination. He died in Williamson county at the ripe old age of eighty-three years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Robertson, died at the age of ninety years. She was a daughter of John Robertson of Scotch descent, who was a native of Virginia and was a wheelwright and farmer. In the family of Collin Forbes were ten children: Elizabeth, Allen, Cynthia J., Mary, Gipson, John, Sarah, Margaret, Harvey and Emily.

Mr. and Mrs. Puckett were blessed with a family of twelve children, all of whom attained adult age and are still living, as follows: Thomas C., who makes his home in Brownwood, Texas; Elijah, of Sherman, this state; Mary, the wife of L. Hudson; Lorenzo D., who is with his mother; Mrs. Emma Payne; William, of New Mexico; George, also of New Mexico; Milton, who is living in Crockett county, Texas; Mrs. Sarah Chisholm; Irene, who is with her mother; Robert, who follows farming, and Benjamin, of Arizona.

Mrs. Puckett is a consistent and worthy mem-

ber of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, while Mr. Puckett was faithful to the teachings of the Methodist church, in which he long held membership. He likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a broad-minded and intelligent business man, well known and highly respected, and was enterprising and public spirited. In his younger days he underwent many hardships and privations incident to frontier life, but in his later years enjoyed the advantages which came as the result of his earnest and persistent labor and his honorable dealings. He was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any business transaction and his life was straightforward in all of its relations.

J. D. EVANS, the pioneer merchant of Saint Jo, Texas, is a native of the Lone Star state. He was born in Titus county, Texas, January 4, 1850, son of Henry and Lennie (Smith) Evans, natives respectively of Kentucky and Missouri, who came to Texas in early life and were married here. John Evans, the grandfather of J. D., was a native of Kentucky, of Welsh descent. In 1850 he moved from Kentucky to Texas and settled in Titus county, on lands which he bought and improved, and where he became a prominent and influential citizen, and passed the rest of his life and died. He was a slave owner and brought his slaves with him to Texas. His wife, a most estimable woman, was a member of the Primitive Baptist church. Their children in order of birth were: Samuel, Isaac, Edward, Henry, Lewis, Mrs. Ellen Brodis, Mrs. Nancy Jones, John, Vard, Perry and Mrs. Lizzie Crawford. All the sons served through the war in the Confederate army. Henry and Edward came to Texas together and got a homestead grant of land from the republic of Texas, and each improved a farm in Titus county, where they remained for many years. In 1870 Henry sold out and moved to Upshur county, whence, a year later, he went to Grayson county, bought land and improved another farm, on which he lived six years, and then sold out and moved to the Cherokee Nation, where he died in 1876. He was a Royal Arch Mason, a good neighbor and true friend, and had the respect of all who knew him. His wife, Lennie, died in 1863. She was a daughter of A. Smith, one of the early settlers of Texas, who at one time owned a portion of the land on which Dallas now stands, which he sold for a trifle and afterward moved to Titus county. A farmer by occupation, he was a plain, honest, much respected man. His children were: Isaac, Lennie, Adeline, Mary and Charles. To Henry and

Lennie Evans were born five children, namely: Mrs. Ellen Hudnell, J. D., Murlweather L., Henry and Edward, all of Texas. The father had a second wife, who died without issue, and by his third marriage, to a Mrs. Culpepper, he had four children, Miles, Rhorsa, Media and Thomas.

J. D. Evans was reared a farmer boy, with educational advantages limited to the common schools. He remained in his father's home until 1870, when he married and settled on a farm in Grayson county. Two years later he came to Montague county and pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, about four miles from Saint Jo, which he developed into a good farm and where he lived six years, at the end of that time selling out and moving into the town of Saint Jo. Here for awhile he ran a restaurant, but had sickness and other reverses and lost what he had saved. Then for four years he was employed as a marble salesman and traveled extensively. In 1882, in partnership with a Mr. Cunningham, he engaged in mercantile business, and continued the same for five years, selling out to the Alliance, after which he was engaged in the grocery business one year. His next venture was in farming and stock-raising in Wilbarger county. Two years later he sold out and returned to Saint Jo, and in 1891 engaged in general merchandising, carrying dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes and millinery, which he has since continued successfully, catering to a trade that extends over a wide territory. He owns the brick building which his store occupies and also a beautiful home in Saint Jo, surrounded by extensive grounds, ornamented with trees and shrubbery.

Mr. Evans is a Democrat. He has always taken a deep interest in politics, attending county and state conventions and using his influence to advance the party's interests, but has never sought official position. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Christian church.

Mr. Evans has twice been married. He first wedded Mrs. Josie Allen, daughter of James Green, an early Texas settler, identified with Montague county as its first high sheriff after the war and is well remembered as an Indian fighter. One of his sons was killed by the Indians, and he himself received a wound from an Indian arrow which caused his death. Afterward his widow and family moved for safety to Whitesborough and later to Bowie, where she spent the closing years of her life and died. Their children were: Mrs. Josie Evans, Mrs. Maria McDonald, Mrs. Anna McDonald, Mrs. Mary Carter, Mrs. Mattie Thorn, Joe, Mrs. Betty Ford and Thomas. Mrs. Josie Evans died March 4, 1880, leaving three children: Mrs. Lena Aus-

tin, of Greer county, Texas; Mrs. Josephine Car, deceased; Pearl, wife of J. Boswell of Durant, Indian Territory. All had good educational advantages. Lena and Josephine finished their studies in the Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, and both were teachers, Lena's specialty being art.

In May, 1883, Mr. Evans married Mrs. Susie Witham, who was born in Georgia in 1857, and came to Texas with her mother. By her first husband she had one son, Charles Witham, who died at the age of twelve years. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Anthony) Roberts, the former of Georgia and the latter of North Carolina. John Roberts died in the Confederate army in 1862. His widow, now eighty-three years of age, lives in Oklahoma, with her only son, Asbury. She has another daughter, Mrs. Lue McCannon. Mr. Evans has no children by his present wife.

CALVIN C. HUGHS, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits with a success that follows earnest and persistent effort, is one of the early settlers of western Texas and now makes his home in Ringgold. He was born in South Carolina, December 5, 1847, and in the paternal line comes of Irish lineage. His father, Cator Hughs, was born in North Carolina and when twelve years of age left the parental home and went to sea. He followed the seafaring life for many years and became a captain and prominent vessel owner. As the years passed by he prospered and owned several vessels but later he left the sea and purchased a large tract of land, upon which he placed one hundred slaves. He became a prominent and successful planter and was identified with agricultural interests in the south for many years. He died in 1849 at a ripe old age and thus closed a successful and honorable career. He left a large estate and also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. He was a man of very social nature and genial and generous disposition and he took his greatest delight in entertaining his friends, his home being celebrated for its gracious, warm hearted and liberal hospitality. He was charitable to the needy and afflicted and no one was ever turned from his door empty handed. His wife survived him for some time and died at the age of sixty-two years. He had one sister, Angie, who became Mrs. Vott. Mr. Hughs was three times married. There was one daughter, Anna, by a former marriage. For his third wife Mr. Hughs chose Anna Gore, a native of North Carolina. The children of the third union were: Franklin, of South Carolina, who served in the Confederate army; William, who was also a

soldier on the southern side and sustained a wound which eventually caused his death in 1891; James, who was a member of the Confederate army and was killed after the close of the Civil war; and Eliza, who became Mrs. Outland and died leaving one child.

Calvin C. Hughs, whose name introduces this review, was reared in South Carolina and remained under the parental roof until 1862, when he enlisted in defense of the Confederacy, becoming a member of Company A, Tucker's Cavalry. He remained on Cat Island in Wineau Bay for a year and was afterward in the siege at Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently he went with his command to meet Johnson and while on the march became ill and had to remain at a farm house, where he continued until after the surrender of General Lee. He then returned home, remaining with his mother upon the old family homestead during her life. Subsequent to her death the old home was broken up, the estate was settled and Mr. Hughs started to seek a home elsewhere. In 1866 he made his way to New Orleans, thence by water to Galveston, Texas, and on to Chapel Hill, where he secured employment on a stock farm, remaining there for two years. On the expiration of that period he settled at Lampasas Springs, where he spent six months. Afterward he went to Dallas, where he was employed at rock quarrying and later he engaged in carpentering and lime burning. Dallas at that time was but a small village without a railroad and with but little business activity. He remained there for three years and then went to Fort Worth, where he spent three months, after which he went to Gainesville, Texas, where he operated a stationary engine at a flour mill for four years. He was next at Cambridge, Clay county, where he assisted in building a flour mill and after its completion he operated it for four years.

It was during that time that Mr. Hughs was married, in 1876, to Miss Rebecca Campbell, who was born in Mercer county, Missouri, in 1857; a daughter of Henry and Mary (Goodin) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. They came at an early day to Texas, settling in Gainesville, where the father engaged in farming and freighting. Later he removed to Kaufman county, where his last days were passed. His wife survived him and removed to Bonham, where her death occurred. She was a member of the Baptist church and both were people of the highest respectability, held in warm regard by many friends. In their family were seven children: Thomas, a show man; Rebecca,

now Mrs. Hughs; Charity, deceased; Molly, the wife of F. Banks; Ida, the wife of Joshua Furr; William, a farmer; and Allie, the wife of William Groves.

Mr. Hughs remained at Cambridge, Texas, for about four years. He visited western Texas when the country for miles around was black with buffaloes and he is thoroughly familiar with pioneer history and the experiences which fell to the lot of early frontier settlers. He removed from Cambridge to the Fitch farm on Red river, where he spent two years and then took up his abode in Kaufman county, where he purchased land and raised one crop. On selling out there he removed to Las Vegas, where he spent three months, subsequently going to Fort Wingate with the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, for which he made and hauled ties. This proved a profitable venture and when he had executed his contract he returned to Hot Springs, New Mexico, where he engaged in teaming for the Santa Fe Railroad for more than a year. He then returned to Texas, again locating at Cambridge but later removed to the Indian Territory, where he devoted his time and energies to farming and the cattle business for eight or ten years. In 1894 he bought land in Montague county, whereon he yet resides, thus becoming owner of one hundred and seventy-eight acres, to which he has since added until he now owns four hundred acres. He incurred an indebtedness of fifteen hundred dollars, but this has all been cleared away and he now has a large and well improved farm under a high state of cultivation. Upon the place is a commodious residence and substantial outbuildings and the house, being situated on a natural building site, commands a fine view of the Red river and valley. The farm is well supplied with stock and with modern equipments and Mr. Hughs is regarded as one of the representative agriculturists of his community, having carried forward his work along practical, progressive and profitable lines. He raises the various crops adapted to soil and climate and also much stock. His corn always yields a good harvest and his shortest wheat crop was six bushels per acre, but the usual crop yields nineteen bushels per acre, although at times he has harvested thirty-three bushels of wheat per acre. He is well pleased with the country and its prospects and is thoroughly contented in his present home and in the profitable management of his business affairs.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hughs have been born ten children: Viola, the wife of J. McKinney; Tum-

mie, the wife of F. Tucker; Edna, the wife of W. H. Houston; William, Fannie, Belle, Jennie, Henry, Thomas and Avis, all at home.

Mr. Hughs was reared in the Democratic faith and continued to support that party until Cleveland's administration, since which time he has been a Republican, but is without aspiration for office. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife and most of their children are members of the Methodist church. They are held in high esteem in the locality where they reside and the circle of their friends is an extensive one.

DAVID W. CLARK, M. D., who, maintaining a high standard of professional ethics and manifesting a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of medicine in his practice, justly deserves representation in this volume as a leading and influential resident of Montague. He was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, October 20, 1868, his parents being Charles and Martha (Brown) Clark, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, in which state their marriage was also celebrated. The paternal grandfather, William F. Clark, removed from the north of Maryland to Tennessee at an early epoch in the development of the state and was a leading divine of the Methodist church, devoting his life to the dissemination of the gospel and to the uplifting of his fellow men. He continued his labors in Tennessee until called to his final rest and his memory yet remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. He reared a family of nine children: Melissa, Jane, Reuben, David, Edward, Eleanor, Sophia, Charles and Betsy, most of whom have become members of the Methodist church.

Charles Clark was reared in Tennessee and following his marriage began farming and dealing in stock. He yet resides on the old homestead there at the age of three score years and ten, while his wife is in her sixty-seventh year. His farm is the original homestead of his father, who settled upon the land and developed the property in pioneer days in Tennessee. The dwelling in which he was born is still standing and is now one hundred and twenty years old. Thus for more than a century it has looked out upon the surrounding country, a mute witness of the great changes that have occurred. It is built of hewed logs, weatherboarded, is well finished and is one of the comfortable old southern homes in which hospitality has ever reigned supreme. Throughout the years of his manhood Mr. Clark has carried on general farming and stock-raising and for many years engaged in

trading in horses, mules and cattle. His business interests have been capably and profitably conducted and in all the trade relations he has maintained a reputation for integrity and straightforward dealing that is above question. He and three of his brothers served in the Confederate army and Reuben, Edward and David gave their lives for the cause which they so dearly loved. When the war was over Charles Clark returned to find his home greatly damaged through the ravages of war, for both armies foraged on the place. He at once set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and again bring the farm up to its usual advanced state of improvement and cultivation. While in the army he had served under General John Morgan and General Forrest and had been a brave and faithful soldier. He has always been a staunch Democrat but is without political aspiration, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs. His wife is a daughter of the Rev. Barton B. Brown, a native of North Carolina, who became an early settler of Tennessee and was widely known as an able minister of the Methodist church and an early missionary among the Indian tribes of Tennessee and Alabama. He was also a farmer and he enjoyed in unqualified measure the confidence and friendship of all with whom he came in contact. His death occurred in Tennessee at the age of seventy-five years. In his family were seven children: H. D. and Robert K., who also became Methodist ministers; Alford D., a physician, who died in 1881; Martha L., the wife of Charles Clark; Thomas H., a farmer of Tennessee; Jennie K., the wife of C. H. Adams of Dallas, Texas; and Tennie, the wife of J. H. Mathews.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark have a family of three sons and two daughters: Jennie, the wife of J. F. Parker; David W.; Charles B., who died in 1892; Emma, at home; and Fulton B., who is agent for the Cumberland Mills of Nashville, Tennessee, and makes his home at Birmingham, Alabama.

David W. Clark acquired a good elementary education in the common and high schools of Beach Hill, Tennessee, and after completing his literary course determined upon the study of medicine as a preparation for a life work. After some preliminary reading he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1889, and was graduated in 1894. He then entered upon active service at Hendersonville, Tennessee, but later because of illness in his family returned to his old home. Subsequently he pursued another course of lec-

tures and in 1895 came to Texas, locating in Montague, where he has continued successfully to the present time, a liberal patronage being accorded him. In 1901 he pursued a polyclinic course in New Orleans, thus further promoting his efficiency and skill. He has a well equipped office that is supplied with all modern appliances and he keeps in touch with the latest thought, research and investigation of the profession, so that he renders to the public valuable service as a physician and surgeon. Soon after coming to Montague he purchased a commodious residence surrounded by large grounds located close to the business center of the town and here he now makes his home. He occupies a prominent position professionally and socially and the circle of his friends as well as the number of his patrons is constantly increasing.

MRS. ANNA JORDAN, living in Nocona, is the widow of David C. Jordan, deceased, who was a prominent rancher and cattleman of Montague county. He was born in Kentucky, July 24, 1842, and spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon a farm in that state. His father was Pleasant Jordan, a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, and a farmer by occupation, who died in Carter county, Kentucky, in 1846, when David C. Jordan was a little lad of four years. His wife was Ann Burchett, also a native of Virginia, and she survived her husband only four years. In their family were eleven children and D. C. Jordan was left an orphan when eight years of age. He was a young man at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south, but he manifested his spirit of bravery upon the battlefields, enlisting in the Confederate army with the Fifth Kentucky Infantry. He served until the close of the war, after which he returned to his home. About that time the building of the Union Pacific Railroad was attracting the attention of laboring people and he made his way to the west with the view of finding a business opportunity in that section of the country. In Kansas he hired out to drive an ox team to Laramie and he was afterward employed with a government freight outfit to make trips to Fort Dodge. Subsequently he engaged in feeding cattle in Kansas and later was in the service of contractors who furnished beef to the Indians at Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory. Three years were spent in that way, at the end of which time with a co-worker, William Broadus, he began contracting on his own account in 1869. During the six months in which their contract lasted they cleared

seventeen thousand dollars. The partners then concluded to continue in the cattle business and in 1873 located in Montague county, Texas, where they began business with twelve hundred head of cattle. The range at that time was free, the rancher being able to pasture his cattle wherever he desired. The partners continued actively in the business, purchasing and handling large herds of cattle. About 1881 they found it necessary to own pastures, began buying land and within a short time controlled twenty-two thousand acres. In this they continued successfully and later they sold to actual settlers twenty-five different farms. At length the partnership, which had been continued for a number of years, was dissolved by mutual consent, personal property and lands being divided. Mr. Jordan took as his portion thirty-six hundred acres of land adjoining the corporation limits of Nocona, although the town at that time had not been established. His success in business was due entirely to his own labors and he was a self-made man whose well directed efforts proved of much value in the acquirement of prosperity. His business was carefully conducted along honorable lines and he was highly respected. He erected a commodious house and other buildings on his ranch and he continued actively in farming and cattle-raising up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 21st of October, 1902. After the time that Nocona was established he built and sold a number of houses there and was otherwise connected with the development of the place. He was a man of superior education, broad intelligence and gifted by nature with strong mentality, and he made for himself an honorable position in business life and in the regard of his fellow men. He was left an orphan at an early age and whatever success he achieved was attributable entirely to his own labors. He was recognized as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of Montague county and was highly esteemed for his integrity and value in all life's relations. In his death the community lost one of its highly respected citizens.

In 1877 Mr. Jordan was married to Miss Anna Berry, who was born in Grayson county, Texas, on the 7th of March, 1860, her parents being James and Elizabeth (Myers) Berry, the latter a native of Illinois and of German descent, while the former was born in Tennessee. They were married in Texas. Mrs. Berry was a daughter of Samuel Myers, of North Carolina, who subsequent to his removal to Tennessee was married. Not long after-



*L. E. Gordon*





ward he took up his abode in Ohio, and later went to Illinois, whence he started for Texas in 1837. Mrs. Berry was born October 9, 1829, and was therefore eight years of age when her parents left Illinois for the Lone Star state. The Indians, however, were reported to be hostile and the family did not continue their journey beyond northern Arkansas, where the father rented a farm, spending his remaining days in that locality. His wife also died there. His entire life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and though he never sought to figure before the public he lived a life of uprightness that commended him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he was associated. He held membership in the Trinity Baptist church, while his wife was a member of the Presbyterian church. In their family were eight children: Matilda, Lydia, Abraham, Jessie, John, Sarah, Eliza J. and Mrs. Elizabeth Berry. The last named is the only one of the family now living and she finds a good home with her daughter, Mrs. Jordan. After the death of the parents in Arkansas the sons and daughters of the household at different times made their way into Texas and it was subsequent to her removal to this state that Elizabeth Myers became the wife of Mr. Berry. She came to Texas with a brother and sister and they had settled in Grayson county. She had first married Franklin Davis, of Tennessee, who was a blacksmith by trade and subsequent to his marriage was employed by the government in that line of work, spending one year in the Indian Territory. He then returned with his family to Grayson county, where he died in 1853, leaving two children, one of whom died in early youth, while the other, Micjah Davis, is a farmer. In 1857 Mrs. Davis was again married, becoming the wife of James Berry, a native of Tennessee and they settled in Grayson county, where they remained until 1873, when they came to Montague county. Mr. Berry was a saddler by trade and followed that pursuit prior to his removal to Montague county, but here he located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near the present site of Nocona and run cattle for three years. He improved and developed a good farm, remaining thereon until 1877, when he was accidentally killed. He never sought political preferment, but lived a quiet, useful and honorable life as a mechanic and agriculturist and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Mrs. Berry is also an earnest Christian woman, belonging to the Methodist church. In their family were the following named: Mrs.

Jane Loving; Anna, now Mrs. Jordan; Mrs. Mary King; J. Monroe, who is a stock farmer of Texas; Sophia, who died at the age of seventeen years; Mrs. Josephine Hamilton; and John, a resident farmer of this state.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jordan were born five children: William C., a cattleman; Thomas, who is assisting his mother in the management of her cattle and farming interests; Nellie and Kitty, who are attending school; and David A., who was born November 1, 1899. Mrs. Jordan is a member of the Methodist church. Since her husband's death she has given her attention to her children and her farming interests and is recognized as a lady of excellent business ability and executive force. The loss of the husband and father was felt not only by the immediate family, but also by many friends, for he had endeared himself to friends by his genuine worth.

HENRY A. WILKINS, M. D. The subject of this sketch is a prominent physician and surgeon who has within the past few years identified himself with the interests of Bonita, Montague county, Texas. He is a son of Harrison and Harriette (Jackson) Wilkins, both natives of Georgia, where they were married in 1855. They lived for some years on a farm in Georgia, moved thence to Alabama, and in 1872 came to Texas, locating in Grayson county, where they bought a farm and where they made their home for over twenty years. Both of the doctor's grandmothers spent their last days and died in Texas. Little is known of his family history back of them. Selling his farm in Grayson county, Harrison Wilkins moved to Clay county, bought and sold property there and came thence to Bowie, Montague county, where he purchased a farm. At this writing, however, he and his wife are living with their children. They are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist church and are highly respected by all who know them. Their children are: Lafayette and William, stock-farmers in Texas; Thomas O., a physician and surgeon, Paduca, Texas; Henry A., the subject of this review; Sally, wife of C. Clark; Mattie, deceased wife of W. Molden; Joseph, a physician of Wellington, Texas.

Dr. Henry A. Wilkins was born in Polk county, Georgia, January 5, 1865, was reared on a farm and received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended Grayson College at Whitewright, Texas, and after leaving college he was employed as assistant at the County Farm, a position he filled four years. At the age of twenty-five he began the study of medicine under

the preceptorship of Dr. T. O. Wilkins, with whom he remained for some time and where he gained much practical experience as the doctor's assistant. In 1899 and 1900 he took a course in the Medical Department of Fort Worth University. After receiving his degree he entered upon the practice of his profession at Joy, Clay county, Texas, where he remained two years and was successful. Thinking to better his condition, however, he moved to Petersburg, Indian Territory, and during the three years of his residence at that place he built up a good practice; but the climate was not conducive to health nor was the society what he wanted, and in November, 1904, he came to Bonita, bought a home and established himself here. His office is equipped with modern appliances, and he was not long in gaining recognition as a man abreast with the times in his profession, and he has won the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Dr. Wilkins married, in 1868, Miss Ida White, who was born in Grayson county, Texas, November 18, 1870, daughter of Alonzo and Mattie (Eubanks) White, the former a native of Illinois, the latter of Texas. Mrs. Wilkins' grandfather, Ambrose White, was born in Ohio in 1811, pioneered to Illinois and located near Springfield, and in his young manhood shouldered a gun and went to the Black Hawk war, in which he fought bravely until the close of hostilities, returning with the rank of captain. It was in that war he met the young lady, Miss A. E. Murdock, who became his wife in 1833. During one hard day's fight she was by his side molding bullets while he shot Indians. From Illinois Captain White came to Texas. He staked off the town of Whitesboro, built the first house in it, and gave the town its name. He lived to see it prosper and was honored by being elected its mayor, an office which he filled for many years, up to the time of his death, which occurred December 17, 1885. He was the father of seven children: Jayson, Elizabeth, Alonzo, Loot, Cassie, Lena and June. Alonzo White when a boy came with his parents to Texas, where he grew up on a farm and later learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in his younger days. Later he ran a hotel at Whitesboro. After his father's death he served several terms as mayor of the town. He still resides there and is as highly respected as he is well known. During the war of the Rebellion he was on the frontier in the Confederate service. He married Miss Mattie Eubanks, daughter of Alford Eubanks, a prominent farmer and stockman. In the Eubanks family were eight children: Mary, Mariah, Nancy, John, Hines, Julia, Mattie,

and Caroline. The children of Alonzo and Mattie White are: Jennie, wife of George Boston; Ida, wife of Dr. Wilkins; William, deceased; and Callie, at home. Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins have one child, Louis A., born January 25, 1905. Mrs. Wilkins was reared in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and both she and the Doctor are identified with that church. Dr. Wilkins is a member of the fraternal order Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM M. SHIELDS. The subject of this notice has aided substantially in the reduction of the valleys of North creek, in Jack county, and his efforts have covered a period of thirty years, for it was in 1875 that he cast his fortunes among the then scattered settlements along this modest and friendly stream. Though poor in purse and young of years his efforts during the passage of years have rewarded him for the sacrifices his early settlement here entailed.

He came hither from Grayson county and it was there that his birth occurred January 1, 1851. George Shields, his father, settled there in 1848 and was assassinated during the war. He was from Green county, Missouri, where his father, Robert Shields, went from Tennessee when George was a mere lad. John, his other son, also came to Texas and passed away in Limestone county, where some of his family remain. George Shields came to his majority in Green county, Missouri, and there married Nancy Dameron, a daughter of Moses Dameron, an old settler there. By this marriage there were born Elizabeth, wife of John Holder, of Indian Territory; Martha, who married Matthew Johnson, of Tulsa, Indian Territory; William M., of this record; John and George, deceased, and Julia, who married Robert Obert and is now deceased. Mrs. Shields married Robert Johnson for her second husband and resides in Indian Territory, having no other issue.

At sixteen years of age William M. Shields began contributing to his own support, and with very scant knowledge of books. He became a freighter for Dudley and Junius Page, hauling goods from Jefferson, Sherman, Shreveport and Sedalia, Missouri. He freighted for Morgan also and eventually equipped himself with ox teams and engaged in the business on his own account. He followed it seven years and made some money out of it but saved little for future use. Quitting this he became a workman on the M. K. and T. Railway, then building through the Territory, and followed it some months. He then spent two years farming in Grayson county and, with the proceeds of all these efforts came to Jack county and began his permanent career.

A horse and a yoke of cattle constituted his chief resource as a settler and he took a half interest with his brother John in a quarter section of new land, upon which they erected a cabin, for a few years their bachelor home. While they were surrounded all about with wild nature and the numerous game of the forest their settlement was made too late for interference by the red man, although, in May of 1875, a fight with a small band took place in Lost valley between the State Rangers and them, without white casualties, John Shields being one of the soldiers in the fight. The killing and trapping of the turkey and the slaughter of antelope and deer was as common in those early times as the snaring and shooting of rabbits is today, and the white man of the frontier lived on really "the fat of the land." As the years passed the rewards of well directed effort came to William M. Shields and he found himself gradually going up the scale. Help came to him with marriage and the rearing of a family, and following this needed additions came to his landed domain. Instead of the eighty which marked his original holdings, four hundred and thirty-two acres are listed to him for taxes and a few cattle graze off of his wooded reserve. Corn, cotton and grain, the common products of the county, receive his attention and many of the dollars with which he has increased the size of his farm have been received from this source.

July 20, 1877, Mr. Shields married, in Franklin county, Miss Leona Shear, a daughter of Jesse Shear, a native of Texas. Mr. Shear married a Miss Coats, and of their children Mrs. Shields is one, James, who died in Franklin county, Texas; Sidney, who resides in that county; and Leona, who was born in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Shields' children are: Jesse W., who married Myrtle Weir and lives near his father; Emma, wife of William Riggs, died in 1904; John, married Ida Dickson and resides in Jack county with issue; Ora, deceased, and Clyde; and Olivia, wife of Herbert Oich.

**WILLIAM J. FLOWERS.** The mail service of the village of Chico and its rural community is being presided over by the gentleman named in the introduction to this article. While he was for seventeen years identified with the agricultural interests of the locality actively, his standing as a citizen and his political qualifications commended him to the patrons of the Chico office and his appointment as postmaster was made by the department July 25, 1900, and he took charge at once and soon became a citizen of the town.

Mr. Flowers was born in Gibson county, Ten-

nessee, November 18, 1833, a son of John Flowers, who went there with his parents a youth and died in 1859. The latter was born in Simpson county, North Carolina, in 1812, of parents Henry and Dicy (Barfield) Flowers, people of English extraction and tillers of the soil, whose other children were: Wiley, Blake, Edward; Annie, wife of Ben Keene; Polly, who married M. S. Wilks; and Dicy, who never married. The father lived to an advanced age and died in 1854, while the mother's death occurred about 1840.

John Flowers passed through life as a farmer and became a man of means and standing in his community. He married Margaret Gregory, who died in 1854, and Thomas J., who died at Chico in 1903, was their second child, William J., our subject, being the first. Then followed Martha, who died in Green county, Arkansas, as the wife of James Dickson; Dicy, who lives with her brother of this review; Mary C., wife of B. A. Keene, of Tennessee; Adaline, wife of D. F. Halliburton, of Tennessee; Maggie, widow of Robert Wiley, of Tennessee; Sarah, Mrs. R. Sikes, of Chico, Texas; Malinda, who married J. W. Boyett and lives in Tennessee; and Lucinda, who lives in her native state as Mrs. Brad Halford.

The log cabin schoolhouse with puncheon benches, the goosequill pen and old blueback Webster were the things William J. Flowers had to do with while getting an education. In those days almost any book of history was used as a text book, the life of Davy Crockett coming for a share of popularity among the pupils. He put in his summers always in the field and never missed a crop and made his home under the parental roof until he established a home of his own. He lived in the proverbial log cabin for some years and was undisturbed in the quiet of his home, save for the troubles of the Civil war period when conditions occasionally forced his retirement to the brush to evade the conscript officer of the Davis government. While the county where he lived was almost wholly disunion he remained true to the stars and stripes.

He left Tennessee in January, 1884, and purchased an eighty acre tract of Cooke county school land which he improved and was identified with till his removal to Chico to become postmaster of the place. In the office he succeeded Mr. L. Williams and his granddaughter, Ora Flowers, is his assistant and chief of staff.

February 26, 1857, Mr. Flowers married Susan A. Sims, a daughter of James T. Sims, middle Tennessee folks. Mrs. Flowers passed away in Chico February 14, 1905. Their married life,

extending over a period of nearly a half century, was rich in the associations and fruits of united effort, and by her fidelity and Christian helpfulness she was and is still remembered as a woman worthy of respect and veneration. She was the mother of William H., of Wise county, who married Josie Crocker, and has children: Ora, Henry M., Connie, Edgar, Annie, Ruby, Nolia, Besie, Armon and Glenn.

Mr. Flowers became a Republican during the war period, voted the ticket from Grant to Roosevelt and grows daily stronger in the faith. He was made a Blue Lodge Mason in 1873 and has long been a member of the Baptist church.

REV. W. H. FITTS. The business and professional activity of Rev. W. H. Fitts has touched many lines and his life of usefulness is crowned with the honor that is always accorded in recognition of high principles, of manly and sincere action and of unselfish devotion to the general good. He made a creditable military record as a soldier of the Confederate army and is now known as a leading farmer of western Texas, as proprietor of the Travelers' Hotel of Belcher and as a minister of the Methodist church. He was born in Lee county, Virginia, November 11, 1841, his parents being Cornelius and Sarah (Randolph) Fitts. The Fitts family were early settlers of Virginia and were of Irish lineage.

Cornelius Fitts was reared in the Old Dominion and there spent his entire life, becoming a well known farmer and slave owner of Lee county. He attained wealth through the judicious use of his opportunities and was recognized as one of the influential and representative men of his community. Politically he was an old-line Whig and a supporter of Clay, and during the campaigns he used his aid and influence for the furtherance of party successes but never aspired to office himself. At the time of the Civil war he advocated the Union cause and opposed secession but was unable physically to take any active part in the war. His family, however, were divided on this issue and he had sons in both the northern and southern armies. After the close of hostilities all returned home and the same friendly relations between brother and brother were resumed that had been known prior to their espousal of the Union and Confederate causes respectively. The family home was in the path of the contending armies and the troops carried off the stock and other property of Mr. Fitts, leaving the farm bare, and this together with the loss of the slaves greatly reduced the value of the estate. The neutral position which Mr. Fitts maintained brought many threats against his

personal safety but he was never molested. He did not live to see the return of peace, however, but died in the winter of 1864 and '65. He was a man of quiet manner, yet social and genial disposition, was charitable and liberal in his views and possessed a kindly spirit and helpful disposition that made him beloved by all with whom he came in contact. His widow, a native of North Carolina, survived him for a number of years and remained upon the old homestead until her death, which occurred in 1880. She was a daughter of Wilbur Randolph, a minister of the Missionary Baptist church and a leading farmer, who had a wide and favorable acquaintance in the locality where he made his home. His death occurred prior to the Civil war. In his family were seven children: Wilbur, Jr., William, Stanton, Brooks, Mrs. Sarah Fitts, Mrs. Lovey Muncie, and Mrs. Polly Fletcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fitts became the parents of nine children: Andrew; Frankie, the wife of T. Coleman; Susie, the wife of A. Coleman; James, who served in the Federal army; Henry, who died while serving in the Mexican war; Martha, the wife of Joseph Parker, who was a Union man and was killed by bush-whackers; John, a farmer; W. H., of this review; and Brook, who was in the Federal army and was captured by rebels, after which he was never heard from again.

Rev. W. H. Fitts, whose name introduces this review, attended the common schools in his home locality and was reared upon the old home farm there, remaining under the parental roof until his marriage. It was on the 13th of June, 1859, that he was joined in wedlock to Miss Eliza J. Anderson, a native of Cumberland Gap, Virginia. Through many years she has been a worthy wife and good helpmate to him. Her parents were Joseph and Mary Anderson, both natives of Virginia. Her father, a blacksmith by trade, preferred to live the life of a quiet, plain mechanic without aspiration for office or public notoriety but his genuine personal worth gained him thorough respect, his integrity and honor being above reproach. Both he and his wife died in Virginia, where they had lived as faithful members of the Methodist church. They had but three children: Eliza J., now Mrs. Fitts; John, who served in the Confederate army; and Maggie D., the wife of G. Flenor.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Fitts began their domestic life upon a farm and to its improvement he devoted his energies until 1861, when he raised a company for service in the Confederate army, of which he was made captain. This was Company K of the Sixty-

fourth Virginia Cavalry. He served throughout the period of hostilities with Lee's Army of Virginia and surrendered the remnant of his company to Colonel Dillard at Cumberland Gap. At first he had one hundred and twenty-five men and at a later date, when Captain Tyler deserted his company belonging to the same regiment and joined the federal army, the two companies consolidated, with Captain Fitts in command of both. He thus had charge of two hundred and fifty men at the beginning of the war but less than half of that number returned home at the close of hostilities. Captain Fitts had a battle with a squad of Federalists at the old homestead, who were foraging from his father's granaries. One of the captain's brothers was on the Federal side and after the smoke of the guns had cleared away Captain Fitts found that he had succeeded in making prisoners of all but his brother, whom he learned afterward had hid himself under the barn floor. Captain Fitts captured the entire squad, also the mules and wagons. The only man who escaped was his brother, who, however, was later captured by the Confederates and as stated was never heard from again. Captain Fitts was a valued soldier, always on duty in the front ranks and his own bravery inspired his men. He bore unflinchingly the hardships and exposure of war and was almost daily in skirmishes and participated in many of the most hotly contested battles of Lee's army. He had one horse killed from under him and he was grazed by several bullets but was never seriously injured nor was he captured. His company was known throughout the army as the Coon Dog company with a splendid reputation for fighting.

Following the close of the war Captain Fitts returned to his home and family and resumed his farming operations, in which he was quite successful, maintaining his residence in the Old Dominion until 1881, when he emigrated to Texas, first locating in Collin county, where he rented a farm for two years. He then bought land in Hunt county, whereon he remained for five years, when he purchased other land, afterward buying and selling several farms. In this speculation he was fairly successful. In 1888 he moved to Montague county and rented farm land near Red River Station, where he lived for ten years and he bought two hundred and forty-two acres near by. This was entirely wild and unimproved. While renting land he was quite successful but on one occasion everything that he had was destroyed by fire. After he purchased land he made improvements on the property, fencing the place, building a house and placing his fields under

cultivation. He was making satisfactory progress when in 1897 a cyclone destroyed almost everything upon the farm. The house was demolished together with its contents, but the family escaped. Once more he had to commence business life anew, but not discouraged he hopefully took up the task, believing that he would be provided for. Success has since followed his labors and with increased energy he has continued the work of improving his farm, raising many products that provide a good living for the family. He has had a few short crops but no failures and he is now accounted one of the substantial agriculturists of the community. During the first years he was paid one dollar per bushel for corn, and people came seventy-five miles to purchase that cereal from him. Wheat and oats did well and he has always been satisfied with the country and what he could raise here. He has found pleasant neighbors and associates and has taken a helpful and active part in the work of progress and improvement.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fitts has been blessed with ten interesting children: Cornelius, who is now a railroad contractor living at Greenville, Texas; Andrew L., who died at the age of four years; Brook R., a stockman living in Oklahoma; Fleming W., who occupies the old homestead farm; Joseph B., who is manager of a coal mining company at Pratt City, Alabama; Worth S. and William C., who are railroad engineers; James T., of Brownwood, Texas, who served in the Spanish American war and in the Philippines; Mary R., who was born in 1880 and died while attending Greenville Seminary in 1898, having been a consistent member of the Methodist church and a devoted Christian; and A. L. Nearly all the members of the household have become identified with the Methodist church.

Rev. Fitts was a member of the church prior to the war and in Virginia following the war he was licensed to preach by the conference of Lee county and has since been a local Methodist minister. In Texas he was ordained a deacon with all the functions of the office by Bishop Haywood of Texarkana, Texas. He has since filled various appointments and vacancies and has ever had good audiences, for he is a strong and forceful speaker, thoroughly in earnest and therefore his pulpit work has been a power in the church. He has been frequently called to marry couples and while living on the farm has married as many as seventeen in a single month. In 1902 Mr. Fitts turned over the active work of the farm to his sons and purchased property at Belcher with large grounds. Here he has

made additions and remodeled the house and has beautified the place in many ways. He opened a hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public and with the assistance of his estimable wife now conducts an excellent hostelry in which all comers are made welcome and comfortable.

Rev. Fitts has also figured prominently in political circles as a supporter of the Democracy and when in Virginia he served as deputy sheriff and constable for twelve years. Since taking up his abode in Montague county he has served as deputy sheriff for two years and in 1904 he was elected justice of the peace, which position he yet fills. He is also ex-officio notary public and is well qualified to execute legal papers of any kind. For fifteen years he has served on the school board and is now president of the board of education at Belcher. Mr. Fitts has ever been the champion of right, progress, reform and improvement and his influence is strongly given on the side of intellectual, material and moral advancement. His worth to the community is widely recognized and as a representative citizen he deserves mention in this volume.

DR. CHARLES B. RAINES, JR., who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Mineral Wells, was born in Nacogdoches county, Texas, November 30, 1846, his parents being Dr. Charles B. and Mary Ann (Pope) Raines. The father was a native of Virginia and came to Texas in 1835, locating in Brazoria county. He was one of the delegates to the convention which declared the independence of Texas and secession from Mexico early in 1834. When the movement of secession was inaugurated he journeyed to Tennessee, raising a command of soldiers and was on his way to Texas with them when at New Orleans he heard of the battle of San Jacinto and the surrender of Santa Anna, which occurred on the 21st of April, 1836, and accordingly he disbanded his company as they were then not needed. Returning to Tennessee he remained in that state for a few years and about 1844 he again came to Texas. Here he enlisted as chief surgeon in Woods' Regiment in General Taylor's command for the Mexican war and was with his regiment in Mexico during that conflict. He died in 1896 at Rusk, in Cherokee county, having lived for some time, however, with his son, Dr. Raines, in Palo Pinto county, spending six years here. His life was devoted to the practice of medicine with the exception of a few years prior to his death, when he lived retired. He was one of the successful physicians of his day and locality and as a soldier he was also brave and loyal and there were in his life's history

many elements worthy of commendation. His wife was born and reared in Marion county, Tennessee, and her death occurred in 1863.

Dr. Charles B. Raines was reared at Rusk, in Cherokee county, and when only sixteen years of age he enlisted as a member of Company A, Second Texas Cavalry, C. S. A., commanded by Charles Pyron. He served in the Trans-Mississippi department in Texas and Louisiana. His regiment lost heavily at the battle of Thibodaux, Louisiana. In the latter part of the war Dr. Raines saw service along the Rio Grande river.

When hostilities had ceased Dr. Raines returned to Rusk and completed his education there. Desiring to prepare for the practice of medicine he attended medical lectures at the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, and when he had prepared for his chosen profession he became a student in Louisville Medical College, where he was graduated in 1871. Immediately afterward he came to western Texas, establishing his home at Weatherford, Parker county, in July of that year. In the following May he located for practice in Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto county, at that time being the center of the Indian wars and depredations that occurred in western Texas from 1865 until 1874. The records show that Dr. Raines was in several fights against the Indians that took place in this county. After his arrival here he was commissioned by Governor E. J. Davis to raise a company, but he turned this responsibility over to Captain W. C. McAdam, who lives in the north part of Palo Pinto county. However, he did not shirk his part of the fight but, as mentioned above, took part in many engagements and did everything in his power to protect the rights of the frontier settlers.

Dr. Raines lived at Palo Pinto for ten years and then came to Mineral Wells, where he has since made his home. He is a successful physician and surgeon of large practice and experience, with due regard to a high standard of professional ethics. He keeps in touch with the advance of thought and growing efficiency of the profession, his reading and investigation continually broadening his knowledge and promoting his skill. He belongs to the county, state and American medical societies, and to the Northwest Texas Medical Association, having at one time been president of the last named.

Dr. Raines was married to Mrs. Maggie L. Wilson, formerly Miss Maggie L. Loving, a sister of George B. Loving and a daughter of Oliver Loving, who was killed by the Indians on the Pecos river, in western Texas. The Loving family are prominent as pioneers and cattlemen in







W. E. ANTHONY AND FAMILY

the western part of the Lone Star state. Dr. and Mrs. Raines have a large circle of friends, enjoying the hospitality of many of the best homes of the county. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His attention, however, is chiefly given to his professional duties, which are many, for his skill and ability have secured him a liberal and constantly growing patronage.

W. E. ANTHONY, a pioneer of Saint Jo, Texas, who has been prominently identified with the development and progress of the county, was born in Georgia, August 25, 1841, and was reared to farm pursuits, which claimed his attention when he was not occupied with the duties of the school room. His parents were Mark and Mary (Montgomery) Anthony, both of whom were natives of Georgia. The grandfather, Lewis Anthony, was a farmer, who died in Georgia, and his children were Mark, Richard and Samuel, the last named a prominent Methodist minister and the president of Americus College.

Mark Anthony was reared in the state of his nativity and after his marriage began farming on his own account, continuing his residence in Georgia up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1844. He had no aspiration for public office, but was content to devote his time and energies to his agricultural pursuits and to his work as a member of the Methodist church. He was one of its leaders and filled various offices within the gift of the church, being most devoted to its work and upbuilding. His fidelity to principle and his upright manhood gained him the respect and honor of all with whom he was associated. His wife survived him, afterward removed to Alabama and subsequently came to Texas with her son, W. E. Anthony, with whom she found a good home throughout the remainder of her days. She was a daughter of Robert Montgomery of Georgia, who was a well known agriculturist and slave owner there, remaining in that state until his death. He was very popular in his home locality and was regarded as a leader in public affairs of his community. His wife was an earnest Christian woman, belonging to the Methodist church. To that worthy couple were born eleven children: John, James, William, Cicero, Nancy, Sally, Elizabeth, Amanda, Anna, Louisa and Mary.

The last named became the wife of Mark Anthony and by this marriage there were eight children: Elizabeth A., who became Mrs. Keets and after his death married J. Roberts;

Robert, who died in the army; John, who entered the Confederate service from Texas at the beginning of the war and was never heard from again until 1904, when W. E. Anthony learned of his whereabouts and visited him in this state; Nancy, who died in childhood; James, who served throughout the war and is now in Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Amanda Mount; W. E., of this review; and Chapple, who was killed in the battle of Baker's Creek, while serving in the Confederate army. Four of the number are yet living. The mother reared her children in a most creditable manner and in her last days found a good home with her son, W. E. Anthony, and others of the family, her death occurring in this county in 1878.

W. E. Anthony was born and reared in Georgia and subsequent to his father's death assisted his mother in the management of her business affairs until 1861. He then responded to the call of the Confederacy for soldiers and joined the field artillery, first under Captain Yeiser and later under Captain Corpit, with whom he continued until the close of the war. His battery was attached to the army of the Tennessee and he participated in most of the engagements fought in the state of Tennessee. He was captured in Bakers Creek fight together with many others and was sent to Camp Morton at Indianapolis, Indiana, and afterward to Fort Delaware, remaining there for three months, when he was exchanged. He then joined his command at Stone Mountain, Georgia, and the first engagement in which he afterward participated was at Chattanooga. He was later in the engagement of Lookout Mountain and after the battle retreated to Atlanta, passing all through the siege there. Later he was at Nashville and subsequently returned to South Carolina, being in many of the movements of the army in that state as well as at Salisbury, North Carolina. At that place he was again captured, but by his ingenuity managed to slip away from the guard and make his escape. Three months after the close of the war he received his parole. He was always on active duty at the front and he saw hard service and bore many deprivations such as are meted out to a soldier. Subsequently he returned home and found his mother without help, for the slaves had gone and she had no one to assist her. He then resumed farming and remained in Georgia for four years.

In 1870 Mr. Anthony removed to Texas, settling in Montague county before Saint Jo had been platted. He bought land on Mountain Creek, seven miles from the present site of Saint Jo. He found few settlers in the

locality and was a pioneer settler of the typical type, having to brave the hardships and trials incident to life in a frontier district. He cut logs, had the lumber sawed and built a house and in the course of time was placing his land under cultivation, his labors proving that farming was not an unsuccessful experiment, but could be made a profitable and permanent industry. For six years he successfully conducted his land and then sold out, at which time he removed to a farm about five miles north of Saint Jo, purchasing a tract of land on which he built the first cotton gin in this locality, continuing its operation for ten years. He also carried on blacksmithing, for there were few mechanics in the locality and customers came to him from twenty miles around. He likewise placed his land under cultivation, carried on farming to some extent and was the pioneer ginner in his locality. In 1888 he sold out and came to Saint Jo, where he bought a gin surrounded by a tract of six acres. This he conducted for ten years, when he once more disposed of his gin and then bought a farm, to which he removed, continuing its cultivation for a few years. He then again became owner of the cotton gin at Saint Jo and yet retains it in his possession together with the six acres of land, on which he has erected a commodious residence. He yet conducts the gin and does some farming, but has abandoned blacksmithing. The capacity of the gin is sixty-three bales per day and it is well equipped with modern machinery, thoroughly up to date in every particular.

In 1872 Mr. Anthony was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jones, an estimable lady, who has proved an excellent helpmate to her husband. She was born in Denton county, Texas, October 3, 1857, a daughter of Jackson and Ruth (Wisdom) Jones of Tennessee, who removed from that state to Missouri and later to Texas. They were pioneer residents of the Lone Star state and settled in Kaufman county, where Mr. Jones developed and improved a farm, but later he disposed of his property there and took up his abode in Denton county, where he also opened up a good farm. In 1870 he removed to Montague county, settling north of Saint Jo, where he improved a third farm. Later he rented his land and retired to Saint Jo, where he died in April, 1903, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and also of the rebellion and was in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, wherein he displayed the valor and loyalty which always characterized him in his relation to any cause that he espoused. He was a

staunch Democrat, but without desire or aspiration for the honors and emoluments of office. He belonged to the Methodist church and was ever most loyal in his advocacy of its teachings. His wife, who died in 1897 at the age of sixty-three years, was a daughter of Thomas Wisdom of Tennessee, who died in Missouri, where he was well known as a prominent and highly respected man. His children were: David, William, Thomas, Pollard, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah and Ruth. The brothers and sisters of Jackson Jones were: James, William, John, Robert, Wisdom, Cynthia and Mary. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Jones were born the following sons and daughters: Mrs. Cynthia Bronson; Thomas, of Arizona; Newton, who is living in Jackson county, Texas; Mrs. Elizabeth Anthony; Mrs. Esther Mitchell; Carroll, who is living in Jack county, Texas; Mrs. Mina Rudolph; Mrs. Sarah J. Shanklin; John, of Mexico; and Mrs. Molly Bellis. All are yet living and with one exception all are married.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony have a family of eleven children: Chapple, who married Miss Maggie Whaley; Ophelia, the wife of William Broome; Ada, the wife of Theodore Whaley; Maud, Newton, Belva, May, Mable, Alice, Mark and Scott, all yet with their parents.

Mr. Anthony exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. He has seen the development of Saint Jo and all the surrounding country. There has been but one Indian raid since he settled in this part of the state and he did not suffer any loss at that time. He has enjoyed good health, has been well pleased with the country and in his business affairs has prospered. He is well known as the ginner of Saint Jo and as a public spirited citizen devoted to the welfare and progress of his community.

P. BARRETT PENNEY, who has served in the office of sheriff of Lubbock county since 1902, is an old and tried plainsman, who in his connection with the cattle industry has been all over West Texas and seen and participated in nearly all the phases of its varied life during the past twenty years. A man of great personal courage and often demonstrated physical prowess, of known integrity and honesty, and with broad experience of men and affairs in this section of the state, he has naturally proved a most excellent incumbent of his present office and has been an influential figure in whatever department of activity he has engaged.

Born in Bartow county, Georgia, December 14, 1869, he is a son of two well known and hon-

ored citizens of Lubbock, William E. and Martha (Barrett) Penney. His father, who was born near Cross Hill, South Carolina, October 27, 1843, at the age of seven years accompanied his parents to Bartow county, Georgia, where was located the home farm and where he grew up to manhood. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, at first being in the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, but later was taken out of that regiment and detailed for duty in the defense of Fort McCrea, Florida, five companies constituting the garrison. He was there during the bombardment of the fort, which was kept up for forty-eight hours. Later he was in the regular field service in Mississippi and Tennessee, and among other engagements participated at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga. He was in the army until the war closed, when he returned to Bartow county, Georgia, and was a farmer there until 1876, in which year he came out to Texas. He lived twelve years in Washington county, and then ten years in Brown county, and in April, 1898, he and his wife and younger children moved out to Lubbock, Lubbock county, which has since been their home. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Penney have ten children living, having lost only one son by death, namely, Lawrence, who died at Sedalia, Missouri, indirectly as a result of exposure while serving as a volunteer soldier during the Filipino insurrection. Besides P. Barrett there are five other sons, all of whom are in business in Lubbock, they being R. T., J. S., R. E., E. B. and John E. There are four daughters: Mrs. Bettie Young, Mrs. Willie Stokes, Mrs. Rosabelle Royalty and Miss Mabel.

Mr. Barrett Penney was reared on his father's farm, and spent the first twenty years of his life at home, and from then on until he was elected sheriff of Lubbock county he was a plainsman in western Texas. He took naturally to the cattle business from his boyhood, and upon coming west he followed the occupation of a cow puncher, working as such on a number of the old-time big ranches in western Texas, principally in the San Angelo country and along the Western division of the Texas and Pacific Railway. In the spring of 1894 he was appointed manager of the Oxsheer ranch in Hockley county. Later he became manager of the S ranch in Cochran county, owned by Colonel Charles C. Slaughter, of Dallas. Having become well known in this plains country through many years' experience, he was the popular and successful candidate for the office of sheriff in 1902, and in 1904 was again a successful candidate. The duties of tax collector are also exercised by the

sheriff, and the two as yet unorganized counties of Hockley and Cochran are attached to Lubbock for judicial purposes, so that the range and quantity of his work is large and his is one of the most responsible administrative offices of the county.

Mr. Penney was married at Lubbock to Miss Blanche Taylor, who was born in Denver, Colorado, but was reared in Texas. Mr. Penney affiliates with the Masonic order.

JOHN EDWARD MORRISON. In the realm of domestic commerce in Young county the name of John E. Morrison stands conspicuously prominent as a leader and is synonymous with progress, energy, thrift and success. As a farmer and merchant he has exercised that intense zeal and enthusiasm which marks the thrifty man of business and as a citizen his townsmen recognize in him a high-minded, thoroughgoing, versatile and Christian gentleman. The first seven years of his life in Young county Mr. Morrison spent with stock and as a tiller of the soil. Having been trained in youth and early manhood as a merchant the longing for his first love possessed him and forced his return to the counter. In 1883 he joined S. B. Street and opened a grocery store on the north side of the square. Two years later dry goods were added and after several years the firm of Morrison, Street and Company dissolved and Mr. Morrison took his sons into partnership with him, calling the firm John E. Morrison and Company. To his stock of general merchandise the firm has expanded and added department after department until it includes undertaking, lumber and cotton ginning, and has grown to be the chief establishment of a mercantile character in the county and a peer of any in northwest Texas. The firm of John E. Morrison and Company has been a growth from a modest single enterprise to a vast establishment whose capital represents a modest fortune and is the creature of an ambition which business limits alone can curb. Its directing force has been a trained, methodical and sagacious mind and its sustaining power has been a confiding and loyal public patronage.

The state of Mississippi was Mr. Morrison's birthplace and he was born in Fayette county, October 18, 1848, a son of John P. and a grandson of Robert Morrison, the former born in Dallas county, Alabama, and the latter in South Carolina. Robert Morrison was born in 1768, came west to Dallas county, Alabama, after being grown and was a planter there many years. He reared the following children and died in La-

Fayette county, Mississippi, in 1865. His children: Edwin, Harvey, William, John P., Robert, Polly, who married Henry Gilmer, Cynthia, who became the wife of Washton Orr, Elizabeth, who married John Gilmer, and Jennie, wife of Robert Waugh. Grandfather Morrison was of Scotch-Irish blood.

John P. Morrison was born in 1819 and reached maturity on his father's Alabama plantation. The private schools common to that day gave him his education and he first married Miss Underwood, who died in Alabama, leaving a daughter, Mary, who married Colonel Roane and died at Grenada, Mississippi. For his second wife he chose Martha Kimmons, a daughter of John Kimmons, who settled there from Charlotte, North Carolina. This union was productive of Anna, of Sugdon, Indian Territory, wife of Henry Davidson; Cordelia, who died at nine years; Emma, who passed away at Graham in 1905, as the wife of E. B. Norman; and John E., who was the second child.

The vocation of John P. Morrison's early life was that of a farmer and when the Civil war came on he gave his services to the Southern cause and was under the cavalry leader Forrest during much of the war. Immediately after the rebellion he engaged in merchandising at Tocopola, Mississippi, and was for eight years identified with that business. In 1874 he brought his family to Texas and located near Fort Worth, where he was for two years employed with farming. He finally moved to Fort Worth, where he died in 1877. He was a Democrat in politics and was a staunch Presbyterian and elder of the Fort Worth congregation at death. His wife followed their son to Young county and passed away there in 1879.

John E. Morrison's early environment was that of the farm and his educational privileges were fairly good. At nineteen years of age he began his independent career, at which time his father made him a partner in his Tocopola store. After coming to Texas he was identified with rural pursuits largely until his embarkation in business in Graham, since which time his contribution to the country's development has been substantial and important, as has already been noted.

C. E. QUILLÉN. The business activity and enterprise of C. E. Quillen finds scope in his successful management of the National Bank of Nocona and in the conduct of his ranch and cattle interests. He is a typical native son of Texas, thoroughly in sympathy with the progressive movements of the state and in the control

of his private business interests he has at the same time contributed to the general prosperity of the community in which he resides. He was born in Grayson county, Texas, June 27, 1851, and received a liberal education for a new country. His parents were C. C. and Catherine (Hartzog) Quillen. The mother was born in Tennessee, while the father was a native of Mississippi and came to Texas when a young man. His father, Charles Quillen, was a pioneer of this country, coming to the state about 1832. He served in the war that made Texas a republic and was a witness of the early development of the new commonwealth, taking part in movements which contributed to its upbuilding and laid the foundation for its future prosperity. He was widely known at that day and was highly respected by all with whom he was associated. He had two sons, the younger being William W. Quillen, a cattleman.

The older son, C. C. Quillen, was born and reared in Texas and after attaining his majority became connected with the cattle business, which he followed throughout his entire life, undergoing various hardships and trials that fell to the lot of the cattlemen in early days when the Indians were frequently on the warpath and when they committed many depredations, running off the stock and committing other thefts. About 1857 he removed the cattle from Grayson and other counties to Montague county and not long after brought his family here, establishing his home in this part of the state. During the rebellion he belonged to the Home Guard, organized for protecting the frontier and for warding off Indian attacks. In his business life he was quite prosperous and accumulated a large estate, owning extensive herds of cattle. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat and served as county clerk of Montague county and in Grayson county. He was also justice of the peace and in the discharge of his duties was very prompt and faithful. He was widely known and highly respected and his integrity and honor were above reproach. He died in 1868, at the age of forty-six years. The hardships of pioneer life undermined his constitution and caused his death at that early age. His widow yet survives him and now resides at Whitesboro, Texas, at the age of seventy-two years. She is a consistent member of the Methodist church. In the family were eight children: C. E., of this review; Mary, the wife of Joe Stanfield; Thomas J., a cattleman; Minerva, the wife of J. Viras; Mrs. Amanda Jamison; B. F., who follows farming; Florence, the wife of R. W. Bowen; and C. C., a bookkeeper.

C. E. Quillen was largely reared in the saddle and has given much attention to the cattle business throughout his entire life. He has purchased land until he owns thirty-one hundred acres in pasturage, while one hundred and seventy-five acres are devoted to farming purposes. On the latter tract he resides, and for many years he has fed cattle for the market, buying and shipping and in fact has carried on a general cattle business with excellent success. He also tills his fields and raises good crops. He can look back to the past when in his boyhood days he was familiar with the ways of the Indians, when he hunted buffaloes on the plains and when the entire countryside was almost wholly unsettled and given over to free range. He has watched with interest the work of development and progress that has been carried forward and has done his full share in the advancement and upbuilding of the county. He has also figured in banking circles, becoming a stockholder and one of the re-organizers of the Nocona National Bank, which was first capitalized for thirty thousand dollars but the capital stock has since been increased to fifty thousand dollars. There is a large surplus and good deposits and the banking business has been carried on along modern and progressive lines until the Nocona National Bank has become one of the strong and reliable financial institutions of Texas. In 1902 Mr. Quillen was made president of the bank and he is also a stockholder in the Bowie Bank, of which he was a director. He also owns considerable property in the town of Nocona and deals to a greater or less extent in real estate.

Mr. Quillen is a man of sturdy habits, thrifty and enterprising, and his labors have been crowned with a gratifying measure of prosperity. In politics he is a Democrat but has no aspiration for office, preferring to devote his undivided attention to his business interests, in which he is meeting with signal success.

**LAWSON L. COPE.** Ex-Sheriff Cope came to Jack county a youth of sixteen, and was from thenceforward an active aid to the maintenance of the family headed by his widowed mother. His rural homestead on Cleveland creek marks the site of their early settlement and with its development and improvement has he been chiefly occupied since.

Lawson L. Cope is a native son of the Lone Star state and was born in Lavaca county, where his father, Andrew J. Cope, settled as an emigrant, in 1859. The latter was born near Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1813, came to mature years on his parents' farm and married there

Miss Martha Clepper, who survived him many years and passed away in Jack county, Texas, in January, 1901. Of their large family of ten children only three survive, viz: Lawson L., Silas, of Indian Territory, and Sonora, wife of D. P. Hill. From Lavaca county Mr. Cope, Sr., took his family into Lee and it was there he died in 1878, and from this point the widow and children migrated to Jack county a year later.

June 5, 1863, Lawson L. Cope became a sentiment being and from that day a factor in the family's domestic life. As a pupil in the country schools of Lee county he acquired the elementary principles of an education and he began contributing to the needs of the domestic establishment at the early age of sixteen. He never left home, as almost all sons some time do, but remained with the homestead and an aid to his mother to the last. When he married he set up his household under the roof of his youth and his efforts have won him the ownership of the three hundred and seventy acre farm that furnished him a field for labor in youth and provided for the domestic wants of the family while it was growing up.

August 28, 1887, Mr. Cope married Lucinda Sparks, a daughter of J. W. Sparks, of Blount county, Tennessee, the place of Mrs. Cope's birth in the year 1865. Mr. Sparks moved from Blount county to Freestone county, Texas, and later to Chickasaw Nation, and died in 1900. He married Miss Jane Feasel, who bore him twelve children of which number Mrs. Cope was the third child. Mr. and Mrs. Cope's children are George Mason and Ava.

In his political relations to Jack county Mr. Cope has been one of the spokes in the political wheel set in motion here by the People's party. This party acquired such a force at one period of its history as to almost, if not quite, dominate county affairs, and fill the county offices with its favorite sons. In 1902, Mr. Cope was named as its candidate for sheriff and was elected, retiring at the end of two years and turning the office over to a Democratic successor. During his incumbency only one case of prominence came before the district court of the county and that the arrest, trials and conviction of George Freeman, a large stockman and early settler, for the murder of his son-in-law. Beyond this incident the mere routine of the office relieved the monotony of office-holding in his case and he returned to the life of a stock farmer.

**HENRY C. McGLASSON,** the well known real estate man of Wichita Falls, Texas, has been identified with the business interests of this city since 1888. He has an eventful life

history covering many scenes of the world since the time of his boyhood, and he has been noted for his sturdiness and uprightness in all the transactions of business and social relations wherever his lot has been cast. Mr. McGlasson comes of fine Scotch stock, and high principles and manliness are inherent in him. He was born in Green county, Kentucky, August 13, 1844, and his parents were Rev. John H. and Mary Anne (Toms) McGlasson. His father was of a Virginia family that settled in that state from Scotland, but he spent most of his life in Kentucky, where besides his work as a minister of the Baptist church he was successfully engaged in farming and stock breeding. Mr. McGlasson's mother was of German descent, and both his parents passed away in Kentucky.

Henry C. McGlasson was reared on a farm, and the memories of his youthful days cluster about the state of Kentucky. He had not yet reached the age of eighteen when he entered upon his long and eventful experience as a soldier for the south. His career as a soldier was more than ordinarily thrilling, and he was in position at several times to be an authentic witness of events that have since been subjects of dispute among historians. It was early in 1862 that he enlisted for service in the Confederate army, being enrolled in Company F, First Kentucky Cavalry, in the corps commanded by the little general, Joseph E. Wheeler. The enlistment took place at Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky, and Captain Dick Thompson was his first captain. As he and his comrades were starting out for the service they were captured and held prisoners for being found inside the Federal lines, and as they did not have their muster rolls to show that they were regularly enlisted Confederate soldiers they were sent to the Union prison on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. Four months passed before an exchange was effected, and that was brought about through the efforts of Eunice Taylor, a sister of Captain Dan Taylor, who, when she learned the cause of their imprisonment, traveled a long distance to obtain the company's muster roll, and after this was forwarded to Washington an exchange was ordered and effected at Vicksburg.

After this rather unfortunate beginning Mr. McGlasson passed through an active and continued period of service extending till the end of the war. He was in the battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, and then in the fighting against Sherman around Atlanta. The position of courier was

then given him, and in this hazardous capacity he was under General Hood when the latter started on his raid to Nashville. While he was bearing despatches war horses were shot from under him and he braved death in many forms. When the Confederate government was compelled to abandon Richmond, Mr. McGlasson was part of an escort that accompanied Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge from Raleigh to Washington, Georgia, and was a witness of all the scenes connected with the capture of President Davis. The claim has often been made that the Confederate president, at the time of his capture, was apparelled in woman's clothes, but Mr. McGlasson, who was an eye-witness, can state positively that the only feminine garment worn by Mr. Davis was a cape belonging to his wife's waterproof cloak, and that at no time on the flight was he dressed in female attire. Mr. McGlasson was also present when the despatch announcing Lincoln's assassination came to Mr. Davis, on which occasion the latter, with tears in his eyes, said, "This is the worst blow that could have happened to the south," thus sharing the universal confidence reposed in the great emancipator as the just and merciful friend to the south. After forty years Mr. McGlasson received pay for the horse that was taken from him after his surrender, which was given to the command when they surrendered at Washington, Georgia.

After nearly four years of army service Mr. McGlasson returned home and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1877 he moved from Kentucky to Clinton county, Missouri, where he bought a farm and made a specialty for some ten or eleven years of raising blooded cattle of the Durham and Shorthorn stock. In 1888 he came from Missouri to Wichita Falls, where he has ever since maintained his residence. As a real estate operator he has been connected with some large transactions, and in many ways has assisted in the upbuilding and development of this beautiful section of the state.

Fraternally Mr. McGlasson is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a staunch and devoted adherent of the Baptist church. He is a man of strong moral fiber, as consists with his Scotch ancestry, and he maintains strong opinions on the vital questions of life and world's affairs, but at the same time is always true to and acts in accordance with his earnest convictions.

Mr. McGlasson has been married three times, having lost his first two wives by death.







MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. CROSS

On October 18, 1866, he was married in Kentucky to Miss Mary Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Rev. Warren Rogers, of Hardin county. His second marriage took place in Boone county, Kentucky, to Miss Eugenia B. Carter, a daughter of Rev. C. S. Carter, a Baptist minister of that county. She died after the home was moved to Texas. The present Mrs. McGlasson was Mrs. Sallie Bush Collins, a daughter of Isaac Bush, of Grayson county, Texas. Mr. McGlasson has seven children living, as follows: Mrs. Ida Spohn, wife of William Spohn, of Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Bettie S. Harlan, wife of John H. Harlan, of Reagan, Texas; Mrs. Mamie A. Leavy, wife of J. G. Leavy, of Mart, Texas; Mrs. Kate F. Newby, wife of Oscar Newby, of Perrin, Missouri; Mrs. Lou E. Frith, wife of L. Frith, of Fort Worth, Texas; Frank McGlasson, of Fort Worth, Texas, and Miss Laura McGlasson. There are also two step-children, Mrs. Winnie Moore, wife of G. L. Moore, of Hillsboro, and Ross Collins, of Wichita Falls, Texas.

WILLIAM M. CROSS, a well known agriculturist and prominent citizen of Tarrant county, is a native of Arkansas, his birth having occurred in Hempstead county on the 13th of July, 1840. He is a son of Robert and Ann H. (Wood) Cross, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, while their ancestors lived in Virginia. Robert Cross continued his residence in Arkansas until 1851, when he came with his family to this state, settling in Lamar county, where he remained until the fall of 1852, when he came to Tarrant county. He found here a pioneer district in which the wild prairie was unbroken, hardly a settlement having been made within its borders. The native prairie grasses grew to considerable height and it was only at rare intervals that the home of a settler was seen, indicating that the seeds of civilization had been planted in this locality.

William M. Cross was reared to manhood in this county amid pioneer surroundings and his education was acquired in such early subscription schools as existed in Birdville at that day. His uncle, Hon. Edward Cross, was a lawyer by profession and a member of congress from Arkansas and at one time he served as governor of Arkansas when it was still under territorial rule. Of the members of the family of Robert Cross five are still living: Thomas E., who makes his home at Fort Worth; Nancy G., who is the wife of Robert Drum, also of Fort Worth; Laura F., now Mrs. James, a widow of

Parker county; Margaret A., the wife of Thomas Daugherty, a resident of this state; and Robert L., who is living in Denton county, Texas.

William M. Cross, although receiving limited educational privileges, had ample training at farm labor and was instructed concerning the value of industry and integrity as forceful factors in an active business life. He was but twenty-one years of age when in the spring of 1861 he offered his services to the Confederacy and became a member of Company A, Ninth Texas Cavalry, with which he participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He also saw active service in Indian Territory, but later was honorably discharged on account of illness at Horsehead Bayou in Arkansas. When he had sufficiently recovered his health, however, he once more enlisted, joining Company F of Waller's battalion of Texas troops, Captain Terrell. This command was assigned to General Green's division and saw service in Louisiana and Arkansas, taking part in numerous engagements. In fact, was continuously in active duty until the close of the war, after which Mr. Cross returned to Texas and finally to Tarrant county. Here he has resided continuously to the present time. He made an excellent record as a soldier by reason of his valor and his loyalty to the cause which he espoused and he fought in many battles and endured the usual hardships of the soldier's life.

Mr. Cross has been married twice. He first wedded Nancy J. Allen, a native of Tennessee, and he afterward married, April 12, 1876, Malinda E. Stovall, a native of Texas. He reared Martha J. Stovall from a small child.

In political circles in Tarrant county Mr. Cross has figured quite prominently and his opinions have carried weight in local and county councils of the Democratic party. He served as county commissioner for one term of two years. Fraternally he is associated with Grand Prairie Lodge, No. 455, A. F. & A. M., at Smithfield, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church there, in which he is now serving as a trustee. The consensus of public opinion places him in the ranks of prominent men in the northern part of Tarrant county and his genuine worth entitles him to the warm esteem which is so uniformly accorded him by all who know him.

JACK M. CLEVELAND, a leading and prosperous rancher of Palo Pinto, Texas, whose prominence as a citizen and business man well entitles him to mention among the represen-

tative residents of this part of the state, was born September 2, 1859, upon his father's ranch twelve and a half miles north of Palo Pinto, his parents being Captain David B. and Mary E. (Mullens) Cleveland. His father was born in Alabama and on removing to Texas settled in the eastern part of the state, living first in Smith county whence he removed to Palo Pinto county about 1855 or 1856. He was one of its early settlers, living here when much of this land was unclaimed for use of the farm or stock-raiser and when the work of progress and improvement in the town was scarcely begun. In fact, many of the now thriving villages and cities had not yet sprung into existence. He located on a ranch about thirteen miles northwest of Palo Pinto on Dark Valley creek, a place which was known in later years as the William Edgin ranch. It was upon this place that Jack Cleveland was born. His father lived there for a number of years, but subsequent to the death of his wife, which occurred in 1863, removed to Palo Pinto. They had been married in 1858 and their married life was, therefore, but of brief duration. Captain Cleveland was the first clerk of the county, chosen to that position on its organization in 1857, and his marriage to Miss Mary E. Mullens was the first one in the county, he issuing his own marriage license. After he had filled the office of county clerk for some time he withdrew in favor of Theodore Wright and entered upon the duties of county surveyor, and in that capacity he ran the county lines in the first official survey of Palo Pinto county. He afterward married again, his second union being with Miss Amanda (Conatser) Friar, in 1866. He continued to make his home in Palo Pinto county, although he died in Hill county, Texas, in April, 1867, while on a visit to his children there. He had served as a member of the Confederate army, organizing a company of which he was made captain. He was also one of the old Indian fighters of Palo Pinto county and his bravery and valor were never called into question, as he fearlessly braved every duty that devolved upon him when meeting the treacherous redskin, or in the bullet battles of the Civil war. He was a lawyer by profession and in addition to his public service as county clerk and county surveyor practiced law in Palo Pinto county for many years. His influence in regard to public affairs was far-reaching and beneficial and he aided in laying the foundation for the present development and progress of this part of the state. His second

wife, who survived him, afterward became Mrs. Harris, and died November 4, 1890.

The boyhood days of Jack M. Cleveland covered the period in which there was much trouble with the Indians in this part of the state and he was often smuggled away in a featherbed with the other children by his mother to protect them from the Indian attacks, which were constantly threatened. The father was away from home a great deal on surveying trips, leaving his wife and older children to brave the dangers incident to life on the frontier when the Indians were frequently on the warpath. In most neighborhoods, however, regular guards were appointed from among the men and took turns in guarding the homes. It was necessary that Mr. Cleveland, of this review, from early boyhood should be acquainted with the use of the gun for the purposes of protection. School facilities in the home neighborhood were very meager, but he learned the alphabet with the assistance of an aunt, who cut out letters from pasteboard and taught them to him. The first school he attended was conducted by Ham Baker in Palo Pinto, in 1863-4. In the school of experience, however, he has learned many valuable lessons. He remained at home until 1865, when he went to Hill county with others of the family because of the increasing danger of the Indian attacks. Mr. Cleveland resided there with his grandparents and while in Hill county had the opportunity of attending school. Later he was a student of Granbury in Hood county. He was absent from Palo Pinto county the greater part of the time until May 21, 1889, when he returned and took up his permanent abode. In the meantime he had been engaged in stock-raising in southern Texas and upon his return to his native county he gave his attention to farming. In September, 1893, however, he began working in the office of John H. Eaton, at that time county and district clerk. He served as deputy clerk until 1894, when he was elected county clerk and so ably discharged the duties of the office that he was re-elected in 1896, serving in that capacity for four years. He then became deputy county collector, filling the position until the fall of 1894, when he resumed the active management of his ranch, which is located seven miles from Palo Pinto, a little east of north. This ranch is a good one, containing over one thousand acres of land, of which one hundred acres is in cultivation. He is also extensively engaged in the cattle business, his broad acres furnishing excellent pasturage for

the stock. His brother, W. L. Cleveland, is also interested with him in the ownership and conduct of the ranch. An incident of note concerning Mr. Cleveland's official service is the following: When his father was first clerk of the county, Theodore Wright became his deputy and later took charge of the office. After forty years had passed away Jack M. Cleveland became county clerk and Olin Wright, a son of Theodore Wright, became deputy county clerk and since that time has been elected county clerk.

On the 3d of September, 1893, Mr. Cleveland was married to Miss Willie Harris, a daughter of James Harris, one of the pioneer residents of this part of the state. They have a little daughter, Mary Christina.

Mr. Cleveland is a Mason in his fraternal relations. He has a wide acquaintance in the county where he was born, where he has performed efficient public service and where he is now conducting important business interests and those who know him respect him for his sterling worth.

CAPTAIN A. P. CAGLE has labored effectively, earnestly and indefatigably for the advancement of the agricultural interests of Texas and his work in this direction entitles him to representation with the prominent men of the state. He likewise made a creditable military record as a Confederate soldier, and in private life has been actuated by principles of conduct that make his history one well worthy of emulation. A native of North Carolina, his birth occurred in Moore county on the 16th of April, 1838, and he was reared to farm life. During the period of his youth he acquired a liberal education by attending the common schools and the college at Athens, Georgia. In his minority he remained a member of his father's household, his parents being Herman and Nancy E. (Dunn) Cagle, who were also natives of North Carolina, in which state they were reared and married. The paternal grandparents were William and Sarah (Bruer) Cagle, both of whom were of German lineage, the latter being a daughter of William Bruer, who served throughout the war of the Revolution in support of the cause of liberty. William Cagle and his father were likewise defenders of the colonists and aided in winning American independence. In times of peace William Cagle devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and became a successful and influential farmer of North Carolina. His children were: Henry John, Herman, Isaac, Jane, Martha and Kate.

All were members of the Methodist church and the family was one whose record is indeed commendable.

Herman Cagle, father of our subject, was reared in North Carolina, where he was married. Later he removed to Georgia and was a prominent and successful farmer of that state. He never owned slaves, was an opponent of the war, was opposed to secession and was a staunch champion of the Union cause, but was too old to enter the army. His home was in the midst of a district where both the Union and Confederate troops foraged, not only taking his crops, but also his horses and other property, so that his estate greatly depreciated in value. He never desired to figure in public life, but preferred to live as a quiet, unassuming farmer, giving his attention to the faithful performance of each day's duties. He was honorable and upright at all times and his name was above reproach. His wife, who died in 1886, was a daughter of Bartholomew Dunn, a well known Methodist divine, who followed the circuit for many years and also devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was well known and highly respected and his last days were spent in North Carolina, his death being the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret, for all who knew him honored him. He was the father of twenty-three children, born of five marriages, including: Samuel, John, Isaac, William W., Greenberry, Hannah, Nancy, who became Mrs. Cagle; Sarah, Dorcas, Winnie, Ruth and others whose names are forgotten.

To Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cagle were born six children: A. P., whose name introduces this review; George H., who was a successful physician of Arkansas and was assassinated January 8, 1905; Mary, the wife of Joseph R. Reed; Martha, the wife of William Thomas and after his death of S. Cleghorn; William W., deceased; and Jane, the wife of Joseph Pirkle, who died and she subsequently married Jesse Wood. Following the death of his first wife Herman Cagle was married to Miss Elizabeth Hall, a representative of a prominent family of Georgia, and there were three children of that union, including Herman. The father was a Baptist in religious faith and was a man whose devotion to duty was one of his strong and salient characteristics.

A. P. Cagle was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He acquired a good education and when seventeen years of age secured a first-grade teacher's certificate, after which he taught

school for five terms. He also read law and was ready for admission to the bar, but through the influence of his mother he abandoned his intention of becoming a lawyer and never practiced. He likewise prepared himself for the profession of civil engineering and to this has given his attention to a greater or less extent throughout his entire life, yet carrying on surveying to a considerable degree.

In January, 1861, Mr. Cagle was united in marriage to Miss Nancy E. Pirkle, an accomplished lady, who was born in Georgia and proved to him a splendid helpmate on life's journey. She was born in 1839 and was a daughter of Colonel John and Sarah (Lawless) Pirkle, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. Colonel Pirkle was a man of broad mind, much business sagacity and enterprise and became a prosperous farmer and distiller. He owned many slaves and was a wealthy man of his community, influential in public life, yet without aspirations for office. He was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and a kindly spirit and helpful disposition made him honored and esteemed by all with whom he was associated. His death occurred in Georgia in 1871. He lost his first wife in 1862, after which he married again, his second union being with Jane McDonald, by whom he had three children: Samuel, Rhoda J. and one who died in childhood. The children of the first marriage were: Harriet, Sally, Bethany, Delilah, Elizabeth, Martha, Serena, Jennie, Mrs. Nancy Cagle, Emily, John T. and Princeton P., the last named a successful merchant of Georgia.

At the time of his marriage Captain Cagle settled with his bride upon a farm, to which he gave his attention until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He was opposed to secession and used his influence against the movement, but when the south had voted to withdraw from the Union he remained true to his state and its people, being among the first to take up arms in defense of the south and among the last to lay them down. He enlisted in 1862 as a private in an infantry regiment and was detailed for service in the commissary department, with which he continued until August, 1864. He was in General Lee's army with the First Georgia Regulars and in 1864 he raised a company of cavalry and joined Graham's battalion, which was assigned to the army of Tennessee and Georgia, with which Captain Cagle was connected until the close of the war, surrendering at Kingston, Georgia, in May, 1865. He was never wounded nor cap-

tured, although he saw all of the horrors and hardships of war and underwent the exposure meted out to the soldier. During the first two years of his service he took part in all of the important engagements of Lee's army and with the cavalry troops opened the fights and guarded the rear of the divisions. Following the close of hostilities he returned home, where he was met by his wife, who with brave and earnest spirit encouraged him in his attempt to make a new start. The negroes had been freed, the property had been destroyed through the ravages of war and then came the period of reconstruction and carpet-bag rule.

Captain Cagle decided to enter the dry goods business and he secured the first commission issued in Hall county, Georgia, from Major Wiliber, of Chicago, who loaned him money to pay for the license. He then started for Atlanta to buy goods. He had only eight dollars and twenty-five cents in money, but he there formed the acquaintance of a Mr. Law, of New York City, who sold him three hundred dollars' worth of goods on credit. He took his own horse and hiring a mule thus had a team with which he began peddling goods, taking produce in exchange. The zeal and energy which have ever been strong characteristics of Captain Cagle stood him in good stead then and in six months' time his success was assured, for his debts were paid and he had a stock of goods on hand. At that time he relinquished peddling and established a store, thus making sale of merchandise. He had previously bought his goods on credit, but a friend, seeing that he was successful, loaned him ten thousand dollars without interest and thus he was enabled to make a good start. From the beginning prosperity attended his labors and at the end of three years all of his indebtedness was discharged and he had a very gratifying capital at his command.

Later Captain Cagle received the government appointment to take the census of Jackson county, Georgia. This was in the year 1870 and he sold out his business and completed the census, after which he bought a tract of land on a new railroad and platted the town of Flowery Branch. There he built a hotel, which he conducted for a time, and he also received the appointment of postmaster and conducted a mercantile enterprise. He was successful in founding the town and in instituting its business interests and there he remained for two years, after which he again sold out. In 1873 he disposed of his home in Georgia and came to Texas, locating first in Falls county, where

he rented a farm and remained for a year. He afterward went to Clay county, where he purchased a large tract of land in the Big Wichita valley, beginning its improvement, but a year later he sold out, losing fifty cents per acre on his investment, although the land is now worth twenty-five dollars per acre. At that time he removed to Sherman and accepted a clerkship in a general store, where he remained for a year, when he leased a farm near Van Alstyne and when twelve months had passed he purchased land in the western part of Cooke county, becoming owner of three hundred acres, which he improved into a good farm, conducting it successfully for a number of years. He then leased that property and again resumed merchandising, this time at St. Jo, where he conducted a store for three years.

Captain Cagle was then elected county surveyor of Montague county, closed out his business and established his home in the town of Montague, where he conducted surveying for two years. In 1893 he went to Oklahoma in the capacity of a civil engineer and located claims for people, while later he removed to Comanche county and followed the same business, having an office at Lawton. An extensive clientele was accorded him, so that his business proved profitable. When in Cooke county Captain Cagle was made state lecturer for the grange and he was a director of the Dallas Exchange in the city of Dallas. In more recent years he has been engaged in surveying in Chickasaw nation and locating claims for the Indians. In 1904 he was appointed claim agent for the purpose of collecting pay for the Confederates who lost horses and personal property taken from them by the Federal army during the war of the rebellion. He is likewise pension agent and is agent for the *Atlanta Constitution*, being a close friend of its founder, Henry Grady. It will thus be seen that Captain Cagle is an all-around business man equal to any emergency. He has a spirit of daring that more conservative people would perhaps censure, but his keen sagacity and enterprise have guided his movements and it is seldom, if ever, that his judgment has been at fault.

To Captain and Mrs. Cagle have been born eight children: Tyler Z., a Baptist minister now living at Decatur, Texas; John A., a dry goods merchant at Whitewright, Texas; Herman J., a stock farmer in the Indian Territory; William P., a stock farmer and trader at Memphis, Texas; Molly E., who became the wife of C. Whitehead, of Lawton, Texas, who died in September, 1903, leaving two children; Mrs.

Emma Gardner Bailey, who died in 1900, leaving two children; Claude B., who is the wife of I. Keys, a merchant of Ringgold, Texas; and Belle, the wife of J. R. Cavniss, of Okem, Oklahoma, a Baptist minister. Captain Cagle has also reared and educated a nephew, Thomas Cagle, who is now practicing medicine in the Creek nation. The wife and mother departed this life June 29, 1888. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church and reared her children in that faith.

While in Georgia Captain Cagle filled many positions of honor and trust. He was elected and served as county judge, was also notary public and was connected with the railroads in different ways. At one time he was conductor on the road. He was influential with the carpet-baggers and he ever used his influence for the good of his fellowmen and the furtherance of public interests. He is a fluent and earnest speaker, active and helpful in campaign work and his only departure from the regular Democracy was in 1896, when he cast his ballot for the gold standard as represented by Palmer and Buckner. He was reared in the Baptist church and from its faith has never departed. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and is affiliated with a number of civic societies. He now maintains his office in Ringgold and is a representative citizen of this part of the state, whose life has been eventful, there having been many exciting chapters in his history, while his successful accomplishment is the direct result of his indefatigable energy and keen business enterprise.

R. W. CUNNINGHAM. Texas has furnished splendid opportunities to the agriculturist and stockman, and citizens of enterprise and ability have taken advantage of the possibilities here provided. To this class in Montague county belongs R. W. Cunningham, who was born in Tennessee, on the 12th of December, 1856. He was reared to farm pursuit and was educated in the common schools. His parents are Bennett K. and Joanna L. (Witten) Cunningham, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Witten, lived in the Old Dominion, while the paternal grandfather, Oscar Cunningham, came from Ireland. He took up his abode in the Old Dominion, where he spent his remaining days and Samuel Witten also continued to reside in that state until called to his final rest. Both were farming people of that locality and owned slaves there. The children of Oscar Cunningham were five in number, namely:

Oscar, Jr., who is a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church; William, a resident farmer; George, who came to the west; Bennett; and Polly, who died unmarried.

Bennett Cunningham, school teacher, physician and minister of the Methodist church, removed from Virginia to Tennessee and settled on a farm. He there followed the practice of medicine, in which he was chiefly engaged until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he became a regimental surgeon in the Confederate army at Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he died of pneumonia in the same year, 1861. He was a man of liberal education and broad scholarly attainments, who served as professor in Henry College, Virginia, until his health failed, after which he practiced medicine. Broad-minded, intelligent and sympathetic he ever desired the betterment of humanity and gave his efforts to movements that tended in that direction. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, but without political aspiration for himself. He was opposed to slavery and sold his slaves prior to the outbreak of hostilities, but his sympathies were with the south in regard to the right to secede from the Union and he therefore joined the Confederate army. His wife yet survives him and resides at Rockdale, Texas. After the death of her husband she kept her children together, carefully rearing them, giving them every opportunity that she could. She deserves much credit for what she accomplished and has certainly performed a mother's full duty toward her sons and daughters. About 1880 she removed to Texas and located at Rockdale, Milan county, where she resided for a number of years upon a farm, but now makes her home in the town of Rockdale. She holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which her husband was a minister and her life has been actuated by her Christian faith, which has guided her in all her relations to her fellowmen. In the family were nine children: Eleanor W., who is now the wife of R. F. Kendrick; John B., who is yet living in Tennessee; Virginia, the wife of B. Ellis; Samuel O., who is engaged in blacksmithing; Luther P., Theodosia R., the wife of L. Burgess; Thomas B., a farmer, mathematician and inventor; R. W., of this review, and Mrs. Maggie Harlis.

R. W. Cunningham was born and reared in Tennessee and after the death of his father he remained on the old home, assisting his mother in the labors of the farm. In 1880 he was married and soon afterward removed to Texas,

spending the first year in and near Pilot Point, in Denton county. He was there employed as a farmhand and later he removed to Milan county, where he raised one crop. He was afterward employed in a cotton gin for three years, making his home in Milan county altogether for six years. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Montague county and purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land from the firm of Brodus & Jordan. He was the first to buy and open up a farm. He built a house, made substantial improvements upon the place and has himself done most of the work. His capital was limited when he took up his abode here and he worked accordingly, but as his financial resources have increased he has added to his land each year until he now owns five hundred and sixty acres, of which two hundred and eighty acres is under a high state of cultivation. He has a good herd of cattle upon his place, also ten head of horses and some hogs, and in both his farming and stock-raising interests is meeting with well merited success, his entire attention being given to his farm and its products.

Mr. Cunningham was married to Miss Mary R. Harmon, who was born in Tennessee January 18, 1862, and is an intelligent lady, who has been a good helpmate to her husband on life's journey. Her parents were W. W. and Jane B. (Turner) Harmon, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Her father served in the Confederate army and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. He afterward removed to Texas in 1882 and in 1886 became a resident of Montague county, where he purchased land and improved a farm, making his home thereon until his death, which occurred in 1892. His wife yet survives him and makes her home with a son. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mr. Harmon lived a quiet, uneventful life, characterized by fidelity to every duty that devolved upon him, so that he won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. In his family were eight children: James, a farmer; Ester, the wife of M. Ford, who also follows farming; Lizzie; Mrs. Mary R. Cunningham, Joseph T., who was formerly a farmer, but is now following merchandising in Oklahoma; Jacob A., who likewise carries on agricultural pursuits; Mrs. Emma McNatt; and Mrs. Carrie Rice.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham has been blessed with eight children: Bennett, born April 3, 1882; John W., December 29, 1884; Hilda, July 9, 1888; Joanna, February 13,

1893; Fredda, November 20, 1894; Eddie, November 16, 1896; Dallas, February 7, 1898; and Julia, January 28, 1900.

Mrs. Cunningham is a member of the Methodist church and a most estimable lady. Mr. Cunningham is a stalwart Democrat in his political views, but though he has never sought or desired office he has assisted the sheriff in making some arrests. He has frequently attended the conventions of his party and greatly desires its success. He is a broad-minded, intelligent business man, who as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well. His prosperity is attributable entirely to his own labors and his strong purpose, guided by sound judgment and supplemented by unflagging energy constitute the basis of his prosperity.

**SIMEON T. SEDDON.** Mr. Seddon was one of the first settlers of Upper Tonk valley, Young county, having founded his first permanent home in the Lone Star state on Tonk branch in 1873, where the steady and substantial part of his life has been passed. Here his efforts, and those of his industrious posterity, have been liberally rewarded and the prosperity which has been visited upon him and them marks his household with that brand of substantiality which is a certain index to the high character of any community.

In his early manhood Mr. Seddon's environment was of that excitement-producing character which forces life on a high key and the weekly occurrences of those strenuous years were such as to impress indelibly upon the scroll of his memory events which challenge in interest those of any other locality on the plains. Mr. Seddon came to America at the outbreak of the Civil war, believing that the conditions here then opened the way for service in many lines and at wages better than any Old England ever knew. He went direct to Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, and got into the freighting service without difficulty, being within the next three years in the employ, respectively, of Major & Russell, Salisbury & Slemans and Gage, Christian & Company, doing an overland hauling business from the river to points across the plains in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and New Mexico.

To the old plainsmen Forts Bridger, Laramie, Union and the towns of Julesburg and Denver suggest incidents in their experience filled with the drama of the frontier, and in the twenty trips which Mr. Seddon made to and from

those western gateways many things happened which made the hair stand and the blood chill. As is well known the mode of travel across the "great American desert" in those days was by ox team and the slow-plodding bovine wore the days into weeks and kept the great caravans for a month exposed to hostile attack. The red man was particularly active and bitter against his "paleface" brother during the war, but unless strongly outnumbering a train he never made his cowardly and murderous assault. During his three years among them a sight of a bunch of Indians was a common one to our subject, and divers and many times were they driven off while making a show of resistance to the progress of the American ship of the desert.

In 1863 the various tribes formed a plan to attack every train crossing the plains and destroy them bodily and a certain Sunday was agreed upon to do their deadly work. As it happened the train with which Mr. Seddon was connected was too near Denver to be molested and on their arrival in Denver on that August day the town was all excitement over the news of the massacres, the burning of trains and the carrying off of plunder by the Indians as a result of their concerted attack. Colonel Chivington, of the United States army, happened to be in Denver and he raised a company of volunteers two hundred strong to proceed against the red man's camp on Sand creek, some thirty miles northeast of Fort Lyon, and exterminate the band, root and branch. Having been schooled in adventure up to this time, Mr. Seddon gladly added his presence to the improvised army and did his share toward putting out the light of every brave, squaw and papoose in the Sand creek camp.

In 1864 Mr. Seddon joined the freighting trains of the United States government carrying supplies for the commissaries in the Indian Territory and during that year he was with the largest train ever sent south when it was captured by the Confederates at Cabin Creek, Indian Territory, the supplies converted to the enemy's use and the officers and men of the train turned loose.

Mr. Seddon came to Texas in 1867 from Kansas and in 1868 located in Parker county, nine miles south of Weatherford. The first year of his residence in the state he passed as a freighter. He owned a team, but had other means of staying hunger than that offered by his old-time occupation as a goods-hauler and he passed to and fro between Corsicana, Bryan and Bremond and Forts Griffin, Richardson



and Weatherford, always accompanying a wagon train to be able to frustrate Indian attacks, as they frequently occurred. For five years he farmed modestly in Parker county and with a humble beginning he cast his lot with the scattered settlers of Young county. With his team of horses and one of oxen he entered upon his pre-emption in Tonk valley and built the proverbial log cabin for the reception of his little family. This primitive cottage served as his home for fourteen years, when his present-day cottage took its place. Not alone as a farmer did he prosper, but the raising of horses added rapidly to his strong box and from year to year he added materially to his landed estate, paying taxes now on more than eleven hundred acres and having more than two hundred under cultivation.

Simeon T. Seddon is an Englishman by nativity. He was born in Lancashire December 21, 1843, of parents whose ancestors for unnumbered generations had called Lancashire their home. His father was John Seddon, a merchant, yet living, and his mother was Alice Thorp, who died many years ago. Simeon T. was the oldest child, then came Anne, wife of James Cook; Mary, who married Edward Story; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Tom Butterworth; and Emily.

As it must happen in England, Mr. Seddon acquired a fair education and from eleven to seventeen years of age was employed in a shipping store, the while contributing to his own support. He sailed from Liverpool on the sailer Sarenac and landed at Philadelphia after seven weeks and a day out, and went to the center of the continent at once, where, at Leavenworth, he was to meet an uncle; Sam Thorp, and got into the freighting service without delay.

Near Weatherford, Texas, in September, 1871, Mr. Seddon married Ellen Johnson, a daughter of R. N. Johnson, who came to Collin county, Texas, from Kentucky. Mrs. Seddon was born in Collin county in 1853 and she and Mr. Seddon are the parents of John William, of Young county; Minnie, wife of B. M. Moore, of Lamar, Colorado; Simeon, of Greer county, Oklahoma, is married to Sallie Matthews; Alice, wife of W. W. Mays, of Young county; Richard, of Vernon, Texas; and Nellie and Charles, yet with the domestic circle.

The business of Simeon T. Seddon's life has been industry and constant achievement. In his study of questions of government he has drifted from Democracy toward Socialism, but in practice is neutral and passive in local mu-

nicipal affairs. He believes in the teachings of Urim and Thummam as translated by the first Joseph Smith and owns fealty to the church of the Latter Day Saints.

GEORGE W. HAZELWOOD is a member of the firm of Eaton & Hazelwood, of the Palo Pinto County Abstract and Guarantee Company, carrying on business at both Palo Pinto and Mineral Wells, Mr. Hazelwood having charge of the office at the latter place. He was born in Stephens county, Texas, in 1869, and is a son of Calvin T. and Martha (McCracken) Hazelwood. His father was one of the prominent and honored old settlers and Indian fighters of Palo Pinto county. He was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, in 1824, and was there reared upon the farm. In Mississippi he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, becoming a member of Company A, of a Mississippi regiment under command of Captain McKee, which was assigned to Colonel Anderson's battalion. Mr. Hazelwood was mustered in at Vicksburg and went with his company down the river to New Orleans and thence by boat to Tampico, Mexico, where his battalion joined the army under General Winfield Scott. When the war was over he returned by the same route and was mustered out at Vicksburg.

Calvin T. Hazelwood came to Texas in 1849 and after a brief period spent in Harrison county took up his abode in Houston county. In 1854 he removed to Tarrant county, becoming one of its earliest settlers, and he is still kindly remembered by the pioneer residents of Tarrant county who are still living there and who endured with him the hardships, dangers and trials of pioneer life. His greatest hardships, however, were yet to come, following his removal to Palo Pinto county, where he settled in 1857, only a few days after the county had been organized. He pre-empted some land for a home, three miles west of Palo Pinto, the county seat. This fine old place has become better known in later days as the location of "Lovers' Retreat" and Hazelwood Springs and these comprise a homestead of beauty and interest. When Mr. Hazelwood and his family first came to Palo Pinto county the greater number of the Indians were located at Fort Belknap, and were quite friendly, but soon some of them, mainly Comanches, began to make trouble by stealing horses. Thereupon the settlers complained to the government that the Indians were getting troublesome and should be removed to Fort Sill, in the Indian nation. The red men hearing of this became





GEORGE ANDERSON

angry and were more troublesome than ever. When Texas seceded from the Union the government troops were, of course, withdrawn and then the Indians with unbridled license made life a continuous burden and danger to the unprotected settlers. Their stealing, murdering and marauding compelled the settlers to band themselves together, living principally at the county seat, which was then the only settlement of any importance. Many residents, however, took refuge in counties further east, almost depopulating some parts of Palo Pinto county, notably the Keetchi country. Mr. Hazelwood was in many combats with the Indians, on more than one occasion when he was alone, and recalls one experience when he was chased and shot at by ten or a dozen Indians. He was on his horse and a red man approached, so close at one time that turning around he could see the caps of their pistols. He had many narrow escapes personally and his wife and children at home were in even greater danger from the savages. It was unsafe at night to go out of the house to pick up a stick of stove wood for it was impossible to tell where the treacherous foe was lurking. Not the least of the trouble was occasioned by the Indians periodically stealing the horses, making a constant drain on Mr. Hazelwood's finances, for he was obliged to purchase new horses as soon as the former ones were stolen. About 1868 he removed his family to Stephens county, locating at Picketville, now Breckenridge, Texas. At that place the Indians bothered them even worse than at Palo Pinto and it was at the Stephens county home that in 1868 Mr. Hazelwood's brother, George W. H., was killed by the Indians. The family returned to Palo Pinto about 1870, locating in the county seat, which remained the home for many years, and it was not until the fall of 1904 that Mr. and Mrs. Calvin T. Hazelwood removed to Mineral Wells.

Mrs. Hazelwood, who was married to her husband in Tarrant county, is the daughter of Anson McCracken, a well known old settler of Dallas county, Texas, where he located on removing to the Lone Star state from Missouri, his native state, in 1845. He was one of the first men to take up a "head-right" in Dallas county and was one of the first justices of the peace. He later removed to Tarrant county, where he died. Mrs. Hazelwood recalls with her husband many pleasant as well as unpleasant memories of their life in western Texas, having vivid recollections of the dangers and privations that come to the pioneer's wife in rearing

a family amid the environments of the wild west. Mr. and Mrs. Hazelwood now have several children living in Palo Pinto county and elsewhere. They are an honored pioneer couple, worthy the unqualified regard and respect which is extended them and the part which they have played in the development and progress of this portion of the state well entitles them to representation in this volume.

George W. Hazelwood was practically reared in the saddle, for from early life he rounded up the cattle and did other work in connection with his father's ranch. He was a cow-man at the foot of the plains in western Texas and in fact from the age of sixteen years until a recent date was actively interested in cattle industry. For several years he was prominently identified with the cattle business and other interests in Haskell county and he became thoroughly familiar with the southern part of the plains country of western Texas. In the spring of 1904 he entered into partnership with John Eaton under the name of the Palo Pinto County Abstract and Guarantee Company, with offices at Palo Pinto and Mineral Wells, and Mr. Hazelwood has charge of the Mineral Wells office, while Mr. Eaton attends to the business at Palo Pinto. This company was established in 1892 and through the intervening years has become well known throughout this section of the state by their honorable business career and enterprising methods of handling the affairs entrusted to them. The firm deals extensively in real estate for which business their own residence and experience in western Texas peculiarly fits them. They also conduct an abstract and guarantee business, helping many large land owners there with important financial interests, and in fact have an extensive clientele.

Mr. Hazelwood was married in Palo Pinto to Miss Dollie Massie, a daughter of C. W. Massie, a prominent lawyer of that place and they have a little daughter—Miss Velma Hazelwood. Like his father Mr. Hazelwood is a Mason and in his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. He is active and energetic in his business affairs, determined in whatever he undertakes and his labors have already brought him a very desirable success.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, a member of the firm of Anderson Brothers, owners of the Cleburne Roller Mills, was born in Ontario, Canada. His father, George Anderson, was a native of Scotland and crossed the Atlantic to Canada in 1859, making his home in the prov-

ince of Ontario for a number of years. When yet a young man, however, he removed with his family to Outagamie county, Wisconsin, where he established a small grist mill, conducting business there for several years. In the late '70s he removed to Tennessee, where he was in a similar business enterprise until 1886, when with his brother, John Anderson, he established a flour and corn mill at Cleburne, Texas, under the firm style of Anderson Brothers. The business has been continued with increasing success to the present time as the cultivation of wheat in Johnson county has grown from year to year. Mr. Anderson was actively engaged in the management of the business until his death in April, 1905, at which time his brother John and the subject of this review became owners of the plant and business, which is still conducted under the old firm name. George Anderson was a member of the Methodist church and was one of the representative citizens and business men of Cleburne, honorable and reliable in all transactions and enterprising and energetic in everything that he undertook.

John A. Anderson became connected with the milling business in his youth, entering on this work in Wisconsin in 1874 and continuing it in Tennessee and Texas. He has been connected with the mill at Cleburne since its establishment and he had an accurate and expert knowledge of the milling business and the millwright's trade before coming to this city. He had occupied several good positions as a millwright in various northern and eastern cities, principally in Buffalo and New York. The Cleburne Roller Mills, of which he is now one of the proprietors, has a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour and fifty barrels of corn meal per day and does a general commercial and shipping business, keeping in touch with the methods of modern milling and making additions and improvements from time to time.

Mr. Anderson was married in Tennessee to Miss Mollie Maniere and they have a constantly growing circle of friends in Cleburne.

**JACOB DONNELL.** Mr. Donnell's advent to Texas dates from the Centennial year when he located in Brazos county, stopping three miles north of Bryan and passing his first year in the state as a farm hand. He was youthful in appearance, but ambitious, and the glowing accounts of the opportunities for the young man in the Lone Star state which the press had conveyed to him filled him with a desire to make his start here. With what success his thirty years have been crowned, as a citizen of

the empire of commonwealths, our story will later on reveal.

McNairy county, Tennessee, was the birthplace of Jacob Donnell and February 5, 1853, was the date of his birth. His ancestry was of Irish origin, his grandfather, John Donnell—originally O'Donnell—having emigrated from Erin's Isle and became a farmer in the state of Tennessee. John Donnell had five sons, besides daughters, and the former were: Washington, John, Samuel, Robert and Reuben.

Reuben Donnell, father of our subject, was born in North Carolina, and was taken to McNairy county by his parents when a youth. The Hills also emigrated from Madison county and accompanied the Donnells into McNairy, Daniel Hill being at their head. Reuben Donnell married Maria Ann Hill, a daughter of Daniel Hill, and in 1865 he settled in Tippah county, Mississippi, whither Daniel Hill also went and where he died in 1877. There Mr. Donnell brought his family to mature years on a farm and provided them with such educational advantages as the rural schools afforded. In 1878 he came to Texas and settled in Grayson county, where his death occurred in 1889, being then seventy-three years of age. His wife died in Tippah county, Mississippi, in 1874. They were the parents of several children, as follows: Rufus, who was killed in the Confederate service during the Civil war; Washington, of St. Jo, Texas; Jane, who died in childhood; Lizzie, wife of Thomas Glen, of Hardy, Texas; Annie, who passed away young; John, who died in Grayson county; Jacob, our subject; Calvin, of Clay county; Harris, of Hardy, Texas; Samuel, of Cleveland county, Oklahoma, and Albert, of Oklahoma; Lee, of Colgate, Oklahoma, and Eddie, wife of Richard Worley, of the state of Washington.

Jacob Donnell discharged his obligation to his father by remaining with him until past his majority and acquired only a meager education with which to enter the world of affairs. When he reached his destination in Texas the limit of his funds was also near at hand, and had he been disposed otherwise, it was necessary for him to find work. He did his first independent farming in Texas on James Higgs' place in Brazos county, with which county he was connected until 1879, when he settled in Grayson, and there he received the impetus which started him well on toward his final success. He married soon after his advent to Grayson county and the efforts of two on the farm told more effectively than the efforts of one. Little by little the twain gathered substance about them

and when it was discovered that they were in a position to "pay out" on a farm in Clay county Mr. Donnell came hither and located. He bought a fractional quarter three miles southeast of Vashti, of James Rigger, and this he has farmed intelligently and successfully and from the products of its soil he has met the obligations on his farm, added materially to its improvements and is meeting his obligations on a second farm. Corn, cotton and stock have been the means through which he has won his measure of independence and his position as a citizen suffers no embarrassment in comparison with his position as a business man.

January 15, 1880, Mr. Donnell married Maggie Poff in Grayson county. Mrs. Donnell was a daughter of Michael Poff, a Virginia gentleman and a farmer, who died in 1869. Mr. Poff was an overseer in the mines in Virginia, came to Texas and was in the Confederate service during the rebellion as a teamster. He married Louemma, a daughter of Israel Harless and widow of John Argabright. Mr. and Mrs. Poff's children were: James of Grayson county, Charles, of Swisher county, Texas, Mrs. Donnell, born October 26, 1863, and William and Lillie, twins, the former of Grayson county.

John and Louemma Argabright were married at Blacksburg, West Virginia, where, January 1, 1853, he was accidentally killed. They were the parents of two children, viz: Ollie, wife of T. B. Hardeman, of Grayson county, and John Thomas, a successful farmer of Clay county. The Argabrights were pioneers around Blacksburg, West Virginia, and the town was built on William Argabright's land. The latter was the grandfather of John, mentioned above. William Argabright was a German and a blacksmith, and among his children was John, who married in North Carolina, Louemma Harless, a daughter of Israel Harless, a large farmer on New River, Montgomery county, West Virginia.

John T. Argabright was born May 1, 1853, and left Virginia in 1861 and settled, with his mother and step-father, in Collin county, Texas. Later on, they moved up into Grayson county, where Mr. Argabright married and resided until 1882, when he settled on his new farm in Clay county.

Mr. and Mrs. Donnell's family consists of two living children: Lillie, wife of Jesse Hunsaker, of Clay county, with a son, Earnest, and Charles T., who is an invaluable aid to the family homestead. Frank died in childhood.

The Donnells have maintained themselves upright as citizens and are nothing if not rep-

resentative tillers of the soil. Our subject has interested himself in nothing outside of the direct business of his life and his eventual success is accountable for on this hypothesis alone. He has discharged his political obligations, as he sees it, when he votes and on national or state questions the Democratic ticket receives his support.

JOHN A. LEVERETTE, devoting his energies to general agricultural pursuits near St. Jo, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Montague county. He was born in Harrison county, Georgia, March 7, 1855. His parents, Jesse Leverette and Betsey Woods, were married in Georgia, of which state the father was a native, while the mother's birth occurred in North Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Jesse Leverette, Sr., was a well known farmer and prominent and popular citizen of his section of Georgia, and for sixteen years served as sheriff of his county, during which time he had charge of the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to their present reservation in the Indian Territory. He lived a life of usefulness and of signal integrity and honor and was closely identified with public affairs in his state. He reached the extreme old age of one hundred and ten years. His children were: Richard, who served in the rebellion and is now living in Georgia; John, deceased, who was a soldier of the Confederate army; Thomas, who was drowned in Florida; Jesse; Mrs. Nancy Muckaru; Mrs. Sarah Bryant; Mrs. Swan; and Caroline.

Jesse Leverette, Jr., was born and reared in Georgia and after his marriage settled down to farm life. He wedded Miss Betsey Woods, a daughter of Henry Woods, who was born on the high seas and was never on land until twenty-three years of age, for his parents were seafaring people, continuously voyaging. When he was a young man of twenty-three years the vessel touched at a Virginia port and there Mr. Woods bade adieu to his parents, who sailed away again and he never heard of them afterward. He did not again go to sea but took up his abode in Virginia, where he married, while later he removed to North Carolina and became the founder of this branch of the Woods family in America. He was successful as a farmer in the old North state and thence he removed to Harrison county, Georgia, where his death occurred. His children were, Allen, who died in Georgia; Nancy; Sarah; Peggy; Jane; Maria; and Betsey, who became Mrs. Leverette. Following this marriage Mr. and

Mrs. Jesse Leverette settled on a farm in Georgia, where they remained until the fall of 1867, when they came to Texas.

Mr. Leverette entered the army at Buchanan, Georgia, in Captain Murkeson's company of infantry, which was attached to the eastern army and he took part in all of the important movements of the Confederate troops in Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. He was at the battle of Culpeper Court-house and of Atlanta, Georgia, and in many other hotly contested engagements. He was twice wounded, a ball striking the side of his head and on another occasion his right hand, which rendered him a cripple for life. He became familiar with all of the difficult phases of army life, serving for four years and only once was he granted a furlough during that time, that being given him when he was wounded. He was financially ruined during the war, for his property was devastated and his slaves freed. It was this that led him to seek a home in Texas and in 1868 he located in Clear Creek valley, Montague county, being one of the pioneers of that locality, for at that time there was only one house between his home and the head of Trinity river and also only one between his house and Gainesville, that being the Lorraine ranch house. The town of Montague contained only a few buildings and no courthouse nor jail. The country was virtually a wilderness in which game was plentiful. The Indians were often hostile and life was hazardous, for the red men made raids, drove off the stock and frequently murdered the settlers. Mr. Leverette lost only one horse in this way, but was constantly on the lookout. On reaching this county he bought land on Clear Creek covered with heavy timber, but with characteristic energy he began to clear away the trees and make improvements, placing his land under cultivation. He also gave some attention to trading and built cabins which he sold to emigrants coming into the country. At that time the cattle business was a successful industry, for there was a free range, while farming was as yet but an experiment. Mr. Leverette, however, proved that it could be successfully followed and he opened up and developed four farms in the county. Although a staunch Democrat he never aspired to office, preferring to give his attention to his business interests and the enjoyment of social pleasures. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church and died in that faith on Mountain Creek in 1876. His wife survived him for many years, passing away in 1903 at the age of seventy-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Leverette were the parents of six children: Thomas, a farmer of Indian Territory; John A., the subject of this review; William, also farming in the Territory; Nancy, the wife of R. Oldham; Lou, who became Mrs. Eckleson and after his death married W. Barefield, while her third husband was George Hoover; and Martin, who is a farmer of Montague county.

John A. Leverette spent the first twelve years of his life in the state of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas. He assisted his father in making a home and developing the farm, and on more than one occasion he lay down in the brush hiding away from the Indians. When eighteen years of age he started out in life on his own account, being first employed as a farm hand by the month and later cultivating a tract of rented land. While thus engaged for several years he succeeded in obtaining a good bunch of cattle and run them on his own account for about four years. His herd increased and he at length sold out at a good profit. He then invested his money in the farm where he yet resides and upon which he has erected two houses and a good barn. He bought three hundred acres of land with one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation and later he added two hundred and twenty-five acres but subsequently sold one hundred acres, so that his present holdings embrace four hundred and forty acres, of which three hundred acres are under a high state of cultivation, while the remainder is devoted to pasturage. He has cleared away the timber, has remodeled the house, fenced the farm and in 1900 he erected a more commodious and attractive frame residence, also a large frame barn. This is now a handsome home surrounded by a grove of natural forest trees and the farm is altogether one of the most attractive in appearance in this part of the state. Everything about the place is indicative of the careful supervision and practical and progressive methods of the owner.

Mr. Leverette was united in marriage to Miss Martha Shipp, who was born in Sabine county, Texas, in 1854, her parents being William and Minerva (Williams) Shipp, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Alabama. They were married in Tennessee, where the father engaged in farming and stock-raising. He arrived in this state in 1833 and hired a man to carry on the farm work while he gave his attention to trading in cattle. He also employed a substitute to represent him in the war under General Houston against Santa Anna in

1836. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war and the value of his estate was greatly depreciated by reason of the ravages of war. After the close of hostilities he rounded up his business interests and in 1871 came to Montague county, locating on Mountain Creek, where he improved a farm, making it his home until his death in 1873. As an early settler he took an active and helpful part in the work of progress and improvement. He had no aspiration for office but was a staunch Democrat and in religious faith was a Baptist. His wife survived him and died in 1894. She was a worthy member of the Christian church. In their family were seven children: Mrs. Mary Kithly; Myra, who married W. Deese and afterward became Mrs. Smith; Frank, who died while serving in the Confederate army; Mrs. Serepta Smith; John, deceased; Victoria, who died in childhood; and Martha, who became Mrs. Leverette.

Unto our subject and his wife were born two daughters and a son: Minerva, now Mrs. John Baker; Mary and John M., at home. The parents belong to the Christian church and fraternally Mr. Leverette is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Farmers' Union. He is indeed a self-made man, owing his prosperity entirely to his own efforts. He is an excellent financier, of keen foresight and unflagging enterprise and in the management of his business affairs has met with a gratifying measure of prosperity.

**JOHN FLOYD MIDDLEBROOK.** For twenty-five years the subject of this article has maintained Jack county as his home, having settled here in 1880 and for the first four years conducting his stock and farming interests with the city of Jacksboro as his home. On establishing himself permanently he purchased land on the Henrietta and Jacksboro road, in the Hicks neighborhood, where the past twenty-one years of his life has been spent.

A log cabin was the chief feature of improvement on the one hundred and fifty-three acres of the Z. M. Short survey which marks the nucleus of his present considerable farm, and into this he stored his family pending such later successes as would enable him to more pretentiously provide them a home. He brought hither a flock of goats as the beginning point in a career of wool raising which he hoped would not only provide him a livelihood but place him comfortably above want, but when, within four years, they nearly all died he was forced to fight stubborn disaster with his

hands and resort to manual labor for relief. He hired out and took work by the job and also succeeded in opening out a farm. In time his labor was found to be most profitable at home and he grew in financial strength and independence from year to year. He has added tract after tract until seven hundred and twenty-eight acres are listed to him on the tax rolls, the land all fenced and otherwise improved with buildings and orchards of fruit.

Jones county, Georgia, was the native place of Mr. Middlebrook, and there, also, in 1820, his father, Andrew J. Middlebrook, was born. In North Carolina, where William A. Middlebrook, our subject's grandfather, was born, the Middlebrook family seems to have originated, and in a unique and peculiar way. In that particular locality there were many families of Brookes, and in order to distinguish them some were designated west Brooks, some east Brooks and others middle Brooks, and in this way the locality and the name became so intimately associated as to completely change the family name, and Westbrooks, Eastbrooks and Middlebrook were adopted by posterity as the family patronymic.

William A. Middlebrook married Nancy Williamson for his second wife, and had then a daughter, Amanda, who married William Chiles. Of his second family, Williamson, who died in Georgia, was the oldest; Andrew J. was the next, then came Abigail, who married Satterwhite Chiles, and Nancy, who became the wife of J. B. Chiles, both passed away in Georgia, and Green, who died in Houston county, Georgia.

Andrew J. Middlebrook went into Georgia very early with his father, who passed away in Jones county. They lived a rural existence, in the main, owning land and slaves and becoming among the thorough-going people of the county. Andrew was elected justice of the peace some four or more terms and served many years as one of the probate judges of Jones county. He was a Democrat of the old school and a member of the "Hardshell" Baptist church. He married Emily E. Chiles—John Chiles's daughter—who died in 1867, while he survived until 1884. Their children were: Thomas G., who occupies the Georgia family homestead; Sarah E., wife of William A. Paterson (her first husband) but now married to W. A. Strickland, of Hobart, Oklahoma; John F., our subject, and Joseph A., of Jones county, Georgia.

John Floyd Middlebrook was born December 25, 1847, and was following the plow when the



Confederacy called him into the field as a soldier in 1864. He joined Captain Tuff's company, Colonel Blunt's regiment, Second Georgia Reserves, and went into the trenches before Atlanta, in defense of the city. He had had a brief though exciting warlike experience prior to this regular enlistment, when he, with shotgun in hand, helped surround and capture the federal Gen. Stoneman. He fought around Atlanta until it fell and then passed down into the state with his command to Macon and was there surrendered in April, 1865, to a portion of Sherman's army.

Going back to the farm he spent a year in school and at once took him a wife, and with a horse and a cow to begin on, settled down to agricultural pursuits. Their combined labors yielded them a profit and the stock contributed to the family conveniences and comforts and when they left Georgia, in 1872, they had accumulated some wealth and were able to acquire them a good farm in Panola county, where they first stopped. Their trip hither was made by rail to New Orleans and by river to east Texas, where farming was again resumed. Leaving Panola county in 1880, Mr. Middlebrook added his presence and his citizenship to Jack, where his interests still center.

October 14, 1866, Mr. Middlebrook married Mary J., a daughter of J. R. Jarrell, originally from the state of North Carolina. Mrs. Middlebrook was born in Georgia August 9, 1847, and she and her worthy husband are the parents of Joseph A., of Panola county, Texas; J. Randolph, of Jack county, whose wife was Adella Weir; Thomas Lee, of Jack county, married Sue McAdams; Sarah E., wife of W. A. Amerson, of Jack county; A. Floyd married Nettie Umberson and remains with the domestic circle, as does Charles, the youngest child.

At farming in the usually dry zone of Jack county Mr. Middlebrook has demonstrated his success. By diversifying and rotating crops he has seldom failed to make food for his family and forage for his stock and it is this intelligent management and consequent conservation of energy which has brought him out on the surplus side, as a rule, and placed him in splendid control of the domestic situation today. In politics he is avowedly a Prohibitionist and his family have been brought up under the benign influence of the Methodist Episcopal church.

**CAPTAIN T. P. PAINE.** The great majority of citizens of military age in the south at the time of the Civil war manifested on the field of battle their loyalty to the Confederacy

and among this number is Captain T. P. Paine, who made an excellent record as a brave and fearless soldier. He is now devoting his time and energies to stock farming in Montague county with a success that always follows close and earnest application and honorable effort. Captain Paine is a native of eastern Tennessee, born December 6, 1845. In the paternal line he comes of Scotch and Irish lineage. His grandfather, Joseph Paine, was a native of Scotland and after crossing the Atlantic to America was married in Virginia, the lady of his choice being Lucretia Snow, a native of Ireland. They began their domestic life in the Old Dominion, where Mr. Paine followed farming, but later he removed to the Hiawasha purchase in Tennessee, where he made permanent settlement and became a prominent and influential farmer, being closely and helpfully identified with the development of his adopted state. In this work he was associated with Lorenzo Dow and many other pioneer settlers of Tennessee. He served in the war of 1812 and also in the Indian war in 1836-7 and was a patriotic, public spirited man, whose labors in behalf of general progress were far reaching and beneficial. He died about 1855 at the age of seventy-five years. His wife survived him and later moved with her fifteen children to Missouri, where most of them settled and later different members of the family lived in Illinois and Iowa. The mother, however, died in Missouri in the faith of the Methodist church, of which she was a devoted member. Her sons and daughters were as follows: James M., Stephen H., Martin, John Q., Joseph, Thomas, William, Henry, Jacob, Lucretia, Anna, Rosie, Caroline, Margaret and three who died in childhood.

James M. Paine, the eldest of this family and the father of our subject, was reared to manhood in Tennessee, where he was married. There he began farming and also followed mechanical pursuits, while for fifty years he was a local preacher of the Methodist church and also one of its elders. A devoted Christian worker, he gave his service to the church without remuneration, under no condition taking pay for his work as a minister of the gospel. Of strong mental endowments, broad minded and intelligent, he was not only a capable business man but also one of wide sympathies and broad humanitarian principles. Politically he was a Henry Clay Whig with a tendency toward abolitionism, for he opposed slavery. He also opposed the secession movement and voted for the Union but when the state decided to secede he remained with the south and ad-

vised his sons and friends to follow the same course. He was too old for active service in the field, but he used his efforts and influence for the success of the Confederacy. The ravages of the two armies cost him the greater part of his lifetime earnings, for his home lay in the track of the contending troops, who foraged off his place. Late in 1865 he removed to Texas; purchasing and settling upon a farm in Rusk county, where he remained until 1879. He then removed to Denton county, where he again bought a farm and in 1888 he sold this property and removed to Montague county, where he lived retired, finding a good home with his son, Captain Paine, until his death, which occurred on the 9th of October, 1890. His wife survived him until March 22, 1903, passing away at the age of eighty-three years. She was also a member of the Methodist church from the age of thirteen and was a most estimable Christian lady, whose excellent traits of character endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. This worthy couple were the parents of thirteen children: Elmeda, who died at the age of fourteen years; William, who died at the age of five years; Joseph, who died while a prisoner at Fort Elmira, New York, while serving as a lieutenant in a Confederate regiment in the Civil war; T. P., of this review; Sterling, who died at the age of four years; George H., who died at the age of six years; James K. P., who served in the Federal army; John N., who died at the age of four years; Mrs. Parlee Leath; Martin V., who is living at Panhandle, Texas; Mrs. Hettie Crites; Mrs. Ellen V. Bond and Mrs. Lutitia Skimmer.

Captain T. P. Paine was born and reared in Tennessee and pursued his early education in the public schools there. He remained under the parental roof until about sixteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He joined the army as a private but was promoted to the captaincy of his company and entered the regiment with one hundred and eleven men, but although his company was often recruited, at the close of the war he had only seven men left. Many of his comrades were buried on the various battlefields of the south, while others had been obliged to return home ill or wounded. The command had been attached to General Lee's army in Virginia, where they did valiant service, taking part in almost a continuous skirmish together with thirty-two hotly contested battles. Captain Paine has had full experience in all of the exposures and hardships of war but he never faltered in his loyalty to

the cause he espoused and often inspired his men to deeds of valor by his own heroism. He was never wounded nor captured and when General Lee was about to surrender his command left and joined General Johnson's command in North Carolina. Soon after they found that Johnson was also forced to surrender and Captain Paine, with fourteen others, then left the army and went into Virginia, so that he has never yet surrendered.

The captain found employment in the Old Dominion and remained there until the fall of 1865, when he came to Texas, locating first in Rusk county. When he had earned enough money to bring his father and the family to Texas he sent for them and ever afterward cared for his parents and assisted them in bringing up the younger children of the family. He early learned what hard labor meant but he faithfully performed his duty day after day, and as the years passed his labors were crowned with success, so that in Rusk county, as the result of his earnings, he was enabled to purchase a tract of land which he developed into a good farm, remaining thereon until 1879. He was married in that county, and he not only provided for his wife, but also cared for his parents and other members of their family. In 1879 he sold out and removed to Denton county, where he purchased another farm, which he successfully conducted until 1890.

That year witnessed the arrival of Captain Paine in Montague county, where he has since made his home. He settled near his present place of abode and at first bought a tract of one thousand acres, to which he has since added until he now owns seventeen hundred and seventy acres, of which he has over seven hundred acres under a high state of cultivation, it being a very productive and well improved farm. He uses twenty-five head of mules and horses to do his farming and he raises upon his place nearly everything that is needed for the support of the family and of the farm. He fattens hogs for the market, also raises and handles cattle and now has a fine herd of white faced cattle. He is practical and prosperous in all that he undertakes as an agriculturist and he never fails to make a crop. In the last twenty years he has increased the value of his estate over twenty thousand dollars. He has given to the farm and its improvement his entire time and attention and he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as his prosperity is the direct result of his unflinching determination, capable management and keen business discernment. The farm is conveniently and

pleasantly situated about seven miles north of Nocona and the land lays in one body which is well watered and is suited both for tilling and stock-raising. The home is a commodious two-story stone residence in the rear of which stand good barns and sheds for the shelter of grain, stock and farm machinery. There is also a fine forest grove near Small Creek and the farm is equipped with all modern appliances.

Captain Paine was married in Rusk county in 1869 to Miss Columbia McWilliams, who was born in that county, November 23, 1850, and is a daughter of James and Martha (Robinson) McWilliams. The mother was a daughter of Andrew Robinson and a representative of an honored pioneer family of Rusk county. James McWilliams left his Alabama home when twelve years of age and came to Texas in 1819. He was the first white person in Rusk county. On coming to Texas he located in Nacogdoches county and as he reached manhood began trading with the Indians and for a number of years lived among them, continuing his business operations with them. As before stated, he became the pioneer white man of Rusk and other counties and so straightforward and honorable was he in all his dealings that he had the entire confidence and respect of the red men as well as the people of his own race. His integrity and honor were never doubted and he became prominent and popular. He filled many offices of honor and trust, both in the republic of Texas and after the annexation to the United States. He was in office much of his life in Texas, and was a strong Democrat, who at the time of the Civil war used his influence and aid in support of secession, but was too old for active service on the field. He died in 1865. He was a Royal Arch Mason, always loyal to the teachings and tenets of the craft. His widow yet survives him and now resides in Henderson, Texas, at the age of eighty-four years. She is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams were the parents of eight children: Mrs. Columbia Paine; Caroline, the wife of J. Herman; Elizabeth and Laura, deceased; Andrew, of Arizona; John, who is living in Rusk county; Hugh, of New Mexico, and Robert, of Henderson, Texas. Captain and Mrs. Paine have an interesting family of thirteen children: Walter E., a farmer; Mrs. Eudora Greaves; Charles A., who died in infancy; Dexter S., a hardware merchant; James M., a farmer; Carrie M., the wife of Rev. T. N. Wicks, a Methodist minister; Gustin L. and Joseph Q., both of whom follow farming; Mag-

gie, Mattie, Anna, Harry and Thomas, all at home.

Captain Paine is a staunch Democrat, unflinching in his loyalty to the party, yet without political aspiration for himself. For many years he has served as captain of Bob Stone camp of the Confederate Veterans and he likewise belongs to the Masonic fraternity, while he and his wife are members of the Methodist church, to which most of their children also belong.

GEORGE W. WHATLEY is numbered among the representative citizens of Palo Pinto county, Texas, where he is now filling the position of county treasurer and also conducting private business interests as a stock farmer. He was born in Fayette county, Georgia, October 23, 1846, his parents being the Hon. William M. and Martha (Strong) Whatley. The father's birth occurred in Fayette county, Georgia, in 1819, and he is still living there, being one of the oldest, most widely known and highly esteemed citizens of that part of the state. He has figured prominently in public life, wielding a wide influence and aiding largely in the molding of thought and opinion among the people of his locality. He served his county as assessor for many years and also represented his district in the state legislature. His wife, who is now deceased, was also a native of Georgia.

George W. Whatley continued a resident of Fayette county until his removal to Texas. He was reared upon his father's farm and when only sixteen years of age, true to his love of southland, he enlisted in the Georgia State Troops, becoming a member of Company I, First Regiment Georgia Infantry. His company was the first placed on guard at Andersonville Prison, where they remained for about six months and later had charge of prisoners who were transferred to Florence, near Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently the company was assigned to duty in regular service and Mr. Whatley took part in the heavy engagement of nine days which preceded the fall of Charleston.

Following the close of the war he returned to Fayette county, Georgia, where he was interested in agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he came to Western Texas, locating at his present home place, twelve miles east of Palo Pinto and three miles west of Mineral Wells. Here he owns a good ranch of three hundred and twenty acres and is carrying on general stock farming with excellent success. He is a splendid judge of stock and is, therefore, able to make judicious purchases and profitable sales. He has

also figured prominently in public affairs here, his worth and ability well entitling him to distinction in this regard. He was one of the men who reviewed the public road from Mineral Wells to Palo Pinto and in November, 1904, he was elected county treasurer, which position he is now filling with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. Whatley was married in Fayette county, Georgia, to Miss Indiana Price, and they have five children: Walter W., John S., Mrs. Georgie Lotsspeich, Mrs. Mary Dendy and Samuel. The parents hold membership in the Baptist church and have a wide acquaintance in Palo Pinto county, enjoying the hospitality of many of its best homes. Mr. Whatley is a typical American citizen, energetic and enterprising, watchful to and utilizing the advantages which have come to him in a manner that has resulted in making him one of the substantial residents of his part of the county.

**JUDGE NAPOLEON B. MOORE.** A prominent representative of the bar of Texas is Judge Napoleon B. Moore, of Fort Worth, who is also accounted one of the political leaders of this section of the state. He was born at London, Madison county, Ohio, in 1832, a son of Stephen and Hester (Dungan) Moore. The father, who was a native of Virginia, removed to Ohio at a very early period, where he was well known as a merchant and stockman, and also became prominent in public affairs, having served as county clerk, sheriff and held other offices in Madison county. He was a prominent Methodist, and in the parlor of his home was inaugurated the movement to establish the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, this initial meeting being participated in by Stephen Moore, Frederick Merrick and Jacob Young. After the establishment of the university and in recompense for the services which he rendered in its organization Mr. Moore was presented with a twenty-five years' scholarship, which is still in the possession of his son, the latter having taken five years of the same while pursuing his education at that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, the latter of whom was a native of Philadelphia, joined their son Napoleon in Iowa a short time after the latter's arrival there, and they made that commonwealth their home during the remainder of their lives.

Napoleon B. Moore received his elementary education in the common schools of Madison county, Ohio, which was later supplemented by study in the academy at London and the Ohio

Wesleyan University, where he spent five years as above noted. In 1855 he emigrated to the then new country of Iowa, taking up his abode at Eddyville, near Ottumwa, where he taught school for a time and then went on a farm. While there residing he began the study of law. In 1857 he removed to Page county, in the southeastern part of the state, and in June of that year was admitted to the bar, while later he was elected county judge. He was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Page county, which was then in its primitive stage of development, and from that early period Mr. Moore was prominently identified with its history for many years. During the Civil War he three times offered his services to the Union cause, but was each time refused on account of physical disabilities existing at that time, but he was, however, appointed to special service in the Federal government. Page county was at that time part of Missouri, and at the beginning of the war many Southern sympathizers, mainly from that state, refugee or located in Page and adjoining counties, and Mr. Moore's special service was not only in this neighborhood, but in the South as well, and he was on the ground at nearly all the centers of fighting at different times during the war.

After the close of the conflict Mr. Moore was appointed United States revenue collector for his home district, while later he was elected state senator, in which high official position he served for eight years. In his public life he became closely associated with General G. M. Dodge and many other of Iowa's public men who have brought fame to the state, and he helped to elect to the United States senate Hon. William B. Allison, the two still retaining the long friendship which has existed through so many years. During all these years Mr. Moore was not only prominent in politics, but in business life as well, and in his home town of Clarinda, the county seat, he established and owned for some years the *Clarinda Herald*, a leading newspaper, also organized and was president of the Page County Bank, organized the First National Bank of Clarinda, the First National Bank of Shenandoah, and the banking firm of Moore & Crumb at Bedford, Iowa, which has since become a national bank. In addition he also had quite extensive real estate interests in Page county, and at the same time retained his law practice during all the years he lived in Clarinda, serving as attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy during its construction through Iowa. In 1888 he left the state which he had so long honored and

which had in so many ways honored him and came to Texas, taking up his abode in Fort Worth, which has ever since been his home. On his arrival here he established a law office, making a speciality of real estate litigation, and in 1892 he was elected state chairman of the Republican party, being also the Republican manager of the well remembered Hogg-Clark campaign. About 1895 Mr. Moore was obliged to discontinue his law practice and all other interests on account of a bladder trouble, which made him an invalid for eight years, during the latter part of which he was so dangerously ill that his life was despaired of, but through the skillful treatment and zealous interest of his friends, Drs. Thompson, Saunders and Walker, three of the leading surgeons of the city, he was finally cured, and early in 1904 regained his good health entirely, since which time he has resumed his legal duties, limiting the same, however, to office practice. His old love for politics has not deserted him, and in August, 1904, he helped to organize with other prominent Republicans the Roosevelt Republican Club of Fort Worth, of which he is secretary.

Mr. Moore's first wife, who bore the maiden name of Verlinda Webster, died at Clarinda, and of this union there is one daughter living, Mrs. Jessie Moore McPherrin, the wife of a prominent attorney of Kansas City. His present wife was formerly Nellie J. Beath, who was born in Adams county, Iowa. Their son, Lloyd Moore, a very promising young man and greatly esteemed in Fort Worth, died at the age of fifteen years, and their living son, Bruce D. Moore, is at home. In his political affiliations Mr. Moore has ever been an active and prominent Republican, his first vote having been cast in Ohio for Salmon P. Chase for governor, and his first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont in 1856, his being one of only two that were counted for Fremont in Wapello county, which afterward became strongly Republican. He was mayor of his home city for six years, and is now manager of the Home Factory and Industrial Association.

He was made a Master Mason in May, 1856, a Knight Templar Mason in 1868, took the Consistory degrees in 1868, and is now a member of Fort Worth Commandery, No. 19. He has also been an energetic participator in religious affairs as connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. He served as chairman of the board of trustees and treasurer of St. Paul's M. E. church during the period of its construction, one of the finest church buildings in the city, and was a trustee and instructor in the law depart-

ment of Fort Worth University, which had been established by the Methodist denomination. He ranks high at the bar and in political circles, and Fort Worth numbers him among her leading and influential citizens.

STERLING PRICE MERRICK. In this review the subject represents one of the ancient families of the state whose identity with its civil and military affairs has aided in making the empire commonwealth of the West glorious in peace and in war and brilliant in her industrial achievements.

The Merricks came into the Republic of Texas in 1840, headed by James C. Merrick, the father of our subject, who sojourned for a few years in Lamar county, but finally located his headquarters in Hunt county, near Kingston, where for more than forty years he was engaged in rural pursuits. In 1888 he disposed of his interests there and took up agriculture and stock growing in Callahan county, remaining there as a modest farmer till 1895, when his advancing years urged his close proximity to his children and he came to Montague county, where his death occurred May 27, 1904, aged eighty-five years.

He was a son of Charles Merrick and was born near Franklin, Tennessee. The other children of his parents were: William, who was killed as a Confederate soldier; John, who died in Callahan county, in 1807, leaving a family; Charles, who passed away during the war with issue; Colonel George W., who died in Fannin county, in 1898, a prominent Confederate commander of Texas; Adaline, deceased, wife of Benton Davis, of Fannin county; and Rhoda, who married William Caruthers and died near Los Angeles, California.

As settlers the Merricks are among our distinguished citizenship. The most remote American forefather was a member of the Jamestown Colony, in Virginia, and consequently took part in the first work of our national internal development. They multiplied and descendants of the old patriarch scattered to all points of the compass as new settlements were opened up. When the war for independence came on tradition tells us that three of them enlisted and did valiant battle against the soldiers of the British king.

James C. Merrick was married in Tennessee to Nancy, a daughter of Frank Thompson. Mrs. Merrick was born in 1825, and still survives, a resident of Montague county. The issue of their marriage are: Sarah, wife of F. L. Scott, of Spokane, Washington; Bettie, Griffith, and Charles all died single, as did George; Ruth and

Alice, twins, married, respectively, H. N. Beakley, of Coleman county, Texas, and J. W. Hudspeth, now deceased; Lora, the sixth child, married Stephen Turbeville, of Callahan county; Sterling P., our subject; and John B., of Cooke county, Texas.

Sterling P. Merrick was born seven miles north of Greenville, in Hunt county, Texas, November 17, 1862. While growing up on the farm he acquired a good common school education and in early manhood engaged in country school work as a teacher in his home county. When the old home was sold in Hunt county he went to King county, Washington, and a part of the three years he was in that state he taught two terms of school and spent one year in the postoffice in Seattle. On his return to Texas in the spring of 1891 he joined his people in Callahan county and turned his attention to farming and stock. The continuous drouth of that era worked disaster to his crops and consequently to himself, and when he abandoned the project he was ready to begin life anew. He attended the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893, made the race for a claim and got it, but, being without means to even provide him a shelter while proving up, to say nothing about the supplies he would necessarily need, he decided the outlook was too forbidding and the future too ominous to allure him into holding for the "second crop," and he moved on. He traded his only pony for an inferior set of blacksmith tools in Enid and opened a shop on the railroad right-of-way.

This trip to the Territory marked the beginning of his second start in life, for he chanced to get into a business out of which he fashioned the club which "drove the wolf from his door" and put him upon a plane that had a fairly easy down grade. December 16, 1893, he sold his Enid shop to good advantage, and established himself at Uz, Montague county. He spent a year there, sold, and bought a shop at Rosston, Cooke county, and at the end of a season disposed of this also, and established himself then in Bowie. Here he ran a wood-yard in connection with his shop, and quit blacksmithing in 1901, in a satisfactory financial condition. For a few months he conducted a confectionery business in Bowie and when he sold it he entered the race for county clerk, was defeated by a close vote of thirty, and became a student and a teacher in John T. Roberts' Commercial College in Bowie. In December, 1904, he formed a partnership with Allen Quisenberry and engaged in the carriage, wagon, harness and implement business, but recently opened up. He has a fine trade in buggies, harness and all kinds of implements.

Mr. Merrick married at Uz, in Montague county, on the 8th of May, 1894, Miss Lillie Whitley, a daughter of T. E. Whitley, who emigrated from North Carolina to Texas in 1854. No children have resulted from this union.

In politics the Merricks have ever allied themselves with Democracy and have done their citizen's portion toward the perpetuity and supremacy of the Democratic idea. Our subject is an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World and his fellow citizens are pleased to accord him the honor of a worthy and representative citizen.

RUFUS W. O'KEEFE. For a period of twenty-five years closely and successfully identified with the great live-stock industry of West Texas, the career of Rufus W. O'Keefe presents in individual form all those personal elements of power and many of the incidental circumstances which have proved the foundation of present-day prosperity in the great Panhandle country. This history is largely a biographical record of those men who have pushed forward the bulwarks of civilization and human industry from the east into the undeveloped portions of the west and northwest, and with that wave of the range-cattle industry which swept in that direction preceding the building of the railroads went, as a rising and enterprising cowman, Mr. O'Keefe. Success came to him, and ever abreast of and an active participant in those developments which gradually modernized the range cattle business into the present era of splendid stock ranches with high-grade stock and up-to-date methods, he is now one of the leading representatives of the live-stock business in the Panhandle and has recently entered the field of finance as president of the Canyon National Bank, at Canyon City, where is his home.

Mr. O'Keefe was born in Randolph county, Alabama, January 19, 1857, a son of Thomas P. and Sarah E. (West) O'Keefe. The father was a farmer, and died when Rufus was an infant. After receiving his education in the public schools of his native state, he remained at home and engaged in tilling the farm until he was twenty-one years old. Coming to Texas in 1878, for the following three years he was an Ellis county farmer. But alive to the possibilities of the great western country, where no railroads as yet had penetrated and where the range-cattle industry was in its palmy days, in 1881 he went out to West Texas and threw himself with all the vigor and ambition of young manhood into the picturesque pursuits of the range. With definite prospects for the future he continued until he had enough money to begin for himself, which became

possible in 1889. He bought both land and cattle in that year, and has since been increasingly prosperous in the business, being at the present time owner of eighteen thousand acres of the Panhandle country. When the Canyon National bank was incorporated he was elected its president, and has directed its affairs since the institution was opened for business on November 1, 1905.

Mr. O'Keefe was married, January 14, 1890, to Miss Elizabeth Kiser, whose native home was in Missouri. They have one daughter, May. Mr. O'Keefe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

**JAMES K. READ.** The pioneer family represented by the gentleman whose name introduces this article was among the ante-bellum settlers of Wise county and in the early efforts at rural development here it performed a modest yet substantial part. It was headed by O. H. P. Read who established himself here in 1858 and built his home in the community of Rush and Garrett creeks. He came hither to settle and bring up his family where they might acquire homes with ease and through all the grievous times of civil strife and Indian raids and murder he remained steadfast, never leaving his home or deserting his county to avoid conflict with the thieving and cowardly "braves."

O. H. P. Read was born in Granger county, Tennessee, in 1816, and died at Paradise, Texas, March 3, 1897. He came to mature years in his native state and married Jane Bull and then settled in Taney county, Missouri, where, in Forsyth, he plied the gunsmith's trade. He came to Texas, as before added, to build him a rural home and here he was known only as a farmer. He made a success of his venture and was enabled to provide moderately for his children when they should be ready to begin life. He married a lady of German birth, who preceded him to the grave, dying in 1878 at seventy-three years of age. Their children were, William, who is the oldest, and is still living; Eliza, who married Francis Fore and died some time during the war; Sarah, who married Newton Youngblood and is deceased; Caroline, who married Harvey Youngblood and she and her husband died in March, 1880; Gideon died in 1865, aged twenty; John died in 1882; James K., of this review; Mary, who married Mecajah Britt and died some time during the war.

James K. Read was a boy of five years when his father brought him to Wise county. He was born in Forsyth, Missouri, October 27, 1853, and the education he obtained came to him through

a somewhat intermittent attendance upon the country schools. The troubles and excitement of the times were sufficient to make boys of courage and daring when he grew up on the frontier and the occasional swift passage of the red man's band put a spice into real life that was almost to the limit of real enjoyment. While the family was never sorely beset, one call of the savage was so close as to give one of the boys the footrace of his life and but for the timely appearance of his brother with the dreaded gun might have cost him his life or a term in Indian captivity. As late as 1874, when they murdered the Huff family near Alvord, the Indians prowled the country every moonlight night and every annual effort at farming was attended with some hazard and danger.

When Mr. Read married at just past twenty-one he set up housekeeping on the spot where he now makes his home. It was a part of the parental estate which came to him as a gift and into the cabin built to receive them the young people began their career in life. Many domestic events have happened and many agricultural successes have been achieved since that 7th day of July of their marriage in 1875, and about a section of land has become the limit of their holdings of real estate. Mrs. Read was Mary E., a daughter of John Ferguson, a Baptist minister from Tennessee who ministered to the people of Wise county and who married Sarah J. Collins and died here, the father of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Read's family has consisted of John Henry, of Memphis; William Walter and Benjamin, of Hall county, Texas; May, Laura, Harold, Peek, Carl and Ruth, all at home, while May is attending school in Denton.

In their political affiliations the Reads are Democrats and in their religious tendencies Methodists. Mr. Read is one of the active and influential factors in his church, is a steward and for many years superintended the Sabbath school work. Mr. Read is a Mason and has membership at Paradise.

**FRANK F. BROWN, D. D. S.** The profession of dentistry in Montague county is ably represented by the gentleman whose name introduces this personal review, his office in Bowie being one of the professionally active centers of interest in the city. The prestige of his alma mater, his proficiency as a mechanic and his universal popularity as a citizen combine to make his office the mecca of dental sufferers and place him in the category of eminent craftsmen in his line.

While Dr. Brown's citizenship in Montague

county is not of ancient origin, he is indebted to the state of Texas for his birth and refers with pride to the citizenship of his parents as of pioneer character to the Lone Star state. Jackson county, Mississippi, furnished Joseph Brown, our subject's grandfather, to become a settler of Texas, and while he made a trip into the state in the closing forties, his permanent settlement was not made until 1852. He selected a location in the vicinity of Springfield, in Limestone county, where his stock and farming interests were carried on. Among his children were several sons, one of whom, Wiley P., was the father of Dr. Brown of this notice.

Wiley P. Brown was born in Jackson county, Mississippi, in 1840, and was nearing man's estate when his parents brought the family to Texas. Merchandising attracted him in early life and he began it as a clerk in Springfield, afterward becoming one of the firm of Stephens and Brown and finally owning the business himself. Abandoning Springfield he became a merchant in Groesbeck and remained so until in the seventies, when he was induced to enter politics and was elected to a county office. For many years he was returned to the court house by an appreciative constituency, holding the office of treasurer and then county clerk and filling the latter some ten years.

When the state was organizing its troops for the Confederacy, Wiley P. Brown enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Major Farrow's company, but it was disbanded in Ellis county, and he then joined Colonel Nichols' regiment, which was sent to Galveston, where, in six months it was also disbanded. He then joined Captain McGee's company and was elected second lieutenant of the company. The company was made a part of the Twentieth Texas Cavalry and at Fort Smith, Arkansas, he came into command of the company. He was in the fight at Elkhorn, and in a skirmish near Van Buren and the regiment was then dismounted and became infantry for the remainder of its service. He fought at Cane Hill, spent the winter of 1862-63 at Fort Smith, where Indians attacked them, and for the remainder of the war his regiment saw some fighting and other field service to the close of the war. He was in the Trans-Mississippi Department and was under command of Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

In Limestone county Mr. Brown married Mary Z. Stephens, a daughter of Captain Stephens, his partner in business and an old county officer of Limestone county. The issue of their marriage are: William W., of Groesbeck; Wiley P., Jr., of Okmulgee, I. T.; Porter P., of Groesbeck; Dr.

Frank F., our subject; Mrs. J. L. Walker, of Groesbeck; Leslie L., of Groesbeck; Mrs. R. L. Reese, of Corsicana; John L., of Groesbeck; and Marion, a student of the medical department of Tulane University.

Dr. F. F. Brown spent his boyhood and youth in and near Groesbeck and the public and private schools thereabout provided him with a liberal education which was strengthened by his attendance upon the Agricultural and Mechanical College. When engaging in active business he was made deputy county clerk, which office he filled three years, and upon the expiration of his service he took up the study of pharmacy, taking a course in the same at Philadelphia. He took charge of a drug store in Groesbeck for two years and in the fall of 1894, he began the study of dentistry in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. In 1897 he completed his course and opened an office in Cameron, Texas. He remained in that location until July, 1900, when he established himself in Bowie, where he has achieved both professional and social renown. He is a member of the Texas State Dental Association, is an Elk and a Woodman and a Democrat.

MILES A. GRAVES. Mr. Graves is an honored citizen and farmer of Jack county, representing the first precinct on the board of county commissioners and doing efficient service for the people of his county. A citizen of the county for twenty-seven years, he has grown up here and his straightforward life has established him in the universal confidence of his municipality.

Blount county, Alabama, was Mr. Graves' native place and he was born September 26, 1861. His father was J. T. Graves, who died in Jack county in 1900 at the age of fifty-seven and who was born in the same county as his son. James Graves, grandfather of Miles A., was a farmer and died by accident in Blount county. He married Eliza Walker, who bore him William, Jesse, Elizabeth, Nancy and Robert.

J. T. Graves adopted the vocations of his father when he took up the duties of life and served four years in the Ninth Alabama Infantry, was first sergeant of his company. He was wounded in the Seven Days' fight and at the battle of Chickamauga and served and suffered that the cause of the stars and bars might prevail. He married Nancy, daughter of William Martin, and his wife died in Jack county in 1885. The children born to them were: Miles A.; Eliza, who married A. G. Smith and died here; William, of Lubbock county, Texas; Mollie, wife of J. W. Nichols, of Jackboro; Robert, of Lubbock



county, Texas; Cordelia, wife of Henry Billberry, of Jack county, and Arthur, who tills a farm "in the Free State of Jack."

The Graveses came to Texas from Lincoln county, Tennessee, by wagon, consuming some five weeks on the road. Ox teams comprised their outfit when they drove into Jack county and they settled on Carroll creek. In 1888 Miles A. brought his family to the West Fork and rented land for four years. He began life at the bottom and the process of climbing the ladder was a slow and tedious one. He strained several points, apparently, when he contracted to buy eighty acres of land on the Sion Pritchard survey, in order that he might begin the work of building him a home. A log house and few other primitive improvements greeted him when he took possession of the land, but these readily and quickly yielded to permanent and comfortable structures when they were ready to be made. He traded his yoke of steers in on his farm and was then without a team to cultivate it but he worked out of the predicament and, notwithstanding occasional failures in crops, he paid for and improved his farm and added other lands to its area till it embraces four hundred and forty acres.

The state of Texas received J. T. Graves and his family from Lincoln county, Tennessee, as above stated, whither they went from their Alabama home in 1866. They first stopped in Lamar county, remaining there five years and beginning their citizenship in Jack in the year 1878. As an opening stroke to his independent career Miles A. Graves bought a yoke of cattle on time and with them hauled rock to pay for a horse which had come to him through the time channel. Other similar maneuvers occurred in the early part of his career before he reached the rock of safety and became able to really stand alone.

November 15, 1883, Mr. Graves married Miss Ella Miller. Mrs. Graves was a daughter of J. A. and Margaret Miller, who lived in Missouri and Arkansas prior to the advent of the family to the empire of the west. She was born in Collin county March 26, 1865, and is the mother of Henry, Eva, Robert, Ethel, Lee, Myrtle, Minnie and Esta.

Mr. Graves was called to the commissioners' board by his Democratic constituents in 1900, in 1902 and again in 1904, and he has been instrumental in building the Jacksboro and other bridges, buying the county farm at a cost of \$2,700.00 and has carried his share of the other public business without embarrassment and with sincerity and honor. He is a Master Mason and holds a membership in the Methodist church.

VANCE GIST, M. D. In a profession where success and prominence depend entirely upon individual merit, comprehensive knowledge and close application Dr. Gist has won a notable and creditable position. He makes his home in Red River Valley and is accorded a liberal patronage, which comes to him from a wide territory. He was born in Tennessee, March 4, 1854, and is a representative of one of the old families of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Gist, was a pioneer of that state, going there soon after Daniel Boone had made his explorations. He became a leading agriculturist of that section of the country and was closely identified with its early development. His son, Belew Gist, was the only child born of his first marriage. For his second wife he chose Belle Freeman and they had one son, Joseph, who died in the Blue Grass state.

Belew Gist was born in Kentucky, there spent his youth and after his marriage, which occurred in that state, he settled on a farm there and became a leading agriculturist of his community. He was a veteran of the Confederate army, serving throughout the war and participating in many important engagements and skirmishes, at the same time undergoing hardships and exposure that are always meted out to a soldier. He was a Royal Arch Mason, true and loyal to the teachings of the craft, and was a man whose word was as good as his bond. He was ever faithful to his honest convictions and neither fear nor favor could swerve him from a course which he believed to be right. Both he and his wife were consistent and devoted members of the Christian church. He first married Miss Nancy Davis, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Isaac Davis, a representative farmer of that state, where he remained at home during the period of the Civil War, taking part with neither side. In his younger days he was noted as an athlete and he became an earnest, enterprising farmer without aspiration for public office or notoriety of any kind. His children were: Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson; Nancy, who became Mrs. Gist; and Mrs. Mitchell. To Belew and Nancy Gist were born eight children: Joseph, a merchant, shoemaker and saddler; Isaac, a school teacher and prominent mathematician; William, a farmer now living at Nocona; Vance of this review; Mrs. Sarah Eden of Kentucky; Ezell, a farmer of Arkansas; Mrs. Mattie Smith of Tennessee; and Robert, a farmer of western Texas. After the loss of his first wife, the father, Belew Gist, married again.



MR. AND MRS. VANCE GIST



Dr. Gist, whose name introduces this record, was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, working in the fields through the summer months and attending school throughout the remainder of the year. He is largely self-educated in a literary way but through his reading he has become well informed. He taught school when about twenty-one years of age and also began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. B. S. Plumbly, who continued as his preceptor for two years. He next matriculated in Vanderbilt Institute, becoming a student in the medical department. Later he returned home and rode with the preceptor in his practice, assisting him in his work, so that he added practical knowledge to his theoretical training. The following season he returned to Vanderbilt Institute and was graduated in the class of 1880. He then located for practice in his home neighborhood, but after a few months on account of his own health he went to Slick Rock Springs, Kentucky. There his health improved and the people of the locality, recognizing his professional skill, urged him to remain. He did so and for four years successfully followed his profession there. Through a correspondence, however, he was induced to come to Texas and made his way to Greenville, but he was disappointed in the physician of whom he was to become a partner and he remained at Greenville for only a few days. He then went to Cooke county, locating at Erie, where he entered into partnership with Dr. B. R. Thonerson, with whom he remained for a year, after which he went to Thackerville in the Indian Territory. There he also spent a year and on the expiration of that period returned to Valleyview, Texas, where he spent about twelve months. Again he located in Thackerville in 1886, remaining there in active practice until 1890, when he went to Roff in the Territory, spending nine years at that place. In 1899 he arrived in Montague county and located in the neighborhood of Red River valley, where he yet resides. He has been quite successful in his practice and at each place in which he has located he has built up a large business by strict attention to his profession and by reason of his skill in the administration of remedial agencies. In 1898 he took a post-graduate course at the West Side Hospital in Chicago, Illinois, and by reading and investigation he has continually promoted his efficiency and thus rendered his services of greater value in the alleviation of human suffering.

When in Roff Dr. Gist leased a farm for ten

years, employing a man to carry it on. He handled much stock and was quite successful in his agricultural interests there. On coming to Montague county he purchased near his present place of residence, becoming owner of a valley farm of two hundred and ten acres, which he operated in connection with his practice. Eventually, however, he sold out and bought again where he now resides, having here two hundred and six acres of fine valley land, well improved with good buildings, modern equipment and an orchard. He also bought a forty-acre wood lot. The doctor greatly enjoys the outdoor air and exercise that farm labor gives and would really prefer to abandon professional service and give his attention to the farm on account of health, but his many patrons are opposed to this plan and demand his services as a medical practitioner.

In May, 1894, in Cooke county, Texas, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Gist and Miss Allie Phillips, who was born in Cooke county, February 25, 1876. She is an estimable lady of natural refinement and attractive graces of character, who presides with charming hospitality over their pleasant home. Her parents were Dan and Sally A. Phillips, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Arkansas, Crawford county. They were prominent residents of Cooke county, where her father was engaged in the cattle business for a number of years. Later he became a member of the King Cattle Company, which subsequently failed. Mr. Phillips, however, rallied from his financial reverses and gained a fair measure of prosperity. He continued his residence in Cooke county up to the time of his death, which occurred December 28, 1888. He was an active and interested member of the Methodist church and was a man of upright principles who fully merited the confidence and good will that was uniformly extended him. His wife survives him and now resides in Montague county. In their family were eight children, namely: Fannie, Claude, Allie, Nora, Charles, Wid, Anna and Tennie.

Dr. and Mrs. Gist have three children: Gladys, born October 25, 1897; Ruby, born November 12, 1901; and Elsie, born March 13, 1903. The doctor and his wife have many warm friends in Nocona and Montague county and he is well known as a successful and capable physician and surgeon and enterprising farmer. His labors have been well directed and through his own efforts he has achieved success and an honored name.

ROBERT WILLIAM SNEED. One of the very first settlers of Tonk Valley in Young county was Robert W. Sneed, who located, in 1872, seven miles south of Graham on a part of the Tonkaway Indian Reserve. When he came the Reserve was not yet subject to pre-emption, but the state legislature was petitioned to declare the Indian title no longer tenable—as the tribe had deserted the tract, and in 1873 the act went into effect making the several reservations comprising the one hundred square miles public domain and subject to entry in quarter section lots. Having selected one of the choice sites our subject fulfilled the conditions of the state and obtained his patent and has continued his occupation of his homestead for a third of a century.

Among the few settlers who were within reach of Mr. Sneed's location Judge N. J. Timmons and A. B. Medlan still remain, the former being the only near neighbor during that historic year. As his first abiding place he almost burrowed under ground, for the cabin he built had a dirt floor and a roof of the same material. Humble though it was it was his home, and the independence he felt in reclining under his own "vine and fig tree" is more readily imagined than told. He made the subterranean habitation his home for two years, when prosperity added something substantial to his assets and he built himself a real house. For nine years he labored in the reduction and improvement of his farm, without the aid or counsel of man's truest companion, a wife. Except for the peculiar characteristics he was a hermit and only with the dawn of an era of permanent prosperity did he seriously consider a matrimonial alliance.

Robert W. Sneed has been in Texas forty years. He came here from Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1865, making his way overland down through the wilds of Arkansas and the Indian Territory and crossing Red river at historic Talbott's Ferry and journeying to San Augustine county, where his final tour south was ended. There he lived a year and then sought Hood county, where the succeeding six years were passed. From Hood he brought his severely limited resources into Young, with the result as related above.

May 25, 1839, Robert W. Sneed was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, of parents William D. and Caroline (Davis) Sneed. The family was founded there by Benjamin Sneed, grandfather of our subject, who moved out there from near Richmond, Virginia, early in the nineteenth century and died in 1852 at about eighty-three years of age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and for his wife chose Priscilla Jew, by whom there

were born William D., Benjamin, Caswell, Harrison and Isabel, wife of Hess Williams.

William D. Sneed was a mere boy when he accompanied his parents to Missouri, and he grew up on the outskirts of civilization and obtained little education. He was a successful farmer for his day and married a daughter of Silas Davis. His wife died in 1863 and he survived till 1902, passing away at the age of eighty-three years, a Baptist in religion and a Democrat in politics. Sarah J., who married Elias Shumaker and died in Missouri, was his first child, and the others, in order of birth, were: Robert W., of this notice; Mary, who died in 1863; Susan E., wife of John James; Charles; Frances, deceased; Henry; Benjamin; and Ellen, wife of John C. Cox, all, save our subject, of Joplin, Missouri.

Robert W. Sneed learned little beyond reading and writing when a schoolboy, and he discovered his adaptation for farm work under the instruction of his father. Being southern in sentiment, when the war was brought on he joined a company for service in Price's army and while en route to the command the Federal General Prentiss' command obstructed their way at Mount Zion church and worsted them and captured many. In this fight Mr. Sneed was shot through the hip, taken prisoner and paroled on his promise not to take up arms again until exchanged, and he is still waiting for his exchange, although in no mood now to resume the conflict should this act make its appearance.

In February, 1879, Mr. Sneed married Mrs. Dulcena Robinson, a daughter of Josiah Baker, who settled in Parker county, Texas, in 1850 from Pulaski county, Kentucky. Mr. Baker was born in Yancy county, North Carolina, April 5, 1822, a son of Martin Baker, who settled in Kentucky when Josiah was a boy. Martin Baker passed his life as a farmer, came to Texas prior to the war and died in Parker county in 1864 at seventy-two years of age. He married Elizabeth Buchanan and reared a family of six children. Josiah Baker married Nancy C. Fore, a daughter of Jesse Fore, a soldier of the war of 1812. Mrs. Baker died in Parker county in 1896 the mother of eight children. She was born in Georgia and married there, and in Union county, that state, Mrs. Sneed, her daughter, was born in November, 1849.

While Mr. and Mrs. Sneed have no issue, by her first husband, John Robinson, Mrs. Sneed has a daughter, Laura, who married William Wadley and resides on the farm near her mother.

In his Young county experience as a farmer Mr. Sneed has never failed to raise some sort of a crop, although many failures were made the

year of the "big drouth" in 1886. That year he made a quantity of millet by planting for fall rains, the only means by which feed could have been produced in the county. His interest in his farm has abounded to the exclusion of all other interests, and as a citizen he is widely known and universally respected and esteemed. He is a part of the great Democratic majority Texas never fails to give a national or state ticket and holds a membership in the Christian church.

ABRAHAM MOLSBEE, who has extensive farming and stock-raising interests which he is profitably conducting in Montague county, is also well known as a minister of the Brethren church, and his upright life has commended him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated. He was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, July 8, 1835. His parents were David and Margaret (Simmons) Molsbee, the latter a native of West Virginia and the former of Tennessee. The paternal grandparents were William and Nancy (Groves) Molsbee, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English lineage and the latter of German descent. After their marriage they removed to Tennessee. Mrs. Molsbee was first married to a Mr. Stakely and had two sons, John and Christian. The former married and became the father of a large family. Subsequent to his removal to Tennessee William Molsbee, the grandfather of our subject, purchased large tracts of land and improved good farms. There he spent his remaining days, his death occurring upon the old family homestead. He was a member of the Brethren or German Baptist church and assisted in the upbuilding of a large congregation in the locality where he resided. He was at all times true to his professions, and his honesty and genuine worth made him a man of value in the community where he resided. In his family were two sons and a daughter: David, Mrs. Mary Bowman and William. The last named was a farmer and removed from Tennessee to Missouri.

David Molsbee, the father of Rev. Abraham Molsbee, was reared in Tennessee and settled upon the old homestead farm there. Later he added more land to his original property and he became one of the prominent and successful agriculturists of the neighborhood. He, too, was a local minister of the Brethren church. In politics he was a Whig, but never aspired to office. He opposed slavery and was a strong Union man during the Civil war. At times he was threatened by the rebels because of his Union sympathies, but he was never harmed. The army, how-

ever, foraged off his place, took all that he raised, drove out his stock, robbed his place and seriously damaged him financially. He died in the year 1864 respected by all who have regard for upright principles and honorable conduct. His wife survived him until 1865. She was a daughter of C. Simmons, a native of Virginia, who followed the occupation of farming, and removed to Tennessee, where his last days were passed. He, too, was a member of the Brethren church and in his family were eight children: Mrs. Susanna Shanks; Jacob, a farmer; Mrs. Margaret Molsbee; George; Mrs. Elizabeth Isenberg; Mrs. Martha Vaughn; Mrs. Anna Price and Mrs. Catharine Francisco.

The children of David and Margaret Molsbee were nine in number: Catherine, who became the wife of John Kinsinger; Joseph, who followed farming but is now deceased, dying during the period of the Civil war; Mrs. Mary Isenberg; William, also a farmer; Margaret, the wife of William Kinsinger; Mrs. Anna Shanks; Mrs. Rachel Davis; and Samuel and Abraham, twins. The former died on the old homestead farm in 1891.

Abraham Molsbee was born and reared upon the old family homestead in Tennessee. He pursued his education in the common and graded schools, and when a young man engaged in teaching school for a number of years, proving a capable educator. In connection with his brother he obtained the old homestead farm, which they divided. Mr. Molsbee of this review took up his abode thereon and built a commodious brick residence. He continued the work of cultivating the fields and improving the property until he had an excellent farm, upon which he lived for many years, there rearing his family. In 1888, however, he sold that property and came to Texas, settling in Montague county, where he purchased a farm from the Broadus Jordan Ranch Company, thus becoming owner of nine hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land, on which he has made many permanent and substantial improvements. He built a commodious two-story frame house and all necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and now has an excellent farm property. He has since made division of his farm with his sons and about four hundred acres of the entire tract are under cultivation, yielding good crops. He has never failed to raise a sufficient amount to support his family and his stock and has met with a desirable measure of success in all of his undertakings. He is pleased with the country, has firm faith in its future and is demonstrating its possibilities for agricultural

development. He gives some attention to stock-raising, having a small herd of cattle, and he has also fed some for the market.

Mr. Molsbee was married to Miss Sue Looney, who was born in Tennessee in 1840 and is a daughter of Absalom and Sally (Starnes) Looney, both of whom were natives of Tennessee and were faithful members of the Methodist church. Her father was a prominent farmer and slave owner and was regarded as one of the substantial citizens of his community. He never aspired to office, but was a man of considerable local influence and was respected by all with whom he came in contact. He died during the Civil war in 1862. His children were eleven in number: William C., a farmer; Mrs. Louisa Hutchisson; Gains, who also follows agricultural pursuits; Mrs. Mary A. Campbell; Margaret G.; John B., Absalom and Joseph L., all of whom are following farming; Mrs. Sarah J. Pearson; Orville, who was killed while serving in the Confederate army; and Mrs. Molsbee. To our subject and his wife have been born the following named: Samuel and David, who follow farming on the old homestead in Montague county; Alice, the wife of R. Brice of Tennessee; Absalom and Abraham, who are living upon the home farm; Mrs. Maggie Drake; Mrs. Sudie Paine; and William, yet at home. The second son of the family, Orville Molsbee, died in Texas when about twenty years of age.

Mr. Molsbee has always taken a deep interest in religious work and for forty years has been a preacher of the Brethren church. He has been associated with the Louisiana and Texas Conference and has attended several of its annual conventions in different parts of the United States. He did missionary work at Texas, but now has a regular charge at Nocona and also one in Cooke county, which he has controlled since its organization fourteen years ago. He is a strong Prohibitionist, having long been an advocate of the temperance cause, and his life is permeated by honorable principles, which make him a man worthy the highest regard and confidence of his associates. In all of his business relations he has been honorable and upright, and moreover in his relations with his fellow men he has displayed the kindness, sympathy and charitable spirit which are the direct outcome of his religious faith. His labors in behalf of his church have been far reaching and beneficial and he is today numbered among the honored citizens of Montague county.

ANDREW JACKSON McCAN. Probably the choicest bottom farm in Young county is that owned by Andrew J. McCan on the Brazos river in Miller's Bend, a tract of several hundred acres, rich and productive and commanded by the McCan bridge spanning the famous stream of liquid soil bearing the name of the Brazos. Mr. McCan settled in that community in 1876, passing the first year on the east side of the river, and buying land in 1877 on the Ratliff Survey and paying the exorbitant price of five dollars per acre. The products of the farm and pasture have yielded him abundantly and his efforts for twenty-nine years have been liberally rewarded.

For his first home he pre-empted a tract of hill land near his first purchase and upon this he erected a log cabin for the reception and protection of his family, and from that modest and simple fort he laid siege to fame fortune for ten years and won many victories so substantial as to enable him, from year to year, to add to his domains and to extend its limits, ultimately to embrace nine hundred and sixty acres. From his present modest home, topping an eminence overlooking his broad and fertile valley to the northward, he has achieved much of the fame which attaches to him as a farmer, and when nearing his three score and fifteen years he has gotten his own consent to relinquish active labor and pursue a more quiet and less strenuous life.

Mr. McCan came into Young county from Dallas county and a pair of horses and a small bunch of cattle constituted the paraphernalia with which he started his career. He lived in Dallas county ten years, selling goods at Cedar Hill for four years and following the farm six. He went into Dallas county at the close of the war from Arkansas, where he had refugeed during that bloody strife to more safely care for and watch over his orphan children. He refugeed from Dent county, Missouri, whither he had taken his young family in 1856 from his Tennessee home, and there, when the rebellion was under way, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the death of his wife in 1863, when conditions at home induced the Confederate authorities to furlough him while looking after the necessities of his household. His command was Company C, Colonel Tom Freeman's Regiment, and his service was confined to the states of Missouri and Arkansas alone. The battle of Batesville was the chief engagement in which he took part and he was doing his duty as he saw it when misfortune overtook him at home.

Andrew J. McCan was born in Hickman county, Tennessee, August 24, 1832, a son of John

McCan, who came to the United States from Erin's Isle a young but a married man. The latter settled on Duck river in Hickman county, Tennessee, where he died. His wife was Nancie Ann Maycock and their children were: James, Polly and Elizabeth, all died in Hickman county; the first daughter as Mrs. John Arnold and the second as Mrs. George Jackson; Elijah served in the United States army in the war with Mexico and died at Memphis, Tennessee, on his way home; Thomas died in Arkansas during the rebellion; Andrew J. and Henry, who died in Sulphur Springs, Texas.

Andrew J. McCan obtained little education during youth and made a thorough acquaintance with hard work on the farm. He married first in 1854 Miss Mary Pickard, who left at death children, viz: Mary, wife of James Ramsey, of Cedar Hill, Texas; Joseph, who died at twelve years; Spencer, of Haskell county, Texas, married Mollie Dickson; Louisa married William Bryant, of Cedar Hill; Henry, of Young county, married Emma Porter. In 1867 Mr. McCan married in Dallas county Sarah Penn, who died in 1902. By this union Mr. McCan is the father of George, of Old Mexico, who married Miss Curtis; Andrew L., of Silvertown, Texas, married Miss Higgins; and Maud, wife of Monroe Hughes, of Silvertown, this state.

Mr. McCan has always felt an interest in local Democratic politics, but no ambition for the public service has ever consumed him. He is a demitted Mason from Profit lodge, and as the foregoing review discloses is one of the characters of the county he has helped to develop.

**JAMES D. PEDIGO.** The name of Pedigo is interwoven with the pioneer history of Montague county and in the work of development along agricultural and stock-raising lines James D. Pedigo has become well known, his efforts in that direction being carefully, systematically and successfully conducted. He was born January 1, 1846, in Clay county, Tennessee, and with a common school education to fit him for life's practical duties entered upon his chosen life work. His parents were Robert and Susan (King) Pedigo, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. They were married in Tennessee, where the father began farming, residing there upon the old homestead until his life's labors were ended in death. He not only devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, but was also a minister of the Christian church, in the work of which he took a most active part, his labors proving of value in the upbuilding of that denomination for many years. He never aspired

to political preferment, desiring rather to give his attention to the work of providing for his family and in promoting the spiritual welfare of the localities with which he was connected. His father died in 1861. She was a daughter of Zachariah King of Kentucky, a prominent farmer and trader, whose labors were attended with prosperity. The other members of the King family were: Reading, Jack, Alford, Polly and two whose names are forgotten.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pedigo had a family of nine children: Curtis, who is yet living in Tennessee; Mrs. Elizabeth Holland; Lewis Jackson, of Bosque county, Texas, who served in the Confederate army; Calvin, who died in Kentucky; Zachariah, who was a soldier of the Confederacy and is living in Tennessee; Mrs. Polly Wood; James D.; and John and Wade, both of Tennessee. Following the death of the mother in 1861 the father was again married and by the second union had a son, Robert A. Pedigo.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for James D. Pedigo until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he enlisted, in 1863, for service in the First Tennessee Mounted Infantry. He was on active duty in Tennessee and Kentucky as a patrol and guard and on one occasion was accidentally wounded, a bullet piercing his arm. He served his full term and after receiving an honorable discharge returned home and resumed farming.

In 1867 Mr. Pedigo was married to Miss Sarah J. Meador, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Meador. The mother's family name in maidenhood was Acton. Both were natives of Tennessee and Mr. Meador was prosperous in his farming operations, becoming one of the substantial citizens of his community. He served through the war in the Confederate army and he was an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. In his family were six children: Mary, the wife of Zachariah Pedigo; Mrs. Sarah Pedigo; Thomas, a merchant of Saint Jo, Texas; Mrs. Clarinda Chauncy; Dalton, who is engaged in merchandising with his brother at Saint Jo; and Mrs. Rosa Fake.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pedigo located on a farm, which he continued to cultivate until 1870, when he came with his family to Texas, settling in Montague county a few miles from Saint Jo. He bought land on Mountain Creek and improved a good property, leaving a portion of this for pasturage. It had not been fully demonstrated at that time that farming would prove a profitable industry, for prior to that time the settlers had mostly carried on stock-raising. Mr. Pedigo, however,



demonstrated that crops could be profitably raised and in connection with the tilling of the fields he has raised some stock. He remained upon the farm until 1895, when he retired from its active management, although he is still the owner of the property. He now makes his home in Saint Jo and to some extent is engaged in trading in stock. Here he built a residence and later he sold that property and bought again, becoming owner of fifteen acres in the edge of town. On this place is a commodious two story frame residence and all the necessary outbuildings and the land is under cultivation and devoted to fruit raising.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Pedigo has been blessed with two children: Smith C., a druggist of Saint Jo, and Molly, the wife of S. M. King, a banker of Saint Jo, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Pedigo are members of the Presbyterian church and contribute generously to its support and take an active part in its work. His political allegiance is given the Democracy. Mr. Pedigo has always enjoyed good health and he feels satisfied with his selection of Montague county as a place of residence. He has witnessed much of its growth and progress and through his utilization of business opportunities has accumulated a competence for old age. Even now he is enabled to live practically retired in his pleasant home in Saint Jo, his property interests returning him sufficient income to supply him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

**GEORGE HUNT CRAIG.** Mr. Craig represents the blooded cattle interests of Young county and is the surviving member of the firm of Craig Brothers, who identified themselves with the county as citizens and business men in 1888. Their ranch comprises owned and leased land to the extent of six thousand acres and lies on the waters of Fish creek chiefly, reaching also to the waters of the Brazos. As breeders of Short Horn cattle the brothers have established a reputation and standing throughout the cattle regions of Texas and have the distinction of having produced the prize Short Horn male exhibited at the Fort Worth show and sale of 1905 and bought by J. W. Burgess.

In the beginning the Craig ranch was devoted to the production of stock and beef cattle and for some seven years it was to this industry its owners held themselves, eventually lending themselves to the breeding of fine stock along somewhat experimental lines. Convincing themselves that Short Horn breeding here would bring desirable results the firm closed out their com-

mon stock and built up a herd of "bloods" numbering from seventy-five to one hundred head and registered with the purest strains of America.

George H. Craig, the successor of Craig Brothers, came to Texas on an "outing" tour for rest and recreation in 1888, and the pure air, the clear sky and the "free and easy" manner and friendly welcome of the Young county people so interested and attracted him that he bought land here and decided to remain. He was a young man with education, energy and ambition and the open country of his new home encouraged his freest and most independent effort and he bore an equal share in the subsequent career and achievements of the well known firm. He made his home always on the ranch and gave it his personal oversight for years, and not until his marriage did he establish his home near Graham, at The Point, the summer home of his late brother William D. Craig.

At Plainfield, New Jersey, November 2, 1865, George H. Craig was born and he was trained in youth in its public schools. His father, Dr. Lewis Craig, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1803, received his literary training in Rutgers College and his professional education in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. His grandfather was William Craig, also born in New Jersey, and passed his life there as a farmer. The senior Craig married a Miss Drummond and three sons, Lewis, Dr. John and William, were born to him. William Craig moved out to Ohio in an early day and reared a family somewhere in that state, while the older sons remained near their native home and left descendants to perpetuate their name and fame.

Dr. Lewis Craig married Mary, only daughter of Drummond and Catherine (Burgess) Hunt, of Fayette county, Kentucky. The Doctor died in 1887 and his wife passed away in 1880, leaving two sons, William D. and George H., the subject of this sketch. Dr. Craig's professional career spanned an era of fifty years of active practice in Plainfield and he grew in professional, business and social prominence with the lapse of time. When he retired from his life work, in 1880, he did so with a competence sufficient as reward for his years of toil and with a career filled with acts and deeds whose substantial results are not all measured by dollars and cents.

Upon leaving the public schools George H. Craig entered Pingry School, in Elizabeth, for some further preparation for a college course and when this preliminary was finished he entered Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and completed the





A. N. EVANS

course to the senior year. At this juncture he made his trip to Texas with the result that he became a "cowman" instead of a physician.

January 12, 1905, at New Albany, Indiana, Mr. Craig married Miss Mary E. Kintner, a daughter of J. P. Kintner, of Harrison county, Indiana, who was a pioneer and a prominent farmer on the banks of the Ohio river some thirty miles below Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Craig was born and reared at Beautiful Cedar Farm, the old Kintner family home. Mr. and Mrs. Craig are Methodists and their influence and helpfulness are felt in both religious and social work in Graham, their favorite town.

A. N. EVANS. Men of enterprise in recent years have recognized the splendid possibilities of Texas and the country has been settled up with marvelous rapidity. This has given excellent opportunities to the real estate dealer and to no class of its citizens has Texas owed more for its substantial improvement and development than to the men who have placed its lands on the market and made the value of property and the possibilities of the state known to the general public. Mr. Evans belongs to this class, and his efforts have been far-reaching in connection with the secretaryship of the Texas Real Estate & Industrial Association, whereby he has promoted public prosperity as well as individual success. He was born at Brooksville, Noxubee county, Mississippi, November 2, 1857, and is a son of J. W. and Cordelia (Bell) Evans, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, but were reared and married in Mississippi. The father served as a Confederate soldier in the Civil War, and came to Texas in 1865, settling in Ellis county, where for twenty years he made his home, his death occurring there in 1885. He was a farmer and stock-raiser, and in his close and active association with agricultural interests met with a fair measure of success. His wife is still living.

A. N. Evans was reared upon his father's farm, on which he took up his abode with the family when but eight years of age. When a youth of fifteen years he became an apprentice to a pharmacist conducting a drug store in Ennis, and when he had thoroughly mastered the profession and acquainted himself with all the particulars of the drug trade he embarked in business on his own account at Ennis, where he conducted a store for fifteen years. Removing then to Corsicana, he engaged in the real estate business as a member of the real estate and law firm of Hightower, Call

& Evans, the first two being attorneys and giving their time largely to their law practice, while Mr. Evans had charge of the real estate branch of the business. He has resided in Fort Worth since 1891, and has here been prominently engaged in real estate operations, being for a time associated with Captain W. G. Veal, now deceased, a prominent citizen of Texas for many years. The present style of the firm is A. N. Evans & Company, his partners being Judge S. G. Tankersley and A. S. Houssells.

Perhaps Mr. Evans is best known throughout Texas and other portions of the country as secretary of the Texas Real Estate and Industrial Association, which position he has filled for six years and in which he has been very energetic and public spirited, largely promoting the growth and development of the state. This association was organized eight years ago to labor for the interests of Texas and promote its improvement. It is composed of one or more members from each of the towns and cities of the state, these members being selected from among the representative citizens and are usually real estate men who are thoroughly familiar with property values and the possibilities of the country. This association has published and distributed much literature and valuable information relating to Texas and in various ways has advertised to the world the great resources of the state, thus being the direct means of bringing many citizens to this commonwealth. Hon. J. Felton Lane of Hearne is now president of the association. Mr. Evans married Miss Nanny Dixon, a native of Navarro county, Texas, December 6, 1881, and they have six children: Earl, Ruby, Ethel, Lillian, Alden and Frank. Mr. Evans is a member of the Mulkey Memorial Methodist church and has fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias, the U. B. A. and the Royal Archates. He is a man of excellent business discernment and resources, who seems to have realized at any one point of progress in his career the possibilities for successful accomplishment at that point and working along modern lines he has gained for himself an honorable name and prosperity in his business career and at the same time has greatly benefited Texas by his labors.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND CRAIG. For his sincere and high-minded citizenship, for his wisdom and capabilities as a business man, for his culture and moral bearing as a gentleman and for his loving human sympathy and charity as

a friend Young county has produced no purer and nobler character than the late William D. Craig, who until October 29, 1904, was one of the distinguished among her private citizens and whose passing away marked a sad day in the social and business life of its county seat.

Almost the entire career of Mr. Craig's business life was passed as a resident of Young county and it was here that his virtues shone brilliantly and it was here, too, the influence of his daily life left an imprint that only time can obliterate. His business relations brought him into contact with all classes and all people and the calcium light of his example and precept pointed out the true and the right way to one and all alike. Everywhere along his pathway he spread happiness and good-cheer and in his wake invisible results accumulated which shall endure while memory lasts.

Coming hither in 1888, Mr. Craig embarked in the cattle business with his brother, and their interests on Fish creek were considerable during the remainder of his life. Besides his stock interests he was connected with the financial affairs of his community and filled responsible offices in two of the county's banks. He helped organize the First National Bank of Graham, which afterward liquidated, and was an influence toward the direction of its affairs. His connection with the Beckham National Bank of Graham gave that institution much of its prestige and as its cashier he won a large and desirable patronage.

William D. Craig was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, April 2, 1860, and was a son of Dr. Lewis Craig, who passed a half century in the active practice of medicine in that city. After passing through the Plainfield schools he prepared for college in the Pingry school at Elizabeth and then entered Princeton College. He completed the classical course in that institution in 1882, when he was busied with the affairs of his father's estate until 1888. He married at Spokane, Washington, September 29, 1893, Miss Elizabeth Graham who was the light of his life and the guardian angel of his household. Their marriage was a union of two hearts that ever beat in perfect unity and harmony and their lives are reflected in the intelligence, the affection and the modest bearing of their offspring. Mrs. Craig was closely allied to the religious work of her town and while her name was on the Presbyterian church rolls all churches were pleased to claim her for her good works, and when she died, February 9, 1901, Graham was a house of mourning. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Craig were Agnes, Mary and Catherine,

the jewels of their father's crown and the last thoughts of his conscious hours. Mr. Craig was an elder of the Graham Presbyterian church and its welfare came in for a good share of his attention and substantial support.

CAPTAIN TERRY H. C. PEERY, a prominent man of affairs at Seymour, Baylor county, has enjoyed a career of unusual individual success and prestige, and what he has effected in a public-spirited way in promoting the educational progress of Seymour will be felt as an influence for good through all succeeding generations of the town's history. Captain Peery is a man of broad gauge, has large faculties and talents, has been aspiring in his endeavors, has experienced life as most men have not, and as a character is well rounded and influential and a man whose position in the world is elevating and helpful.

He is a native of Maury county, Tennessee, where he was born in August, 1839. His parents were Robert and Margaret (Harrold) Peery, and his father, a native of Tennessee, was a farmer and died before the war. His mother was also born in Tennessee, and died in 1884 after attaining the advanced age of ninety years.

Captain Peery was reared on a farm and received a good common school education. At the beginning of the rebellion he enlisted in Obion county, Tennessee, going out in Company C, Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, of the Confederate army as a non-commissioned officer. After the battle of Shiloh he was commissioned first lieutenant, and at the battle of Murfreesboro was promoted to captain, and thence during the remainder of the war commanded Company C of the Twenty-seventh. In addition to the two battles mentioned he was in all the engagements participated in by the Army of the Tennessee, altogether forty-two in number, the most important being Shiloh, Perryville, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, the fighting at Atlanta and vicinity, and Franklin and Nashville. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. At the battle of Nashville he commanded the regiment, his superior officers having all been killed or wounded at Franklin. After that engagement his regiment was sent to North Carolina, where it took part in the battle of Bentonville, and at the time of final surrender was at Greensboro.

From an officer in the Confederate army he returned home and entered the mercantile business, which has been the principal object of his endeavors ever since. His store was at Wilsonville (now Hornbeak), where he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, E. A. Hornbeak.

In 1876 he came out to Texas and located at Denton, where he continued his career as merchant with great success for thirteen years. He also owned a farm on the edge of that town. In the latter part of 1889 he became a resident of Seymour and began merchandising, at first individually and then in partnership with B. F. Smith, as Peery and Smith. They later sold out to the Seymour Commercial Company, of which firm Mr. Peery is still a stockholder although no longer actively engaged in the business.

Captain Peery's connection with public and political affairs began in Tennessee. He has always given much thought to educational problems, and improvement in educational facilities was forced upon him as a burning question and need of the hour in his part of Tennessee after the war, interest in public education being at a low ebb for some time after the paralyzing storm and stress of civil conflict. In Denton he became a member of the board of aldermen, and as a member of the educational committee of that body took an active interest in promoting legislation whereby bonds could be issued for establishing a good public school system and a much-needed school building there. In 1900 Captain Peery was elected president of the school board of Seymour, and as the result of his efficient labors he deserves the title of father of the free public school system in this town. On his initiative bonds for nineteen thousand dollars were voted and turned into cash, and from the proceeds the present public school building was completed two years ago. This structure is one of the splendid ornaments of the town and an honor and credit to the entire people. It is built of gray stone, and cost, with furnishings, between twenty-three and twenty-four thousand dollars. Its equipment is modern and will compare with that of any school in North Texas, and the entire educational system is such that Seymour has gained a most enviable reputation as a center of learning. The public school has eleven grades, and is known as the Seymour Free Public School. Previous to the establishment of this excellent institution Seymour had about as poor a school as could be found in this part of the state. In June, 1904, Captain Peery resigned his office as president of the board, having accomplished his object and one of the best works of his life.

Captain Peery served in two sessions of the state legislature, the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth, 1897-99, and while a member of the law-making body was chairman of the committee on stock and stock-raising and a member of the committees on revenue, taxation, irrigation, ju-

diary districts, and others. He made a good record as a legislator, and especially proved the practicality of his mind and a sincere desire for the best interests of the state as opposed to the theoretical and tentative measures whose effect was at best of uncertain value. He sided with the conservative element who advocated public expenditures only where money was actually needed and where it would be of permanent benefit.

Captain Peery affiliates with the Masonic order. He has been a member of the Christian church for fifty years. He was married in Tennessee to Miss Anna Hornbeak, of one of the old and highly respected families of that state. Her father, Hon. Pleasant Hornbeak, was a prominent Tennessean, was a member of the state legislature during the thirties, and previous to that had been doorkeeper for that body when James K. Polk was one of the legislators. Captain and Mrs. Peery have four children: Terry E., who died in infancy; W. O. Peery, who is a newspaper man in Rolfe, Indian Territory; Mrs. Helen Briggs; and Miss Ethel Peery.

MARSHALL F. GRAGG. During the era of Jack county's rapid settlement Marshall F. Gragg located upon a tract of Wood county school land, near Post Oak, and for six years was occupied with its reduction and improvement. Disposing of his school claim in 1883, he located in Howard valley, purchased fifty acres, with a small box house and other primitive improvements, and resumed his efforts as a farmer. After twenty-eight years of industry, enduring adversities and overcoming difficulties, we find him one of the independent and substantial farmers of the valley.

A small team of mules, a wagon and a few swine constituted Mr. Gragg's visible assets when he drove into Jack county, and today he is listed for taxes with three hundred and sixty-five acres exclusive of his personal property. To win this he has provided the management and the labor and nature has done the rest. He was endowed with industry at birth and has passed the characteristic on to his posterity unimpeded and unimpaired. He trained this industrial trait in Coffey county, Tennessee, and has practiced it in Parker county, Texas, as well as in Jack. He came to the Lone Star state in the fall of 1871 and lived near Springtown, in Parker county, until his departure, humbly, yet determinedly, to build him a home in Jack.

Mr. Gragg was born in Polk county, Tennessee, July 8, 1852, a son of Thomas Gragg, who was reared in that state, lived in Greene and Coffey

fey counties, came to Texas in 1881 and died at his son's in 1892 at seventy-two years of age. The father spent his life farming, was a Primitive Baptist and an ardent Democrat, his final act being to vote for Mr. Cleveland and dying soon after hearing the result of the election. His first wife was Patsy Cunningham, who passed away in Tennessee while a young woman, the mother of A. R., of Comanche county, Oklahoma; Catherine, who died in the Indian Territory; and Marshall F., of this notice. For his second wife Mr. Gragg, Sr., married Rebecca Williamson, who bore him Napoleon, yet in Tennessee; Nancy, who married Mike Dunman and resides in Ellis county, Texas; Samuel, of Montague county; William, of Denton county; and Mary, of Ellis county.

Circumstances and conditions prevented Marshall F. Gragg getting more than the most meager knowledge of the common branches while yet at home but he attended school and "made up for lost time," in a measure, when he had earned the money to pay the expense of it himself. At eighteen years old he hired out to a farmer and continued to so apply himself, in the main, until he became a married man. October 15, 1874, he married Miss Emma M. Dees, of Parker county, and the twain set to farming and laying the foundation for their ultimate independence and prosperity.

Mrs. Gragg was a daughter of John W. Dees and Emma J. Lancaster, who came to Navarro county, Texas, in 1866, from Neshobe county, Mississippi, removed to Parker county, and there Mrs. Dees died in 1873. Mr. Dees passed away in Jack county, leaving children: Nancy T., wife of Harvey Lawrence, of Cooke county; Mrs. Gragg, born in Neshobe county, Mississippi, October 19, 1857; Elizabeth, wife of J. W. Patterson, of Knox county; Lydia, wife of J. A. Dobson, of Cooke county; and Margaret M., who married James Johnson and died near Cundiff.

Mr. and Mrs. Gragg's children are: William T., a farmer and stockman of the Chickasaw Nation, married Sallie McClure and has issue, Eva Naomi and Cora Vealer; Joseph Lee, a graduate of the Denton Normal School and a teacher at Honey Grove, Texas; Dr. Luther F., of Clay county, educated in the medical department of Baylor University; Junius, of Newport, Texas; and Cora Emma, Fred and Homer.

Mr. Gragg's career as a farmer was interrupted from 1895 to 1899 with an experience as a merchant in Cundiff. For two years he was a partner in the firm of Pruitt and Gragg and for a like term conducted the business alone.

While he is a man of good business sense it is as a farmer that he has demonstrated his chief success and it is as such that posterity should know him. He and Mrs. Gragg hold membership in the Missionary Baptist church and as citizens of a progressive community stand ready to aid any effort tending toward its ultimate welfare.

ROBERT W. MURCHISON, a cattleman of San Angelo, born in Lafayette county, Mississippi, February 7, 1841, is a son of Murdock and Sarah (Ross) Murchison. The father came with his family to Texas in 1846, settling first in Rusk county, whence in 1849 he removed to Guadalupe county, where he spent his remaining days. Throughout his business career he followed the occupation of farming. His wife, a native of Tennessee, also passed away in Guadalupe county.

Robert W. Murchison was reared to farm life in that locality and in 1861 went to Fort Worth, where at the age of twenty years he responded to the call of the south and enlisted in Company A of R. N. Gano's squadron of cavalry for service in the Confederate Army. Not long afterward Colonel Gano took his two companies, A and B, to his old home in Kentucky and joined the Third Kentucky Cavalry which became a part of John H. Morgan's Brigade, these two companies being the only Texans in that famous organization. Mr. Murchison participated in Morgan's raid through Ohio, crossing the Ohio river at Brandenburg into Indiana, thus marching through the Buckeye state. Morgan had between twenty and twenty-five hundred men under his command in that raid. They made a rapid dash through Ohio, reaching the eastern part of the state and there the forces scattered preparatory to re-crossing the river. Mr. Murchison was with a squad of three or four hundred men hiding in the brush from the pursuing enemy and thus waiting for darkness so they could cross the river but they were led into a trap which had been laid for them and were captured. He was first taken to Camp Chase, at Columbus, and afterward to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was held until March, 1865. He was then transferred to Richmond, Virginia, where he was exchanged and released at the close of the war. General Morgan, who was captured soon after Mr. Murchison, was taken to the penitentiary at Columbus but tunneled out and made his escape to Chicago, got command of another body of troops and while on active duty was killed at Greenville, Tennessee.

When the war was over Mr. Murchison returned to Guadalupe county, where he engaged

in farming for four or five years and later devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. He resided in that locality until 1876, when he went to Concho county, taking with him a small bunch of cattle and located on the Concho river. In 1880 he removed his headquarters to Tom Green county, and in 1888 moved to Schleicher county, and in that locality has since operated as one of the most prominent cattlemen of western Texas. His ranch in Schleicher county consists of fourteen sections, which with the four sections belonging to his son, J. F. Murchison, comprise a most extensive ranch of eighteen sections in one unbroken body. The son acts as manager of the ranch, while Mr. Murchison has maintained his home in San Angelo since 1902. He belongs to the Texas Cattle-Raisers' Association.

Mrs. Murchison bore the maiden name of Rachel Young, and was born and reared in this state. Seven children have been born of this marriage, four living: J. F. Murchison, Mrs. Agnes Silliman, Mrs. Maggie Silliman and Mrs. Bertie Bailey, and the deceased children are Sallie, who married W. B. Silliman, Mamie and Joe.

Mr. Murchison has had the usual interesting and exciting western experiences of the frontiersman, who locating on the broad prairies of Texas found that he must not only meet the hardships and privations of frontier life but that he was always menaced by Indian outbreaks. His western experience if written in detail would furnish a most thrilling chapter in this history. He has, however, lived to see great changes and a wonderful transformation as the country has become quickly settled with a congenial and prosperous people, the ranches being stocked with high grades of cattle, horses and sheep, while substantial residences indicate the prosperity and progressive spirit of the farmers and stockmen. Mr. Murchison has done his full share in reclaiming the district for the purposes of civilization and in the capable control of his business affairs has met with excellent success.

**HOGAN YOUNG.** The cattle interests of Montague county are worthily represented in the person of Hogan Young, the subject of this review, in whose qualities as a citizen and a man his municipality takes a pardonable pride. For years his efforts have aided much toward the promotion of the stock output of the county and toward the encouragement of the grazing industry itself. Having large pasture interests, and being an extensive grower, dealer and shipper himself, he has been and is a factor worthy to be

considered in a reference to the cowmen of this county.

For the past thirty years Mr. Young has been actively identified with this locality, for his father's extensive cow interests were transferred hither from Collin county about that time, and upon his sons devolved much of the active work in the saddle in caring for his herds. Samuel Young, the father, therefore was the family founder in this branch of our western industry and its effect was to make the present generation acquainted with two of the successful cowmen of Montague county.

March 6, 1862, Hogan Young was born in Collin county, Texas. His father acquired a Texas head-right which he located near McKinney, and one-half of which he gave to the man who hauled himself and little family hither from some point in Illinois. When the H. & T. C. Railroad was built through Collin county, the station of Allen was located near his farm and it was at that place that he passed away in 1892. Samuel Young was in a business way a remarkable man. His environment in youth precluded the acquirement of an education and it was under such embarrassing circumstances that he passed through life. He possessed much energy, wonderful ambition and exceptional business foresight and judgment, and he lived an active and busy life accumulating a splendid estate and going down to his grave as one of the foremost men of Collin county, yet without knowing how to write his name. His mental calculations were swift and accurate and he seemed to arrive at conclusions with less effort than the man with a pencil and by a much shorter process. Imagine the hardships that one in his condition must have endured to come to Texas as early as he did with scarcely more than a physical organization to depend on for his and his family's support. He had plenty of labor to sell but there was little demand for it and when he did get a job of rail-making, ten cents a hundred was the prevailing price. There was nothing to be done but to get into the stock business and this he did as rapidly as the situation would permit. The wife that he brought with him to Texas, and the children she bore him all died early and his second wife, nee Charity Stowe, who still survives, is the mother of his living children.

Samuel Young was born in the state of Virginia about 1814 and at seventeen years of age left home for the west and never afterward knew anything definite regarding his people. He went into Illinois, where he married, and from whence he cast his lot with the settlers of the Lone Star



state. In the days prior to railroads in Texas, he drove his cattle to Shreveport and other east Texas points to market, but the coming of the roads gave his business an added impetus and the immensity of its proportions was acquired some twenty years after the war. He manifested little interest in public matters but was attracted to Odd Fellowship and held a membership in the Missionary church. His children were: James; George; Nancy M.; John; Samuel; Hogan, our subject; Louisa; Lucy; and Florence.

A poor education fell to the lot of Hogan Young as the opportunity seemed to be lacking to enroll as a pupil in the country school. He became an invaluable aid to his father on the cow range in early youth and was associated with him until married. While he was a resident of Montague county almost from the time of his marriage he did not become a citizen until his removal hither in 1889. He built the best residence in Stoneburg where he maintained his family and from which point he carries on his business and oversees his large ranch. He owns fourteen hundred acres on which he handles from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred head of cattle annually and until a few years back he was in partnership with his brother Samuel of Bowie. In the business of dealing and shipping he is a member of the firm of Young and Chandler and his face is a familiar one on market at Fort Worth.

June 28, 1883, Mr. Young married, in Collin county, Miss Alice Harrell, a daughter of John and Melissa (Bolles) Herrell. Mrs. Young was born near Bowling Green, Virginia, June 12, 1863, and is the mother of: Maggie; Carl, who married Clara Ayres, resides on his father's ranch; Hovey and Nettie complete the family.

Mr. Young is a man absorbed only in his private affairs. His training led him to follow a business in which there has always been work but not always profit, yet in the main and on the whole, fortune has smiled on him and his. He possesses the confidence of his fellowmen and practices the teachings of Him who commands all men to "bear ye with one another."

**JOHN L. CEARLEY.** The position of sheriff of Wise county, which John L. Cearley of this review holds, represents the climax of achievement in a life obscured by the lack of opportunity and filled with the hard and slavish demands of toil. It represents the accomplishment of results in the face of apparently insurmountable difficulties and demonstrates the ultimate possibilities of a man of purpose hemmed in by the chains of poverty and intel-

lectual darkness. It represents the grand finale in a continuous and monotonous performance of a quarter of a century on the stage of life in which the chief actor has been rousted about, property man and curtain-raiser all in one.

But while Mr. Cearley was climbing this apparently movable stairway to the realms of the upper-world of affairs he profited by the mental and physical bruises he experienced as the child profits by its first mental awakenings, and when he arrived at the threshold of the door opening to the goal of his life ambition he was prepared to assume his new responsibility with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his admiring friends.

As has been intimated the life of our subject has been one of intense industry and that of the rural sort. The farm was his birthplace, playground and almost described the limits of his school, for he did pass three months during his boyhood within the walls of a country school. He accompanied his father's family into Denton county in 1869, and into Wise county in 1879, and on a wooded farm on West Fork the years of his minority were completed. He was born in Carroll county, Tennessee, November 16, 1860, and was reared under the influences of a Christian home. His father was a Missionary Baptist minister, the Rev. John W. Cearley, well known over the counties of Denton, Clay, Cooke, Wise and Jack as a powerful and successful agent and ambassador of the Lord who was often moderator of the Baptist Associations over these counties and in other ways intimately connected with the work of the church.

Rev. Cearley was a native of Virginia in 1819, a son of Luke Cearley, who settled in Dyer county, Tennessee, when his son was a youth and was there a farmer and stockman in moderate circumstances. The latter died in Dyer county, Tennessee, in 1871, at sixty-six years of age. He was twice married and by his first wife had two sons and a daughter, of whom the Rev. Cearley alone reared a family. By his second marriage a number of children were born and lived in their native state. Rev. Cearley married, in Mississippi, Milly, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Booth, a Baptist preacher whose son, the Rev. Howard Booth, was a prominent divine throughout portions of Mississippi. Mrs. Cearley died in Tennessee, in 1860, having been the mother of: Philip, who died in Rock Island, Illinois, a prisoner of war; Abijah, who died in 1864; J. Frank, who died in 1899; and Mary, wife of Isaac McCormick, who passed



JOHN L. CEARLEY



away in 1874, and John L., the subject of this review. Rev. Cearley chose for his second-wife Lucy Taylor, who bore him: James, who died unmarried; Samuel, who died in 1870; Fannie, wife of J. L. Laboon, of Chickasha, Indian Territory; Cora, of Bridgeport, Texas, wife of P. A. Largent, and Roswell, who died unmarried. Again, and for the third time, Rev. Cearley took him a wife, his last one being Jane Gentry, who bore him no family. The venerable father of this family died February 7, 1901, aged eighty-two, full of years and having lived a busy and most useful life. He was educated very little beyond what experience taught him, was an able bible scholar, an entertaining and fluent talker and a man of eloquence in the pulpit or other places of public address.

John L. Cearley lived on the farm until he assumed the sheriff's office in 1902 and with its monotonous affairs he contented himself while clearing up and bringing under tillable subjection a heavily timbered farm. On the West Fork between Bridgeport and Chico lies the homestead where he and a brother expended the power and strength of their youth while converting forest into farm. He was elected constable of Precinct No. 7 in 1886, and filled the office efficiently for ten years, all the while carrying on the work of his farm. In 1898 he was defeated for sheriff by a small vote and he bided his time four years and was easily nominated and elected in 1902. He was re-elected in 1904 and his administration has been one of the most competent and efficient in the history of Wise county.

December 2, 1888, Mr. Cearley married, at Chico, Texas, Effie, a daughter of Robert W. Dickinson, formerly from Obion county, Tennessee. Mrs. Cearley was born in Tennessee in 1870 and she and Mr. Cearley are the parents of: Maggie F., Ora T., and Hallie Geneva. Mr. Cearley is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias and a member, with his family, of the Missionary Baptist church.

**CAPTAIN PETER B. KEYSER.** For many years identified with the thoroughbred cattle industry of Jack county, Captain Keyser has accomplished a work which has resulted in the material advancement and positive improvement of bovine conditions within the range of his influence. The introduction of fine blood into the county marks an epoch of improved conditions all around—better results in raising and better prices for handling—for those who properly forecasted the future, and in this movement of cow regeneration the Durham blood, of which Cap-

tain Keyser's herd is made up, has maintained its ascendancy as a massive, vigorous and showy animal, the pride of the butchers' heart. That man who has been instrumental in removing from the grass-covered plains of Texas the native cow, with its unpromising future, and substituting in its stead a new blood with great possibilities and promise, can rightly be numbered among our benefactors and has won a place in the annals of time.

The Keyser stock farm was established in 1883, when the Captain brought to Jack county a carload of Short Horns and a Denmark stallion and proceeded to the breeding, raising and sale of both fine cattle and fast horses. His efforts in this direction were effective from the beginning and for years his ranch has been the pride of the community of Bryson and a point of interest for all Jack county. His estate comprises two sections of land near the village of Bryson and from its tree and grass-coated surface some of the best animals ever registered have gone to all the cardinal points on their stock-improving mission.

Captain Keyser was bred and born in the healthful ozone of the Old Dominion state, and under its patriotic and martial influence he drank in the influences which shaped his future life. To be born in Virginia, the mother of presidents, has always been considered a distinction in itself but to have descended from those who upheld the banner of independence from that colony during the revolution is an honor not common to the generations of the present day and our subject is most fortunate in its possession. That the name "Keyser" is of German origin is nowhere disputed, and it is asserted that the ancestor who founded this branch of the family in Virginia was a young man from the Fatherland, now referred to as the great-grandfather of the subject of this review. Out of this family of farmers went patriots to drag down the banner of King George and to establish in its place the stars and stripes, the emblem of a new and independent nation. His son Andrew, the grandsire of our subject, was born in 175—, served his country in the armies of Washington as an officer, and died about the date of our subject's birth. His son Andrew was born in 1804 and passed his life in the state which gave him birth. He was surrounded with farm influences as he grew up and above all else he loved his native commonwealth. When it left the Union in 1861, although old in years, his influence went with it and he served in the commissary department of the Confederate army. For his first wife he married Mary, a daughter of John Brubaker, who died

in 1834, having been the mother of the following children: Pamy A., who died in Virginia as the wife of Major Huddle; John W., of Henry county, Missouri; and Thomas J., who is with our subject, both fought in the Southern army; Betty, who married Thomas Brumback and died in Virginia; Joseph, who died in Henry county, Missouri, was a Confederate soldier; and Captain Peter B. Julia Thompson became the second wife of Andrew Keyser and her children were: Sarah J., wife of Joseph Nalle, of Austin, Texas; Euphemia, who married Captain Richardson, of Austin; Emma, widow of Minor Thompson, of Effingham, Illinois; and Henry B., of Stephenville, Texas. Andrew Keyser was a man of worth and influence in Page county, Virginia, where common courtesy gave him the title of "Colonel." He was a Democrat and represented his constituents in the Virginia legislature before the war. He was successful in business, belonged to the slave-holding class and passed to final rest in 1876.

October 24, 1834, Peter B. Keyser was born, and in Page, his native county, he grew up. Until 1852, he was attached to his father's farm, but that year he took the steamship "Star of the West," at New York, and disembarked at Nicaragua, where he crossed the isthmus and completed the journey to San Francisco on the "Cortez." In Tuolumne county, California, he engaged in mining and followed the fortunes of a gold digger for sixteen years. He was one of a party of six who turned the Stanislaus river from its course and just as their work was completed a flood swept away the results of two years' labor, returned the stream to its old channel and lost the Captain and his comrades thousands of dollars in two hours' time. He did all kinds of mining and acquired interests in many different properties, some of which ultimately proved of much value, but beyond the value of his experience and the accumulation of that which provided him with a good home when he finally returned east he achieved little by his prolonged stay on the Pacific coast.

Returning home in 1868, Captain Keyser took up farming in his native place, purchasing a plantation and conducting it till 1876, when he turned his face again toward the west, this time stopping in Cooper county, Missouri. There he remained until 1883, when he sought Texas and cast his lot with the county in which he now resides.

During the war there was much sympathy for the Southern states in California and the authorities at Richmond encouraged the formation of commands to strike a blow for the Southern

cause. Mr. Keyser joined one of these companies, was made its Captain and had a few skirmishes with the Federal troops.

In the month of January, 1884, Captain Keyser married, in Clay county, Texas, Miss Mary Cullers, a daughter of John R. Cullers, who pioneered to Texas from Cooper county, Missouri, but was originally from Virginia. Mrs. Keyser was born in Cooper county, Missouri, in 1865, and is the mother of Gussie, Lee, Harold and Edgar.

Those who have taken a hand in Jack county politics know Peter B. Keyser. When there has been anything ordered from headquarters he always gets fresh news and when candidates begin their preliminary rounds they pitch camp near his farm. The man that he is for never fails to get before the people right and seldom fails to "land" at the counting of the votes. During the "wire-cutting" times Captain Keyser was a special object of attack of those who opposed the fencing in of the public domain. He was the first to string wire around any considerable pasture and his fence was not only slashed but his stock was attacked, his calves being killed and their carcasses left within plain view from his house. With rigid measures by the enforcers of the law these practices were broken up but not until serious losses had been inflicted and some depredators had met a deserved fate.

CHARLES W. HOBBS, whose name figures conspicuously on the commercial records of San Angelo, where he is operating as a wool commission merchant and banker, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, his parents being Edmond and Arabella (Lamby) Hobbs. The father was born in England, and when twelve years of age came to the United States, making his home for some time thereafter at Wheeling, West Virginia. He became a steamboat and steam engine builder on the Ohio river at that point and was connected with the construction of many of the old steamboats running between Pittsburg and New Orleans. He died in the year 1902, and his wife, also a native of England, has likewise passed away.

Charles W. Hobbs acquired his education in Wheeling, and came to Texas when only seventeen years of age, arriving in this state in 1882. He turned his attention to the sheep industry in Tom Green county, where he has since made his home. The territory adjacent to San Angelo has been for many years a sheep-raising district and Mr. Hobbs was quite successful in the business, which he carried on extensively in the range country west of San Angelo. Sev-

eral years ago he retired from the live stock business and has since been actively engaged as a wool commission merchant, especially active in financial operations with men engaged in the sheep industry, and he also makes loans, this constituting a large part of his business. He is a prominent representative of financial affairs of this locality, being the vice president of the San Angelo National Bank. He is also the secretary and treasurer of the San Angelo Water and Electric Light Company, which furnishes water and electric light to the city of San Angelo. The waterworks system was established in 1884 and has since been greatly enlarged and improved.

Mr. Hobbs was married to Miss Minnie Sanderson, a daughter of the late B. R. Sanderson, one of the old-time settlers of Tom Green county, who came here from Wisconsin in the early days. They have two children, Edmond and Mary. Mr. Hobbs' residence is a beautiful structure of two stories, built in a modified style of the old mission of architecture which is so prevalent in southern California. He is indeed one of the prominent residents of the city and has so directed his business affairs with keen discernment and marked enterprise that he seems to have realized at any one point of his career the possibilities for successful accomplishment at that point.

JOSEPH WOLF is the owner of a valuable farm of eight hundred acres, of which he has broken five hundred and sixty acres, placing it under a high state of cultivation. In the midst of his farm stands a commodious house and there are also good barns and outbuildings. He annually raises good crops, wheat, corn and other cereals, and there is fine stock upon his place. Mr. Wolf is regarded as one of the enterprising agriculturists of the community, practical in all that he does, his labors proving resultant factors in bringing him creditable success.

A native of Pike county, Illinois, he was born on the 21st of October, 1865, a son of J. C. and Eliza, (Eakin) Wolf. The mother was likewise a native of Illinois, but the father was born in Saxony, Germany, on the 6th of September, 1828. He came of a prominent old Protestant family of that country. The paternal grandfather was an extensive miller, owning and operating several mills and was widely known and highly respected. Both he and his wife died in Germany.

Their son, John C. Wolf, was reared to the milling business and became a fine mechanic

in that line. He had two brothers, Henry and Charles, and other brothers and sisters, but he is the only one who came to America. In 1855 he crossed the Atlantic, bringing with him a small amount of money. Making his way into the interior he secured employment in a mill in Alton, Illinois, where he remained for a short time and afterward spent brief periods in different localities. Eventually he purchased a mill in Pike county, Illinois, that was operated by water power. This venture did not prove successful, however, and he lost all that he had invested. He then turned his attention to farming, following that pursuit throughout his remaining days, meeting with a fair measure of prosperity. He died November 13, 1901, respected by all who knew him. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church and was always one of its devoted followers. He was himself honest, truthful and worthy of all trust and he believed others to be the same. He was short in stature, stout in build with a strong and rugged constitution and of sturdy, thrifty habits. He commanded the respect of all who came in contact with him and his genuine worth was recognized by his many friends. His wife, who was born in Greene county, Illinois, January 24, 1833, survived him for only a few months, passing away in February, 1902. Both died upon the old homestead in Pike county. Her father was Joseph Eakin, who was a native of Virginia, was of Scotch-Irish descent and was a wheelwright by trade. After following that pursuit for some years in early life he engaged in merchandising for a short time, but subsequently built a mill at Montezuma, Illinois, where he died. The members of his family were: R. S. Eakin, a mechanic, who has filled various offices in his home locality; Mrs. McEvers, Mrs. Eliza Wolf, Martha, who became Mrs. Thompson, and after losing her first husband married John Starrett. Unto John C. and Eliza (Eakin) Wolf were born seven children: Henry, a farmer of Nebraska, who is also a partner of his brother Joseph in the ownership of the farm in Clay county, Texas; Joseph E., of this review; Anna, the wife of L. Bauer, of Illinois; Christian F., who is living on the old farm homestead in Pike county; Charles L., a resident farmer of Clay county, Texas; Ellen, who is single and lives with Christian F. on the old homestead, and Martha, who died in childhood.

Joseph E. Wolf was reared in Pike county, Illinois, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors which fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and his education was obtained in the

common schools. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-four years of age and in 1890 he went to Nebraska with his brother, where he rented and operated a farm for four years. In 1894 he came to Texas, going first to Wichita Falls, but soon afterward he purchased the tract of land upon which he now resides, comprising eight hundred acres. There were no improvements of any consequence upon it, but Mr. Wolf at once began its development. He was connected in his purchase with his brother, who returned to Nebraska, where he yet resides, but Joseph Wolf remained here and at once began breaking the land. He has since placed five hundred and sixty acres under the plow and the fields return good crops. He has also erected substantial buildings upon the place and he raises good grades of stock, having a number of Clyde horses and also a fine herd of cattle and good hogs. He has been quite successful in his work here. He inherited a small sum from his father's estate, but otherwise is entirely a self-made man and all that he owns and enjoys has been acquired through his earnest labor and perseverance.

On the 20th of April, 1902, Mr. Wolf was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Dobbs, who was born in Clay county, Texas, January 13, 1880, and has been a devoted wife and helpmate to him. She is a daughter of W. D. and Rhoda (Dockery) Dobbs, both of whom were natives of Alabama, but their marriage was celebrated in Fannin county, Texas. Her grandfather, David Dobbs, was also a resident of Alabama and a Baptist minister through life. His sons, William D., Jonas and Jabez, served as soldiers in the Confederate army. William David Dobbs enlisted in the army from Texas in 1861 in the First Battalion, Texas Sharpshooters, Company B, Maxey's Brigade, and served east of the Mississippi river. Later David Dobbs removed to Arkansas, where his last days were passed. In his family were eight children: William D., Isom, Jonas, John and Jabez, Mrs. Mary Payne, Jennie and Kate. Both William D. and Isom served with the Confederate army in the Civil war. W. D. Dobbs removed to Arkansas with his father and later went to Fannin county, Texas, where he was married. He there followed farming for a time and in 1880 came to Clay county, Texas. He now owns and operates a farm in Oklahoma. He is an honest, upright man and a staunch advocate of the Populist party. He married Miss Dockery, whose father was a farmer of Fannin county, but is now deceased.

Mrs. Dobbs is a member of the Christian church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs were born ten children: William C., Mack F., Claud L., Conley H., S. J., Allen L., Mrs. Minnie McNinch, Mrs. Georgia Burson, Mrs. Eunice Wolf and Dee Clay.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf has been blessed with one son, Frank D., born April 17, 1903. In his political views Mr. Wolf is independent. He belongs to Wichita Lodge, I. O. O. F., but his chief attention is given to his farm and its development. He is widely and favorably known and his enterprise in business, his reliability in all trade transactions and his genuine personal worth have gained him many warm friends.

EDWARD C. WELLESLEY. For the past two years the active management of the extensive interests of the Windthorst Cattle Company devolved upon Edward C. Wellesley, the subject of this brief notice. Of English nationality and still a subject of the British king, he is in concord with American methods as they affect the important industry with which he is connected and with the American idea of progress in our everyday affairs. He is a representative of one of the oldest and purest of honored English families, and much of the glory and the military greatness of the Island Empire is due to the loyalty and genius of this ancient house.

Pembrokeshire, Wales, was the birthplace of Edward C. Wellesley and his natal day was September 7, 1876. Richard Wellesley, his grandfather, was a colonel in the British army and was killed in the war of the Crimea. He was a grandson of the Marquis Wellesley, a brother of the "Iron Duke" of Wellington, who was governor general of India in the eighteenth century. The family was originally from Ireland and is related by marriage to the Colleys, Sir Richard and the rest.

For many years his son and the father of our subject, Courtenav E. Wellesley, was connected with important business concerns of the United States, and only in the past two years has he severed his active connection therewith and returned to Old England to enjoy a quiet home life. The latter was born in Hampton Court palace, near London, some fifty-eight years ago and the county of Surrey now claims him as her own. He was educated in Wellington College and at Heidelberg, Germany, and sought the United States first in 1873, when he located in Colorado Springs and engaged in the real estate business. Losing his wife soon after his ad-

vent to this country and being cast companionless again upon the world, he wandered briefly upon the earth and visited South American countries, bringing up again in the United States, where, in 1883, he helped organize and became manager of the Texas Land and Mortgage Company, chartered to transact business in Dallas, Texas. For twenty years his was the voice which controlled the destiny of this important investment concern and in 1903 he severed his connection with it only that he might return to his family and live a more quiet life.

Courtenay E. Wellesley first married Catherine Carrow, a daughter of Richard Carrow, of Johnston Hall, Pembrokeshire, Wales. His wife represented a very ancient Welch family, dating back to the sixteenth century. She died in Colorado Springs in 1879, the mother of a son, our subject, and a daughter, now in England. By his union with Nora Rowena Scovell Mr. Wellesley has two other children, Richard and Winnifred A., inmates of their parental home.

At two years of age Edward C. Wellesley was taken back to England, orphaned by the death of his mother. He had been in the United States then two years and his English playground was in Cheshire. Charter House school and the Colonial College provided his mental training, the latter an agricultural and mechanical college. At the age of twenty years he finished his course and the following autumn left England for the United States to identify himself with the cattle industry of our country. He reached Texas in October, 1897, and as a partner with Richard Carrow began his career as a ranchman on the Texas plains. The Windthorst ranch was once a part of the Ikard ranch, was fenced by the Ikards and contains now fifty-five thousand acres of land, lying on both sides of the Clay-Archer county line. With this property Mr. Wellesley was associated for the past seven years and in 1903 his selection as manager of its large interests marked the confidence which he has inspired. Clark and Plumb acquired the ownership of the ranch following the Ikards and now it is the property of Henry J. Scott, K. C., of Toronto, Canada. Mr. Wellesley held a half interest in the cattle of the ranch and twenty-five hundred head of three and four year old steers constitute its stock. The ranch is one of the best fattening pastures in Texas and from one thousand to two thousand steers are turned to market annually from its grassy sward. From June to November the ranch is a busy place, when

"rounding-up," branding and shipping are carried on. Mr. Wellesley, however, recently sold his interests at Windthorst and moved to San Diego, Duval county, Texas.

In American enterprise and American thrift the interest of Mr. Wellesley never flags. In his bachelor den he is surrounded by his library, his magazines and his dailies, and any important thing, industrial or political, catches his wary eye. He has become almost a real westerner and the frankness and openness in dealing which characterizes the typical man of the west finds a responsive chord in his makeup.

BAYLUS CLAYTON ALLGOOD. September 6, 1843, Baylus C. Allgood was born in Blount county, Alabama. DeForest Allgood, his father, was born in Pickens county, South Carolina, in 1819, and died in Blount county, Alabama, where he migrated soon after his marriage. The latter was prominent in his locality in which he passed his long life, for he was a Baptist preacher and was engaged in ministerial work for sixty-three years. He brought up his children in the country upon his modest farm and gave them such educational advantages as were accessible to people of limited means. He was a son of an Englishman, Barnett Allgood, who married and died in South Carolina. He owned slave labor and worked it upon his plantation, and for his wife he chose a Miss Dean. Their issue consisted of sons and daughters as follows: Bannister, DeForest, Alvin, Jennie, who married Ellis Murphy; Nancy, wife of Jerry Ellis; Fannie became the wife of George Miller and Patsy married Stephen Ellis. Rev. Allgood married Temperance, a daughter of Stephen Clayton, of Pickens county, South Carolina. Death carried away this wife in 1843, and in time he married Arena Tidwell. The issue of his first marriage was: Miles, who died in the Confederate army, leaving a family in Alabama; Rev. S. C., of Blount county, Alabama, and now county treasurer; Elvira, who died as Mrs. Cassandra Moody; Barnett, a physician of Chepultepec, Alabama, and Baylus C., of this review. By his second wife Rev. Allgood's children were: Francis, deceased; Jane, wife of James Burnham, of Blount county; John B., of Abilene, Texas, and Rufus A., of Birmingham, Alabama.

The farm, as above indicated, felt the impress of Baylus C. Allgood's infantile hand and his father's home was his until his entry into the service of the Confederacy in 1861. He joined Company K, Nineteenth Alabama, and belonged to Wheeler's Infantry, Army of the



Tennessee. In the fight at Shiloh he was seriously wounded in the thigh and after his recovery he was wounded in the left leg in the engagement at Chickamauga, retiring him again from the ranks for some time. He was with his command, however, when the war ended and was at Jackson, Mississippi, when the breakup finally came. The first thing to claim Mr. Allgood after the war was a ten months' term in school, after which he taught two years himself. He then took up farming, beginning modestly, as was necessary by the character of his layout and the exigencies of the situation, and he continued this vocation in his native heath until 1869 when he gathered together his few effects and immigrated to Texas.

Coming to the Lone Star state he stopped in Bosque county and passed eight years near the Hamilton and Bosque line. He took a pre-emption then in the former county and was occupied with its improvement and cultivation, when he exchanged it for a Wise county tract, the nucleus of his present extensive agricultural estate. Stock-raising and farming have proven profitable to him and from time to time his domain has suffered expansion, other lands, being acquired by purchase and added until a thousand acres, with nearly three hundred under plow, tell the story briefly of the effects of his Texas toil. Horse and mule raising has added its material portion to his gradually increasing wealth and an ever-wise management of finances has placed him upon an independent plane today.

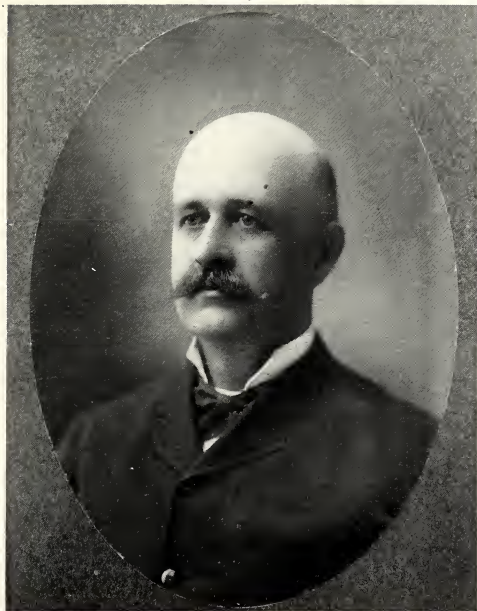
July 31, 1866, Mr. Allgood married Mrs. Sarah Tidwell, a daughter of William Montgomery, of Blount county, Alabama. Mr. Montgomery was born in the state of South Carolina, and married Miss Elizabeth Crawford, born in Tennessee, who bore him ten children. Mrs. Allgood was born in Alabama in 1837, and married, first, Yaggil Tidwell. Her and Mr. Allgood's children are: Elizabeth, wife of F. Eirring, of Hale county, Texas; James DeForest, of Fort Worth; Miles P. and Baylus C., of Wise county, and Sarah J., wife of Newton Johnston, of Whitt, Texas, the two last named being twins.

In his relation to the county as a citizen Mr. Allgood has won and maintained a business standing of the first order and he has not been without interest in its political affairs. Without assumption of personal importance or without essaying leadership Democrats know him as a man who does his own thinking and one who seldom thinks wrong, and his aid of a candidate aspiring to office gives him an ad-

mitted prestige in the race. While he was brought up in the faith and taught that baptism is essential in the life of properly trained families, he does not feel that ardency for the cause which his worthy ancestor did, and claims no allegiance to the church.

MORRIS HENRY MILLS, of Fort Worth, was born at Mount Morris, New York, a son of Colonel Wm. A. and Alice (Brooks) Mills. His grandfather, General William A. Mills, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after its close became a prominent official in the New York state militia. With General Wadsworth he was one of the early pioneers of the Genesee country of western New York, where they took up large tracts of land and became very wealthy. Colonel William A. Mills was a prominent business man and farmer of Livingston county.

Morris H. Mills received his education in the public schools, while for many years thereafter he was connected with railroad work, starting originally as a messenger boy in the telegraph office at Clinton, Iowa. After three months' service as messenger he became an operator for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Maquoketa, Iowa, while later he became connected with the Union Pacific as train dispatcher at Laramie and also as dispatcher and chief clerk in the office of the general superintendent. Leaving the Union Pacific, Mr. Mills became an employe of the Northern Pacific, for about ten years filling the positions of dispatcher, chief dispatcher and superintendent, and on the expiration of that period connected himself with the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad Company at Fort Worth, filling the positions successively as chief clerk, purchasing agent and trainmaster. After seven years spent in this work Mr. Mills left the railroad to embark in the lumber business in Texas, and was prominent in the organization and development of the National Lumber Company, one of the most prominent concerns of its kind in the state. He was vice president and secretary and later became president of the company. This company erected extensive works at Texarkana for chemically treating lumber, principally railroad ties. They also did an extensive business, conducting a general wholesale lumber trade, with railroads and yards in Texas and Oklahoma. Mr. Mills subsequently retired from the lumber business to engage in other interests, and in 1904 erected a beautiful residence near Fort Worth, on the Interurban railroad. He is now general man-



MORRIS H. MILLS



ager of the Fort Worth Iron & Steel Manufacturing company, in which he is a stockholder. He was married in Laramie, Wyoming, to Miss Alice Brockway, in 1879, and they have one son, Fred Mills.

**JESSE HOUSTON CARPENTER.** Among those of Wise county's rural citizens who are successful tillers of the soil and one whose personal worth is everywhere admitted and acknowledged is Jesse Houston Carpenter, whose name introduces this article. Two years in Parker county and twenty years in Wise mark the limit of his citizenship in the state, and his passage from mendicancy to a position of financial independence tells the story, briefly, of the achievements his labors have wrought.

Born in Gilmer county, Georgia, August 1, 1854, Mr. Carpenter is descended from a family of Revolutionary patriots of North Carolina, Joseph Carpenter, his German ancestor and great-grandfather, having served in the Patriot army under General Green and having been shot through the body with a British ball. The latter lived in both Lincoln and Rutherford counties, but passed away in Rutherford, the father of several children, among them being Joseph, Peter and Morton. Morton Carpenter, our subject's grandfather, passed through life a successful farmer, trader and slave owner and died about 1891, at ninety-five years of age. His wife was Sallie Wood, and four of their eight children were: Emanuel, Samuel, Byron and Morton.

Emanuel Carpenter was born in Rutherford county, North Carolina, in 1820, and died in Wise county, Texas, April 12, 1893. Like his father he succeeded as a farmer and trader and accumulated much property prior to the rebellion, but the Union sentiments which he entertained made him an enemy to the Confederacy and he was forced to refuge behind the Federal lines. During the period of civil strife he practically gave away his farm and remained poor and dependent in a way from then to his death. For his wife he married Lizzie Wikle, born May 19, 1816, a lady of German antecedents and a daughter of Henry Wikle, a farmer. Mrs. Carpenter accompanied her husband to Texas in 1890 and survived him several years, dying at the home of her son in Wise county January 13, 1901. By the union of Emanuel and Lizzie Carpenter there were born: Henry, of Greer county, Oklahoma; J. Houston, of this notice, and Crate G., who died in Wise county, Texas, leaving a family.

It is said of the father that he left home without his parents' consent as a boy of fourteen and made his own way and built himself up to a position of worth and independence in his Georgia home single-handed and alone. Save for the period of the Civil war his life was a quiet and peaceful one, unmarred by untoward events. Naturally he dropped into the Republican party, and except when he voted for Hancock, he always cast his ballot for its presidential candidate. The Confederates forced him into the ranks of their army and he was unable to escape for fourteen months, but when he finally succeeded he hurriedly disposed of his property and sought the Federal lines.

In the county where he was born and brought up J. Houston Carpenter, our subject, acquired his limited knowledge of books. The most valuable period of his school experience was at the age of twenty-four when he spent ten months as a pupil, and this term's work really fitted him for the battle of life. He was past twenty-six when he left his father to carve out a career for himself and shortly afterward he came to Texas, reaching here with nineteen dollars in cash and a modest wardrobe. He stopped first at Springtown, in Parker county, and took up the carpenter trade. When he came to Wise county he contracted for two hundred and two acres of wild land southeast of Chico and set about its primitive improvement at once. As time passed he prospered as a farmer and bought additional land, owning now four hundred acres in two separate farms.

Mr. Carpenter had no terrors for bachelorhood and did not take a wife until he was well able to provide for her in a good comfortable home. September 22, 1889, he married Miss Alice, a daughter of Jesse and Harriet (Hart) Franklin, a Parker county farmer and a Mexican war veteran of Texas. Mr. Franklin settled in Parker county in 1854, settling first in Collin county from the state of Tennessee. His children were: H. Franklin, who lives in Oklahoma; "Sis," wife of John Rowe, of Jessie; Mrs. Carpenter, John, Benjamin, Benton and Clarissa, wife of Frank Shown. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter's children are: Jesse, Annie, Morton, Lillie W., Alice and Sam Houston.

In his political career Mr. Carpenter has supported the candidate more than the party and he voted for Garfield, Weaver, William J. Bryan, McKinley and Roosevelt. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Methodist church.

ISAAC JACOB HARTSELL. The successful farmer and public official whose name heads this article is the commissioner for the fourth precinct of Wise county, where he has lived since the year 1884, and where the substantial achievements of his life have been won. Liberally favored with Fortune's smile and happily established in the confidence of the community he serves he is one of the figures of his epoch and a citizen most worthy of the name.

Washington county, Tennessee, was Mr. Hartsell's native place and his birth occurred February 22, 1843. Martin Luther Hartsell, his father, was born in the same county in 1821, grew up and married there and after the war moved into Roane county and there died in 1897. His vocation was that of farming, and as a Whig he favored the union of the states at the outbreak of the war. He cast his fortunes with Democracy later on and was a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church. Jacob Hartsell, his father, seems to have been the founder of the family in Washington county and he settled there with his mother, who was an Auntney, near the opening years of the nineteenth century. Jacob Hartsell married Nancy Milliam, and his children were: Auntney, Russell, Martin L., Isaac W., Polly, wife of Orvil Nelson; Delila, who married Thomas Jackson, and Nancy, wife of William Love. Martin L. Hartsell married Margaret, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Bogart) Longmire. Mrs. Hartsell preceded her husband and died in 1882, mother of Joseph, of Johnson county, Texas; Isaac J., our subject; John, of Pulaski county, Missouri; Nannie, wife of A. P. Hutcheson, of Roane county, Tennessee; Hannan, who passed away unmarried; Mary, who married John Viar, of Roane county; Lavenia, wife of William Clark, of Roane county, and Charles, of Wise county, Texas.

Isaac J. Hartsell grew up strictly as a country youth with what opportunities and advantages his community alone provided. September 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, Colonel W. N. Garrett, Frazier's Brigade and Buckner's Division. He did his first duty at Knoxville and the regiment was then sent to Big Creek Gap. It remained in this vicinity and around Cumberland Gap till September 9, 1863, when that stronghold surrendered to the Federals and our subject was sent to Johnson's Island as a prisoner of war, remaining such until hostilities had ceased and peace was restored.

Mr. Hartsell reached home in June, 1865, and at once resumed the work of the farm. He re-

mained in Tennessee four years and then moved to Camden county, Missouri, from which point, in the fall of 1875, he came to Texas and settled in Johnson county. Six years later he sought Parker county, and from there made his final move into Wise two years later. A team and about one hundred dollars comprised his visible assets when he began life in the Lone Star state, and he was a renter until after he made his last move. His first purchase was ninety acres of the Margaret Swift survey, a tract of wild land which he has brought under cultivation and placed in a substantial and attractive state of improvement. From a rude one-room-with-shed log cabin his family has passed into a modern farm cottage and from the primitive methods of farming he has adopted those of modern days, and his progress has been gradually upward and onward to the present. He added fifty acres more of the same survey and one hundred and twenty-five of the William Swinney survey to his original farm as time went on, and owns now two hundred and sixty-five acres of land.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Hartsell was chosen county commissioner and has been twice re-elected since. The board has built nine steel bridges and opened up many new highways in addition to the routine work of their office, and is regarded as one of the most safely progressive boards ever elected.

October 16, 1867, Mr. Hartsell married Miss Mattie, a daughter of Joseph and Ailsy (Carr) Bowman, old Tennessee people, but Mr. Bowman was formerly from Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were: John, Alfred, Calvin, Richard, Henry, Mary, wife of Alfred White, Mrs. Hartsell, Bettie, who married David Swadley, and Julia, wife of a Mr. Rubeck. Mr. and Mrs. Hartsell's issue are: Robert E., who married Lillie Boulware and is a Wise county farmer; Oscar L., residing near home, married Eva Pewitt; Bertie, wife of T. B. Hayes, of the state of Washington; Joseph B., still at the old home; Martin L., Jr., married Rosa Blackwood and lives close by; John R., of the parental home; Charles, married Maud Wilks and remains in the home of his childhood, and Fred, the last, still with the domestic circle.

JOHN H. SHURBET. Mr. Shurbet is prominently identified with the fertile region about Crafton, Wise county, where he settled in 1897, and where on the Mackey and Wilson surveys his farms, aggregating four hundred and twenty acres, lie. He came hither from

Thackerville, Indian Territory, where he passed some nine years of his life as a lessee on Indian lands and where he settled as an emigrant from Prentiss county, Mississippi.

Born in Itawamba county, Mississippi, Mr. Shurbet's physical existence began December 30, 1858. His father was Henry Shurbet, a farmer of Alabama birth, 1814 being his natal year. The latter was an only child of an Englishman who settled in South Carolina on casting his lot with the United States, and in the early years of the eighteenth century he took a step or two westward and established himself in Alabama. In the early '50s Henry Shurbet brought his small family into Mississippi and he died in Prentiss county in 1892. He served in the ranks of the Confederate armies during the first years of the rebellion, but was detailed finally to work in the hospital around Richmond and wound up his service there. He was a churchman, identified with the Christian denomination. He married Winnie Gillham, who died in 1862, the mother of: Oy, wife of Thomas Cowley, of Wise county; Fannie, wife of Polk Brewer, of the same county; Mary, who died in Tyler county, Texas, as Mrs. Tom Read; Martha, who passed away in Prentiss county, Mississippi, as Mrs. Joseph McKay; Sallie, wife of Thomas Warren, of Wise county; Brister, of Montague county; Clayborn, of Crafton, Texas; John H., our subject, and Cornelia, who died in the Chickasaw Nation as the wife of Joe McKay.

At the age of only nine years John H. Shurbet was deprived of parental protection and from then forward until his thirteenth year made his home in Henderson or McNairy counties, Tennessee, in the homes of James Hailey and David Smith. He came to mature years with little knowledge of books and when ready to take up the battle of life independently he returned to Mississippi and "cropped" about until he was twenty-one. He then married, September 9, 1879, and not many years afterward he and his wife "put their effects into a pillowslip and moved." In order to obtain his wife he confesses to a form of grand larceny and the trunk above suggested contained their personal effects. A good and liberal-hearted farmer, Ed Anderson, took them in and gave them all the aid and encouragement necessary to restore their self-confidence and start them off on their modest and humble career. Their move upward was a slow one and when they left Mississippi, in 1888, to begin their career in the west they were prepared with team and cash to sustain them while maturing their first

crop. They made their efforts count while leasing from the red man and when they dropped down into Texas they were amply able to pay for and possess a real home.

Mr. Shurbet married Miss Julia Pate, who was born in Mississippi in 1861 and she and her husband are the parents of: William, who married Carrie Holliday; Oscar, whose wife was Maud Turner; Ora, wife of Marion Husky; Allie, wife of Albert Harris, and Lula, Jesse, Bettie and James comprise the childhood circle.

Mr. Shurbet adheres to Democracy as his political manna and has brought his household to revere sacred things and believe in the doctrines of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM HARRISON DUNSON, cattleman and real estate dealer at Dalhart, has been identified with this extreme northwest part of the Panhandle country ever since the process of disintegration began by which the immense cattle ranges were portioned out among permanent settlers and towns and farming communities became in evidence. He has been very successful in his various enterprises, and is an honored and esteemed resident of Dalhart and the two counties of Dallam and Hartley.

Mr. Dunson is an old resident of the Lone Star state, and has been closely identified with its northwestern portion throughout its most important period of development. A native of Troup county, Georgia, he was born in 1840, being a son of William and Sarah (Cook) Dunson. His father, also a native of Georgia and reared in Jackson county of that state, moved with his family to Chambers county, Alabama, in 1856, and died there after the war. He was a farmer. His wife was born in Georgia and died in Chambers county, Alabama.

Reared on the home farm and receiving his education in the common schools, a short time after the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Dunson, on February 10, 1862, being then twenty-two years old, enlisted in Chambers county, for service in the Confederate army. He went to Memphis, where a number of Alabama regiments were being organized, but before he could become regularly connected with an Alabama regiment there came a hurry call for troops to go to the defense of Fort Donelson. For this special purpose he was placed in the Fiftieth Tennessee, and when Fort Donelson fell he was among the prisoners. Some time later he was among those exchanged at Vicksburg, and he then became a member of Company E, First Alabama infantry, serving in

this regiment throughout the remainder of the war. A great deal of his soldiering was in the Georgia campaign, some of the arduous service in which he participated being the battles of New Hope, Jonesboro, the siege and battle at Atlanta, and then under Hood in the Nashville campaign.

When the war was over Mr. Dunson returned to Chambers county and went to farming, which he continued for several years, until his removal to Texas in 1867. For nineteen years thereafter he was engaged in farming in Navarro county, and in 1886 he came up to the Panhandle, locating in Hardeman county, a short time before the railroad reached the county. There he went into the cattle business, which has been his chief business interest ever since. After the town of Quanah in Hardeman county was started he made his home there for several years, carrying on his ranching operations from that point. Early in 1900 he came to Hartley county with W. E. Smith and W. D. Wagner, their purpose being to find cheaper and larger pastures for their cattle. Mr. Dunson bought four sections out of the immense 101 ranch, which before that had covered a large part of this region. This fine ranch, on which he built his residence and which is still his home place, is located about eight miles to the southwest of Dalhart. Recently, however, he has gone into the real estate business in Dalhart, where he spends most of his time, but without detracting from his cattle interests. In the real estate business he is the partner of V. E. Cammack, the firm name being Cammack and Dunson. They do a general real estate and live-stock business, and are among the energetic and public-spirited promoters to whom Dalhart and the surrounding country owes so much of its material growth and prosperity.

Mr. Dunson was married in Chambers county, Alabama, in 1861 to Miss Sarah Frances Leverett, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Mary Alice Auten, of Dalhart. Mr. Dunson has been a member of the Baptist church since 1862, and he is also one of the oldest Masons in this part of the state, having joined that ancient order forty years ago. In 1890 Mr. Dunson was elected tax assessor of Hardeman county, and continued to serve in that capacity for six years, or three terms.

JOSEPHUS YOUNGER, M. D. At Whitesboro, Grayson county, in 1870, Dr. Younger began his Texas career as a farmer, although his position now places him among the leading medical practitioners of Bowie. It is now

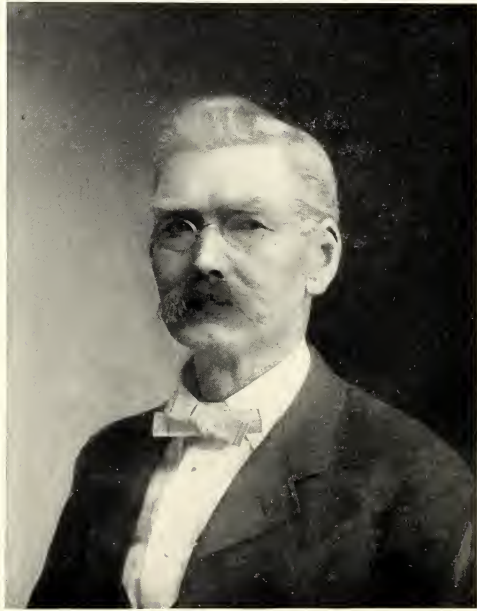
twenty-six years since he first became identified with Montague county, and his success in his profession has placed him in the category of substantial men.

Dr. Younger is a South Carolinian, born in Spartansburg District, July 9, 1847. His father, William R. Younger, was born, reared, lived and died in the same district, his birth occurring in 1812 and his death November 5, 1864. Like his father, William R. Younger was a modest planter, owned a few slaves and played a modest part in politics on the Democratic side. James Younger was his father and was from the Shenandoah valley of Virginia and died in the old South Carolina home. On the maternal side Dr. Younger comes from the Camps, of Virginia origin. Julia R. Camp was his mother and she was a daughter of Aaron Camp, who first settled in Rutherford county, North Carolina, later in or near Ringgold, Georgia. He was a contractor and builder and Julia R. was his second child by his wife, nee Miss Sarah Russell. Mrs. Younger died at Whitesboro, Texas, July 13, 1896, having been the mother of: James A., of Cordell, Oklahoma; John W., of Sayre, Oklahoma; Dr. Joseph, of this notice; Julia R., deceased wife of S. W. Robinson, of Montague county, and they have three children living, Angie, Samuel and Mabel; Sarah F. C., wife of D. N. Funk, of Jones county, Texas; Dr. R. N., of Whitesboro; Pierce C., of Wise county; Douglas A., of Whitesboro, and a commissioner of Grayson county, and Bulah B., deceased wife of John Decker, of Grayson county, and they had one child, Perry Decker.

The rural schools of his home county provided Dr. Younger with the rudiments of an English education and in early life he followed in the footsteps of his forefathers and became a farmer. When he came to Texas in November, 1870, he was twenty-three years old and he established himself near Whitesboro, where an additional seven years of agrarian life was passed. Deciding to abandon the farm for something less physical and more congenial and possibly more remunerative he chose medicine and began preparation for the profession by a course of reading in the office of Drs. Graves and Trollinger, of Whitesboro. During the summer season for two years he was under their guidance, spending his winters in the St. Louis, Missouri, Medical College. He completed his course with graduation in the spring of 1879 and located at Valley View, in Cook county, where the initial work of his professional career was done. On leaving there he







C. LIPSCOMB

located in Denver, Montague county, where four years were passed and then Sunset knew him as a physician and citizen for ten years. Having acquired a ranch in Jack county during the years of his practice he now decided to rest from professional duties for a time and he located upon the ranch and devoted himself chiefly to his stock and the cultivation of his farm. After four years of life in the country Dr. Younger again sought activity in his old place in the ranks of medical men and in December, 1897, he located in Bowie and established his residence and family here. He represents the regular school of physicians and is one of several strong men of that faith who own Bowie as their home.

Four miles south of Post Oak lies the ranch and farm of Dr. Younger. It embraces a tract of nine hundred acres, fenced into pasture and farm, stocked and three hundred acres are under plow. As an aid to Bowie's internal development he has improved a modest home and has manifested a serious interest in the affairs of his favorite town. He is a member of the Northwest Texas and the Montague County Medical Associations, and by virtue of the latter, is a member of the Texas State Medical Society.

December 1, 1881, in Montague county, Dr. Younger married Miss Mary A. Dillard, a daughter of James M. and Eliza (Davis) Dillard, who came to Texas from Missouri in 1875. Mr. Dillard was a Virginian by birth and he died in 1901 at Whitesboro, Texas, at eighty-two years of age. Among his children were: Peggie D., wife of Charles Bond, of Roswell, New Mexico; Sophia, wife of Dr. R. N. Younger, of Whitesboro, and Mrs. Dr. Josephus Younger, born in Clinton county, Missouri, January 10, 1862. The issue of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Younger are: Miss Gladys, a graduate of the Western Dental College of Kansas City, Missouri, and now practicing her profession in Bowie, married Warren B. Shoemaker, a stockman of Fort Worth; "Bob," James R. and Jack.

Dr. Younger's citizenship is unalloyed. He is without ambition beyond the honor and prestige of a good name and the highway of his life is marked by duty done and independence won. He is a Chapter Mason and a quiet force in local Democratic politics.

CUVIER LIPSCOMB, M. D. The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and accords its measure of praise to the representatives of professional life wherein advancement comes

in recognition of individual merit. In a calling where success results entirely from personal capability and thorough training Dr. Lipscomb has won an honored name and a gratifying measure of prosperity, being today one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Denton county, maintaining his residence in the county seat of Denton.

Born March 17, 1840, Dr. Lipscomb is a native of Mississippi, his parents being Dr. Dabney M. and Millicent H. (Scrivner) Lipscomb. The Lipscombs are a prominent and well known southern family and Dr. Dabney M. Lipscomb was a cousin of Judge Lipscomb, who with judges Wheeler and Hemphill constituted the first supreme court of the state of Texas and in whose honor Lipscomb county was named. A sister of Dr. Dabney M. Lipscomb became the wife of Isaac Van Zandt, who was a prominent and honored citizen of the republic of Texas and was equally influential in molding the policy of the new state of Texas after its admission to the Union. His son, Major K. M. Van Zandt, is the president of the Fort Worth National Bank and is represented on another page of this volume.

Dr. Dabney M. Lipscomb was born in Louisa county, Virginia, but in his boyhood days accompanied his parents on their removal to Tennessee, from which state he went to Mississippi. In the spring of 1861, the day after Fort Sumter was fired upon, he started to Texas with the intention of establishing his home in this state. After spending a year in Ellis county he located permanently at Grapevine, Tarrant county, which remained his place of residence until his death in 1886, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty years. He continued in the active practice of medicine almost until the time of his demise. During the war between the states he administered medical aid gratuitously to the families of the Confederate soldiers who were at the front and he was ever a man of benevolent and kindly spirit, quick to respond to the call of the suffering even when he knew that no financial remuneration would be forthcoming. His wife, who was born in Tennessee, died in Grapevine in her eighty-seventh year. They were a worthy and valued pioneer couple of that locality and their worth gained for them warm and enduring friendships.

Dr. Lipscomb, whose name introduces this record, acquired his early education at Middleton, Mississippi, and at Locust Hill Academy in Franklin county, Tennessee. In early youth he decided upon the medical profession as a life work. Whether natural predilection or en-

vironment had most to do with this decision it is impossible to determine. Perhaps both had a share in shaping his life history. It is a well known fact, however, that the choice was wisely made, for in the profession he has gained prominence and prosperity. He pursued his first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisiana at New Orleans. He assisted his father and the family in removing to Texas in April, 1861, and immediately afterward started back to his old home in Mississippi with the intention of enlisting there in the service of the Confederacy, but upon reaching Marshall, Texas, he decided to join the troops from this state together with his cousin, Major Van Zandt, and from the first almost until the close of the war he was in Major Van Zandt's command, being a member of Company D of the Seventh Texas Infantry. For the first two years he was in the regular service as a private soldier and for the remainder of the time he acted in the capacity of hospital steward for his regiment. This service, however, was in the field and consisted of giving surgical aid to wounded soldiers. Even while acting as a regular soldier he would always after a battle assist the surgeons and hospital corps in their work and thus he gained a good preparation for the medical profession, having the practical experience without which all the theoretical knowledge in the world is of little avail. Subsequent to his enlistment he went with his command to join Johnston's army in Mississippi and took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, where his regiment escaped capture, although other commands were made prisoners of war. Later Dr. Lipscomb served for six months temporarily in the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment and then returned to his own command, taking part in the battle of Shiloh and the second battle of Corinth. He was also an eye witness of the first gun boat siege of Vicksburg and he was at Port Hudson, Louisiana, when that place was captured by General Banks. Following those events Dr. Lipscomb was in the very hotbed of the war, taking part in the battles of Chickamauga and other strenuously contested engagements in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Later he went to Georgia and took part in the fighting at Jonesboro, that state, and the siege and battle of Atlanta. After Johnston was succeeded by Hood he then started back with the army under the latter commander to Franklin and Nashville.

Dr. Lipscomb left the army at Decatur, Alabama, and reported for duty to surgeon gen-

eral Sam P. Moore at Richmond in the hospital service, and while there was placed in charge of a ward in Howard Grove Hospital. He also finished his medical course at Richmond as a student in the Virginia Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1865.

In that year Dr. Lipscomb returned to Texas and located for practice at Birdville, Tarrant county, where he remained for a brief period. He then located at the edge of Grand Prairie, near Double Springs, in Tarrant county, where he enjoyed a good practice. In 1870 he came to Denton, which has since been his home and where he has been constantly engaged in practice as a physician and surgeon with a large patronage. His name is a household word throughout Denton county. He possesses rare qualities as a member of the profession and is continually striving to promote his efficiency through further reading, investigation and experiment. His work has been of marked benefit to his fellow men and his skill and ability place him in the front rank of the medical fraternity in Denton county. Dr. Lipscomb has made much money in his practice, but has also spent it generously in the education of a large family and in support of public enterprises and of church and school interests. He is thoroughly in sympathy with all that tends to promote general progress and improvement and his labors have been of marked benefit to his community. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in the line of his profession he has membership relations with the Denton County Medical Society. Both he and his wife belong to the Christian church.

Dr. Lipscomb was first married to Miss Mary A. Walden of Grapevine, Texas, who died in 1888, leaving six children: Priestly, Clough, Cuvier, Legrand, Emmett and Garland. The eldest son, Dr. Priestly Lipscomb, is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Louisville at Louisville, Kentucky, and for some time he was a general practitioner of medicine but in recent years has become a specialist on the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat after taking three post-graduate courses as preparation for this line of professional service. He has become quite proficient in his specialty and is meeting with very gratifying success. In 1890 Dr. Cuvier Lipscomb was again married, Mrs. Emma Belle Gregg becoming his wife at Denton. She was the widow of W. B. Gregg and a daughter of W. H. and Mattie (Haynes)

Mounts. She was born in Denton, while her parents were Kentucky people, her mother being a daughter of Catharine Bell of a prominent Kentucky family. Mrs. Lipscomb was educated at Maple Hill College in Lebanon, Tennessee, and by her first marriage there were three children: Mrs. Susie Simmons and Mary and William B. Gregg. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Lipscomb have been born two children: Emma Belle and Dabney Lipscomb.

LEONARD A. WINSTEAD, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Spanish Fort, Texas, was born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, August 11, 1867. He received his early education in the common schools of his native state, and after the removal of the family to Texas, which was in 1886, he attended Springtown College and Fort Worth University. In his youth he decided to adopt the medical profession and all his studies were directed with that end in view. For two years he read medicine in the office of Drs. Cosby & Smith, of Azle, Tarrant county, and in 1895 he took a course in the medical department of the Fort Worth University. Then he began the practice of his profession at Jeannette, Jack county, Texas, where he continued one year successfully, but at the end of that time moved to Petersburg, Indian Territory, at which place he practiced four years. However, feeling the need of further preparation for his life work, he returned to Jeannette and matriculated in the medical department of Baylor University, of which he is a graduate with the class of 1902. After this he established himself in practice at Spanish Fort. He had visited Spanish Fort in 1901 and was so pleased with the future outlook of the town that he decided to make it his home. Here, associated with Dr. Hart, he has a well equipped, up-to-date office and enjoys a good business.

Dr. Winstead is a son of Dabney and Valeria (Johnston) Winstead, both natives of Kentucky. Dabney Winstead was a farmer and stock-raiser in Kentucky. During the war of the rebellion he was in the Confederate army, a member of General Forrest's Cavalry, and after the war he returned to his Kentucky farm, where he remained until 1886, when he moved with his family to Texas and located in Parker county. Later he bought a farm in Tarrant county, where he still resides, giving his attention to farming and fruit-raising, and where he is well known as a prosperous and highly respected citizen. For a number of years he has filled the office of justice of the

peace. Politically he is a Democrat. He is the third in a family of five, having two older brothers, William and Manly, and two sisters, Jane and Elizabeth. Dr. Winstead's mother was second born in a family of five, as follows: Cave, Valeria, Sarah, Cordelia and Stephen. Her father, Washington Johnston, was a farmer, first of Tennessee and afterward of Kentucky. Dabney and Valeria Winstead have ten children, namely: Charles, Lee, Leonard A., George, Rena, William, Cave, Valeria, Elizabeth and Edwin.

In 1897, at Jacksboro, Texas, Dr. Winstead married Miss Anna Ham, a native of Jack county, born in 1877, daughter of A. L. Ham and wife, nee Wilson, the former a native of Texas, the latter of Alabama. Mr. Ham is a well known stockman. The doctor and Mrs. Winstead have three interesting children: Kathleen, Leonard and Vivian. Fraternally the doctor is identified with the Masonic order of Spanish Fort. Both his wife and mother are members of the Christian church.

WILLIAM TRUSTEN BALL. For the past sixteen years the stock interests of Montague county have been earnestly and modestly represented by the gentleman whose name initiates this article, and while he has maintained his residence in Bowie in the main since his advent to the "cow country" of the northwest, he has acquired grazing interests in the "plains country" and here and there have his successful efforts been directed. Mr. Ball has been a resident of Texas since November, 1873, when with his parents he settled in Grayson county, seven miles southeast of Whitesboro. The family were emigrants from Polk county, Missouri, where our subject was born July 31, 1857. At about the age of majority his father, William C. Ball, went to Polk county from Lee county, Virginia, where his birth occurred in 1822. The latter's father was Jesse Ball, who came west and passed his last years and died in Benton county, Missouri. Jesse Ball had several children, but John, Samuel and William C., sons, are the only ones apparently accessible for this record.

William C. Ball, like his father, passed his life on the farm, brought up his family to lives of industry and sobriety and cast his lot with the south when the slavery question brought on the war. He entered into the struggle with intense feeling, fought the war to a finish and carried his enmity toward the north, whom he regarded as his persecutors, with him to his grave. He left Polk county in the time of the

war and lived in Johnson, Missouri, for a time, and then came to Texas to be among his own people of the south, dying in Grayson county in 1889. He married Nancy C. Noland, a daughter of John Noland and Mary Cross, who were farmers and natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Ball died in 1891, being the mother of: George E., of Gainesville; William T., our subject; Robert, who was drowned in the Big Wichita river in the year 1881, unmarried, and James P., of Collinville, Texas.

The country schools furnished William T. Ball with the elements of an English education and he knew only the farm while under the parental roof. At eighteen years of age he went into the saddle for his brother on a ranch in Grayson county and did the first range work for the Burrell Yarbrough outfit in that county. He remained with his employer three years and was employed later in Cooke county, then a thinly settled community, and was there about three years. He had acquired a few cattle himself by this time and a small ranch, and these he sold to his brother and returned to Grayson county, where he was a cattle dealer and feeder till 1889, when he located in Montague. Mr. Ball became interested in Knox county ranching in 1901, where as a member of the firm of Boedecker & Ball, he owns and has under lease twenty-two sections, fenced and stocked, and from which the owners have been and are known as shippers. In Montague county Ball & Young, comprising W. T. Ball and Samuel Young, of Bowie, carry on a large business for this locality as feeders and shippers.

January 9, 1879, in Grayson county, William T. Ball and Luella Gregory were united in marriage. Mrs. Ball was born in Carroll county, Missouri, November 27, 1858, and is a daughter of David and Martha A. Gregory, who died on the farm near Whitesboro, leaving children; Finness, of Grayson county; Samuel, of Brisco county; Russell, who was killed in Brisco county, Texas, leaving a child; Susan, wife of James Goodson, of Carrollton, Missouri; and Belle, wife of Calvin Tomlin, of Carroll county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Ball's children are: Etta Lee, wife of Charles Brown, of Bowie, with a son, James Trusten; Sallie Belle, William David, Edith Ann and Georgia Ella complete the family roll. Mr. Ball, while a Democrat, has not dabbled in politics. He is a Chapter Mason and holds a membership in the Knox County Baptist church at Truscott, Texas.

REV. JAMES ANDERSON. In the development of any community the physical and spiritual phases have been inseparable companions, have gone hand in hand from the first pulse-beats of civilized life to the approach to ultimate perfection. Workers in the Master's vineyard have shared in the privations and hardships of the frontier, that spiritual leaven might be injected into the daily life of the populace to the end that God's kingdom shall be honored and His will be done in every household. To him who brought the gospel early, spread it resolutely as a disciple of the Great Teacher and continues the contest until the last victory is won shall be due an honor and a credit in excess of him who shall found a colony, build a city or win a decisive battle. The awakening of religious sentiment is the province of God's agents and the development of our spiritual lives the work of God's grace. In every county His servants bear His messages and plead His cause in the regeneration of souls and to the amelioration of the human race. In this broad field of spiritual labor has Montague county known the subject of this review, whose efforts have spanned nearly thirty years and whose physical vigor promises another generation of active, effective work in the rounding-out of his ministerial career.

In June, 1876, Rev. James Anderson reached St. Jo, Texas, and took charge of the Presbyterian church as its pastor, having ever since maintained that relation, and is also pastor of the Adora church near Stoneburg, and these charges constitute his main field of labor and give him his chief concern. He has officiated on so many occasions in intervening localities, such as Bowie, Henrietta, Gainesville, Wichita Falls and other points, that he has become widely known and is coming to be considered the father of Presbyterianism in Northwestern Texas. The family to which Rev. Anderson belongs was Americanized at Schenectady, New York. It was founded by his grandfather, John Anderson, who brought a portion of his family from Scotland in the forepart of the nineteenth century and was engaged there in the grocery business. The latter married and passed away in Sennett, New York, at an advanced age, being the father of: William, who died in Oneida county, New York; John, who died at Boonville, New York; and Charles, our subject's father.

Charles Anderson was born in Schenectady, New York, in August, 1812. He graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1845,

and located in central New York and engaged in the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He filled pastorates at Union Springs, Sefinett, Savannah and in the suburbs of Auburn and died in the latter city in March, 1901. He married Elizabeth L. Clary, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Clary, of Throopsville, New York, but formerly from New England. Mrs. Anderson died at Sennett, New York, in 1872, at the age of fifty-one years, being the mother of: Rev. Charles Anderson, a graduate of Hamilton College and of the Andover Theological Seminary, a Congregationalist and for many years one of the professors of Roberts' College in Constantinople, Turkey; Rev. James, our subject; Joseph C., a banker of Auburn, New York; John B., a fruit exporter and extensive horticulturist of Geneva, New York, and William H., a physician of Medical Lake, Washington, and superintendent of the Eastern Washington Hospital for the Insane.

Rev. James Anderson's youth was passed as a student in Hamilton College and in the Auburn Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1872, in Monroe Collegiate Institute, and in Oakwood Seminary, from which he graduated in 1876. In company with classmates, the late Rev. Warner B. Riggs, of Dallas, Texas; Rev. C. F. Goss, now of Cincinnati, Ohio, and W. H. Niles, he came to Texas and began his work at St. Jo, as previously stated. After the lapse of five years, in which the foundation for his future successes was laid, he returned home and August 24, 1881, was united in marriage with Sarah E. Foster. Three children have blessed the home of Rev. and Mrs. Anderson, viz: Elizabeth C., deceased; Edward L., who was educated at the college in Glasgow, Missouri, and is beginning life on his father's farm; and Hermione B., an accomplished young lady just entering womanhood, the jewel of the domestic crown.

From childhood to the present Rev. Anderson's life has been a busy one, first in the preparation necessary for his successful professional career and then in the grand work which has lain so close to his heart for nearly thirty years and in which he has triumphed in the end.

**THOMAS THREADGILL.** The subject of this biographical record has been identified with the rural development of Montague county for the past thirty-one years, having settled here that year and having stopped temporarily at Queen's Peak, apparently the center of interest in the early times, and around which clustered the first immigrants on the west side

of the county. As many before him, and as many have since, Mr. Threadgill came hither from Grayson county, but Dallas and Hunt counties had also received the family and known them as settlers for brief periods of time. Like other settlers before and since, his ambition was to build up a home in the new west and the height, the breadth and the depth of that ambition has been achieved.

The Threadgill family, headed by William D. F. Threadgill, our subject's father, crossed the east line of Texas as settlers in 1868, and first stopped in Dallas county. Later Hunt county was tried for two years, when a return to Dallas was made, and then Grayson county made its brief acquaintance. All the while they were little more than existing as farmers and when they reached Montague county they dropped down at the Peak, where, in May, 1875, the father died. The war had greatly reduced the family resources, they having near its close sold their cotton for Confederate money, thereby losing the family labor and indirectly being deprived of the family homestead. But the first ten years after the war were the darkest of their lives and from out of that domestic circle have come some of the best parents of some of the best families in their respective counties.

William D. F. Threadgill was born in 1818 in Anderson county, North Carolina, and was a son of Thomas Threadgill. The latter reared his family on the farm, passed away in the old Tar Heel state and was the father of: Wyatt, Shrock, Samuel, William D. F., Sneed, Dock, Gideon, Sarah and Ann. William D. F. Threadgill left North Carolina and settled in Wilcox county, Alabama, where our subject was born. In 1855 he moved into Marengo county, that state, and then to Carroll county, Mississippi. He was married to Miss Amanda Stafford, a daughter of Pliney Stafford, whose wife was a Miss Anderson. Mrs. Threadgill still survives and resides in Hunt county, Texas, the mother of: William, Tom, our subject; Gideon, Lou, Adelaide, Delitha, Felix, Stafford, Tillman S., and Berry.

Thomas Threadgill was born October 5, 1844. His advantages were of the rural sort and the country school gave him a most limited education. Prior to the rebellion his father was considered a successful planter, owned slaves and amply provided for the material wants of his large and growing family, but the power of education was not so well known then as now and sons were taught to work instead. When the war came on Mr. Threadgill joined Company A, Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry,

Captain Johnson and Colonel Neal, and joined the regular army at Corinth in time to take part in the fight at Perryville, Kentucky. After this battle he was detailed with the regimental quartermaster for some months and rejoined his company just before the battle of Chickamauga. He was in that and in the engagements at Jonesboro, Georgia, and Franklin, Tennessee, as well as Nashville, after which he furloughed home and never returned to the army again. Mr. Threadgill was yet unmarried when he came to Texas, but he was married in Dallas county June 22, 1869, and his efforts as a farmer until his final settlement in Montague were put forth on a rented farm. As a starter in Montague county he made the rails and fenced a piece of ground for Mr. Moore at Queen's Peak, for which he received two hundred dollars, and with this money he laid in house supplies, some seed wheat and a mule. He then moved into his present community and rented land of J. W. Booth, the same year settling a piece of Jack county school land, which he afterward bought at two dollars and twenty-five cents an acre. He and his mule made a crop and his time was afterward devoted to his own land. When his farm work had made it possible he bought additional land and as more prosperity favored him he purchased more land, until he owns four hundred and twenty-five acres on West Belknap creek, one of the most desirable farms in his county. Grain, corn, cotton and stock, together with continuous and unremitting toil, have accomplished these things and he and his never-failing wife have made themselves old in the contest. They have watched their neighborhood grow from the time when they alone occupied it, and their nearest neighbors were at Henrietta on one side and Queen's Peak on the other, till houses are dotted all about and not a tract of land lies unfenced.

Mr. Threadgill married Sarah V., a daughter of Edward Walton, who had issue: Richard, who died in Dallas county; David, killed as a soldier in the Confederate army; Ed T., of Clay county, and Mrs. Threadgill, who was born in Monroe county, Mississippi, October 18, 1846. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Threadgill are: Davis, who lives on his farm near his father and is married to Ollie Lay and they have a son, Joe, and Edwin, who married Kate Hosford and resides on the home place and has two sons, Truman and Thomas. Thomas Threadgill has, to use the slang of the westerner, "seen the whole show" in the settlement and development of his locality. To reiterate,

no persons had a less auspicious beginning than he and Mrs. Threadgill, yet they triumphed over all difficulties and have played an important part in the up-building of the locality where their home has been carved out and which they love so well.

WILLIAM A. MORTON, M. D. The medical profession is ably represented by a score of successful physicians in Wise county, among whom is widely known Dr. W. A. Morton, of Paradise, and the subject of this personal record. One-fourth of a century marks the epoch which his professional labors have spanned within the county's limits and they have been years busy with the affairs and duties incumbent upon one so fitted to do honor to the noble calling of a physician. Entering the state and county in 1880, as he did, and passing four years in Garvin and nine years in the village of Cottdale, since 1893 Paradise has numbered Dr. Morton among her own and in this vicinity he has achieved most of his substantial success.

North Carolina was the mother state of the Mortons of this American branch. William Morton, an Irishman and the great-grandfather of the doctor, settled on the coast of the Tar Heel state early in the history of our republic and from there his son, William, emigrated to Tennessee, where, in Pulaski county, his son William, father of our subject, was born. William the second left his North Carolina home at about fourteen years of age and no trace of his deserted relatives seems to have been kept. He married a Miss Brown in Tennessee, reared a large family and followed mill-wrighting and carpentering and finally removed to Fayette county, Alabama, where he died.

William Morton, father of the doctor, was born in 1812 and passed his active life in Fayette county, Alabama. Like his father, he was a mechanic, a success in his personal affairs, public-spirited and stood high. He was decidedly religious and held to the doctrines of Methodism. He married Nancy McCraw, a daughter of Thomas McCraw, who died in Perry county, Alabama, in 1847. Of their union, Thomas W. was a Confederate soldier and died during the war; Martha married A. J. Carroll and died in Alabama; Dr. William A.; and Amanda, who died unmarried. For his second wife the father took in matrimony Jane Reedus. The children of this union were: Alice, wife of Wesley Morris, of Portales, New Mexico, and Jeff W., of Jacksboro, Texas.

During our subject's youth the Morton fam-







MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM W. LANGFORD.

ily was situated in the rural precincts of Fayette county and it was under such surroundings that Dr. William A. Morton was brought up. His educational opportunities had been confined to the proverbial country school when the war of the rebellion broke out and as he enlisted at once for the fray experience was his teacher for the next four years. He joined Company F, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry, Colonel O'Neal, later governor of the state, and the regiment became a part of the Army of Northern Virginia until toward the close of the war, when it was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. In the first army the doctor fought at South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and in the second army, at New Hope Church on the Atlanta campaign and at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, after the fall of Atlanta. He was wounded in the left ankle in the latter battle, but returned to his command after his recovery and was in the field when the surrender of Lee terminated the war.

Further resistance being futile, our subject left Cuba Station, Alabama, where he was surrendered, returned home and resumed his acquaintance with the work of the farm. The next year he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. W. L. Morton, of Vernon, and when he was prepared for lectures he entered Louisville Medical College and received his diploma in 1875. Being equipped for his life work, the doctor located at Fayette Courthouse, the capital of his county, and ministered to the needs of that community in a professional way until his departure for Texas five years later. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Dr. Floyd in Paradise, which professional relation existed for four years, and since then, as before, he has practiced medicine alone.

In October, 1867, Dr. Morton married Miss Jane Moore, a daughter of W. O. Moore, whose family was originally from Tennessee, but who was born in Fayette county, Alabama, January 19, 1837. Dr. and Mrs. Morton's children are: William O., a lawyer of Los Angeles, California, married first Miss Agnes Taylor, of Fort Worth, Texas, and they had one son, William Taylor Morton, and afterward married Miss Maud Hunter; Eula, who married A. A. Edins and died January 10, 1904, the mother of eight children, whom she left in Sterling county, Texas; White, of Hall county, Texas, a farmer and teacher, married to Jessie Gear; Lillie, wife of G. W. Bass, of Hall county; J. Addison, who died at the age of sixteen years; Florence, who

passed away at the same age, and Claud B., a law student in Los Angeles, California.

While putting into his profession all the knowledge and all the enthusiasm of his surcharged nature, Dr. Morton has ever found it convenient and a pleasure to participate in those other human affairs which go to make up a moral and upright community. No personal aspirations seem to consume him beyond his chosen field of endeavor and when he has taken any active hand in politics it was to help righteousness win in a contest with the forces of evil. He and his wife are communicants at the Methodist table and their offspring have been brought up to know the truth and fear God.

WILLIAM W. LANGFORD, son of one of the honored pioneers of Montague county, Texas, was born in Overton county, Tennessee, July 23, 1858. His parents, Thomas and Lizzie (Dillon) Langford, were both natives of Tennessee. Wylie Langford, his grandfather, went from Virginia at an early day to Tennessee and settled on what was then the frontier, where he engaged extensively in farming. Politically he was a Democrat and religiously a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and both in politics and religion his children and grandchildren have followed the example of their worthy ancestor. His children in order of birth were: Thomas, Mat, Barney, George and Betty.

Thomas Langford in his early manhood taught school and also carried on farming, and during the war of the rebellion he was a conscript officer. Being in a border state, he sustained heavy loss by the foraging of both armies, and when he returned home at the close of the war his property was in a dilapidated condition. He resumed farming and did some repairing, but the change in affairs at the old home made it undesirable, and in 1867 he sold out and moved over into Kentucky, where he remained two years. In 1869 he came to Texas, locating first in Denton county, where he remained three years. In 1872 he moved to Montague county, and settled in the vicinity of where Bonita has since been built. There were then but few settlers here. His first location was made on school land, which claim he subsequently sold, after which he bought a half section of land near by, which he developed into a good farm, where he passed the remaining years of his life, and where he died in June, 1882. After his location in Montague county he taught school one term, but with

that exception his whole time and attention was given to agricultural pursuits. He was an ardent Democrat. While in Tennessee he served as justice of the peace for a number of years and after his location in Montague county he filled the office of county commissioner. In his life he exemplified the teachings of his church, and his many estimable qualities won him the respect of all who knew him. His widow survived him until 1894. Her family, the Dillons, also were early settlers of Tennessee, and she was the sixth born of seven children, namely: Thomas, Squire, Eliza, Ade, Bird, Lizzie and Dicia. Thomas and Lizzie Langford were the parents of nine children: Jane, wife of G. Howard; George, a resident of Montague county; Samuel, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Nancy, wife of J. Howard; Bird, who has been twice married, first to Mr. Wakefield and after his death to a Mr. McAdams; William W., whose name introduces this sketch; Thomas, a resident of Bonita; Enoch, of Oklahoma; and Cash, a druggist of Bonita.

William W. Langford moved with his parents from Tennessee to Kentucky and then to Texas, being eleven years old when he landed in this state. In his father's frontier home he grew to manhood, assisting in the improvement of the farm, and remaining a member of the home circle until 1883, when he married and settled on a farm near Bonita. Five years later he sold his farm. Then he bought another place on which he lived for nine years; bought and sold again, and finally, in August, 1899, purchased the farm on which he now lives, two hundred and eleven acres on Farmer's Creek, seven miles east of Nocona. Only a few improvements had been made here at the time Mr. Langford came into possession of this property. He at once directed his energies to the task of development, with the result that he now has a commodious residence and good barn, and one hundred acres under cultivation, producing a diversity of crops. In connection with his brother Cash, Mr. Langford conducts a drug store at Bonita. He will continue to reside, however, at his country home, five miles from Bonita. Like his father and grandfather, he is a Democrat and a Baptist, being identified with the Missionary Baptists.

Mr. Langford married Miss Mittie M. Godley, a native of Louisiana, born June 1, 1864, daughter of James B. and Mirom (Simmons) Godley. Her parents, natives of Georgia, went to Louisiana in early life, where they were married and where Mr. Godley was a promi-

nent planter, owning a number of slaves at the time the war of the rebellion came on. He served all through the war as a Confederate soldier, always in the front ranks, participating in many hotly contested battles. Returning home at the close of hostilities, he found his slaves freed and his property in a ruined condition. After remaining there a few years, he sold out and came to Texas, and here in Fannin county he began life anew. He built a gin which he conducted successfully in connection with farming operations until 1880, when he sold out and came to Montague county; bought land, erected buildings and made improvements, and here he has since lived, carrying on general farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, to which his good wife also belonged. She died December 23, 1904. Her father, Mitchell Simmons, was a planter of Louisiana and later of Grayson county, Texas. At the time of his death he was engaged in the hardware business in Savoy, Texas. Mrs. Godley was the second born in her family of eight children, namely: Grisham, Mirom, John, William, Elias, Martha, Mitchell and Mollie. The children of James Godley and wife are: Mrs. Ella Prather, Mrs. Mittie Langford, Mrs. Edna Dozier, Thomas Grisham, Mrs. Matt Armstrong, and Mrs. Inez Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Langford have eight children, viz: James, William, Lilla, Cash, Ed W., Stella, Inez and Mittie.

GEORGE B. WADE, M. D. We are indebted to the honored profession our subject represents for great good to the world and innumerable blessings to human kind. With its modern discoveries the ravages of disease have been mitigated, surgery has given us a new lease on life and the contagions which once swept us into eternity have become as harmless as the air we breathe. The practice of medicine in this age consists in humanely aiding nature to throw off our afflictions and restore normal conditions without resort to the brutalities of the dark ages or the superstitions of our forefathers of the centuries just passed. While diseases seem to have multiplied and their virulence sometimes increased, science has placed medicine in control, and the physician of today as compared with the physician of the blood-letting era of the eighteenth century is as daylight compared to the darkness of night.

With the present enlightened age Nature has decreed that Dr. Wade shall be associated. The journey from the farm to the physician's

chair included a season of professional reading with Dr. Irwin, of Patonville, Texas, a course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis and a finishing course in the University of Tennessee at Nashville. While he engaged in the practice at times on his way toward a full-fledged member of the cult, he entered the work in all seriousness at Bagota, Texas, in 1890, at once upon completing his course. For seven years he administered to the wants and needs of the distressed and physically afflicted at Bagota, when a relaxation of his bodily vigor forced him to seek a different climate and he located in Jacksboro in 1896. In Jack county the doctor's personality and his professional attainments drew him into a gratifying practice and his familiar countenance is known in many homes at every point of the compass, even beyond the limits of his county. To better fit him for his calling, in 1898 and in 1900, he took post graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic, and in 1902 at the Polyclinic at New Orleans. He is local surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad, and for eight years was health officer and physician for Jack county, resigning and recommending his successor in 1905.

Dr. Wade was born in Person county, North Carolina, June 15, 1864. His family was one of the old ones of the Tar Heel state and his father, Richard A. Wade, and his mother, Maggie Adams, were born in the same county with himself. The Wades and the Adams were agricultural people, and in 1870 Richard and Maggie Wade brought their family to Texas and located in Lamar county, where they continued farming and died, the former in 1893 at seventy-five years, and the latter in 1897, at seventy-four years of age. Of their children, Sallie married George B. Bolton and Martha became the wife of J. C. Bolton, both of Lamar county; John A. is a farmer in Coleman county, Texas; Mary died as the first wife of J. C. Bolton, before named; Ab B., of Delta county; Richard H. died in Lamar county; and Maggie, who married John Howard and resides in Coleman county, Texas.

The rural schools provided Dr. Wade with his elementary education and he quit the farm at twenty-three years of age and took up medical studies in preparation for his life work. After he located in Jacksboro he returned to Lamar county and married, January 7, 1897, Miss Jennie Bentley, a daughter of E. R. Bentley, who settled in Lamar county from Arkansas. Mrs. Wade was born in Lamar county, Texas, as was her mother, Mary E., a daughter

of Dr. Burris. George Bentley is Dr. and Mrs. Wade's only child.

Aside from his professional duties Dr. Wade has given some attention to rural pursuits in Jack county, having a farm of more than a half section and owning in addition a section and a half in Crosby county. He is examiner for some of the strong insurance societies and for the Woodmen and is Entered Apprentice in Masonry.

ALFRED G. SMITH. A successful farmer of Jack county who has passed from the dependence of childhood to a substantial and independent station in middle life without the aid of parental influence or direction, and one whose efforts seem to have been providentially blessed, so marked has been his agricultural achievements, is Alfred G. Smith, mentioned as the subject of this biographical reference. Left to the care and consideration of grandparents in infancy and abused by lack of interest and positive neglect, he cast off his relations in childhood and since the age of thirteen years has weathered the storms of adversity and stemmed opposing and contrary currents so as to anchor his life craft in safe waters and be reckoned among the successful navigators of his county's rural craft.

About 1856 David Smith, our subject's father, went into Leon county and there hired to the Widow Lauderdale to do the work of her farm. In 1858 he married her and, at the opening of the rebellion, entered the army and she soon afterward died. She was Phebe A., daughter of Joseph Henson, Sr., widely known as a Jack county pioneer. Mrs. Smith was born in Alabama, and by her first husband was the mother of Mary E., wife of A. T. Allen, of Venus, Arkansas, and Sarah J., wife of Moses Rhoades, of Placerville, Colorado.

Although his advent dates from an infant of one year Mr. Smith is numbered among the pioneers of his county. He was born in Leon county, near Ferguson Prairie, December 11, 1859, the only child of his parents' marriage, and a ten months' schooling, which he paid for himself, was the best educational advantage he had. When his mother died, in 1861, his father, David Smith, was in the Confederate army and Joseph Henson, his maternal grandfather, claimed him and brought him to Jack county, to his home on Carroll creek. There, on what is now part of the Hensley ranch, he can be said to have grown up, with little raising other than his boyhood judgment would direct. He was destined to gain little knowledge from

books and from the time he left his home until his marriage he worked for wages on a farm or a ranch. From this source he seemed not to accumulate, but to gradually sink into debt and when he took him a wife three hundred and fifty dollars was needed to start him even with the world. For a time he rented land on Carroll creek and then moved to the West Fork and in 1884 took possession of a tract of land he acquired on the Antelope road, nine miles northwest of the county seat. Here he felt himself gather financial strength and the efforts of himself and faithful wife met their reasonable reward. Except for six years spent in Jacksboro, where no financial advantage was gained, he has been busy with the transformation of the wild and tree-covered landscape into a fruitful and productive farm. Tract after tract has been added to the tax roll in his name until fourteen hundred and seven acres are embraced in his estate.

Mr. Smith married, February 15, 1880, Miss Elizabeth Graves, a sister of Miles A. Graves, mentioned also in this work. Mrs. Smith was born September 15, 1864, and died February 10, 1899. She left children, D. Oscar, Maud L., Lena A., A. Jasper, Fred and Frank, twins; LaFayette and Lydia Jewell. Opho A. and Hallie passed away before their mother. Mr. Smith has held himself strictly to the duties of a well-managed farm; hence his commendable success. He has almost eschewed politics, but church work has ever made a demand upon his attention and time. He has brought up his family in the fear of God and he worships the Master as a member of the Methodist church.

**JAMES H. SPIVEY.** Since the opening years of the nineteenth century the Spiveys, of whom our subject is a lineal descendant, have scattered to various and remote parts of the American continent, and each succeeding generation has furnished a slip to graft the family on to some new community and thus infuse new blood and new vigor into ever-changing and restless society. During the period above noted the forefathers of the subject of this review were fastened, as planters, to the soil of North Carolina, where the family was founded about the birth of or during the infant years of our republic.

Lovett Spivey, grandfather of our subject, was born in this favored locality of the old Tar Heel state. When a young man we find him living in Coffey county, Tennessee, where his son William was born. Of his children, William, father of our subject, and Henry met ac-

cidental deaths in Drew county, Arkansas, from damps in a well; James also died in Arkansas; David was killed in the Confederate service; Jane; Jennie married J. R. Stewart, of Waxahachie, Texas; and John R. resides at Hamburg, Arkansas. Lovett Spivey finally moved out to Drew county, Arkansas. He was counted among the moderately successful farmers where he lived before the war and lost some slave property in consequence of that struggle.

William Spivey was reared in his native state and was only twenty-eight years old at death. He married Nancy Richardson, a daughter of George Richardson, of Coffey county, Tennessee, and his widow lives in Jack county, Texas, in the company of her children. At his death Mr. Spivey was the father of George, who was killed at the Jenkins Ferry fight during the Civil war; James H., our subject; Annie, wife of James Taliaferro, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Lovett and William, farmers of Finis, Texas.

James H. Spivey remained with the home circle until past his majority and then took up the work of the farm for himself. He was born in DeSoto county, Mississippi, August 27, 1848, and the next year his parents removed to Drew county, Arkansas. The rural schools of the time gave him his educational equipment and at twenty-five years of age he married and established a new home in the locality where he was brought up. His wife was Rachel Harrison, a daughter of George Harrison, who settled there from Marshall county, Mississippi, where Mrs. Spivey was born in 1852. Their wedding occurred in October, 1873, and their children are: Carrie, wife of G. M. Jenkins, of Temple, Oklahoma, with issue, Ima, Morris and James; Hugh, a clerk in Jacksboro; William, who is just out of school; and George and Ray complete the list.

In 1880 Mr. Spivey came to Texas and settled at Finis, in Jack county, and resided in that locality until 1894, when he removed to a small place and a new one near the limits of the county seat. Here he began the building of a home and has added other parcels of land, as his finances warranted, until three hundred acres constitute his well-improved homestead. He is a stockholder in the Jacksboro Mill and Elevator Company, a Democrat in politics and has served many years as a trustee of the Jacksboro schools.

**JAMES McDONOUGH MADDOX.** In the subject of this notice is presented an ex-sheriff of Jack county and a retired farmer, whose

residence within the county dates from the year 1880, when he settled on Keechie creek, thirteen miles south of the county seat. For twenty years he was engaged in stock-farming, four years of which time he was grazing his cattle on the range south of Carlsbad, New Mexico, disposing of his marketable product largely where it was made ready for sale. Since taking up his residence in Jacksboro, however, his interests have extended to farming his land and to the care of the few stock necessary to graze off a small tract. From 1880 to 1888 the firm of Maddox & Van Slyke were well known in the south part of Jack county, Mr. Van Slyke having established himself there prior to the entry of Mr. Maddox to the county. In 1886 the firm drove a bunch of cattle to Cheyenne, Wyoming, to market and Mr. Maddox succeeded the firm two years later and conducted its affairs without special incident the succeeding twelve years.

Mr. Maddox came to Texas from Claibourn parish, Louisiana, where he grew up, but his birth occurred in Throop county, Georgia, July 26, 1843. His father was Edward Maddox, born in Cumberland county, Virginia, in 1799, and his grandfather, Notley Maddox, was for six years and a half in the artillery service during the Revolutionary war. The latter took his family into North Carolina and settled on the Yadkin river in the early part of the nineteenth century and he died there, the father of John, who died in Putnam county, Georgia, as did his brother, Alexander; Edward, who died in Claibourn parish, Louisiana, in 1866; Notley, who passed away in Harris county, Georgia; Samuel, of East Texas, and Mrs. Emily Saddler, who passed away in Putnam county, Georgia. Edward Maddox led a plain country life, was limitedly schooled as a youth and settled in Georgia. He acquired slave property, as was the custom of the thrifty farmer of the south before the war. He removed to Louisiana, and there his life ended. He was a Whig in politics in early life, and was a member of the Methodist church for seventy-eight years and a devout Christian. He married Frances Sale, who died in Arkansas in 1872, and their children were: William A., whose life ended in Fort Worth in 1904, was an Arkansas colonel in the Confederate army; Robert F., who died at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1890, was colonel of the Forty-second Georgia during the war; Samantha E., wife of Thomas Scott, of Atlanta, Arkansas; Payton P., adjutant of the Ninth Louisiana Confederate service, died in Fort Worth in

1873; Bettie J. died in Harris county, Georgia, in 1850, as Mrs. Dr. Wallace, and James M., of this notice.

On the farm in Georgia and in Louisiana our subject came to mature years and in the rural schools he obtained his education, concluding his school career even after the war. At the age of seventeen he enlisted at Camp Moore, Louisiana, in 1861, in Company I, Seventeenth Louisiana, Colonel S. S. Hurd, and fought at Shiloh and Port Gibson and was surrendered by General Pemberton at Vicksburg, paroled and later exchanged and the regiment was re-organized west of the Mississippi river, but no more engagements were participated in and when the breakup came he went back to civil life on the farm. Remaining in Louisiana until 1872, Mr. Maddox then came to Texas and passed a year in Fannin county. Going then to Fort Worth he engaged in the livery business on Rusk street, the firm being W. & J. Maddox, and after seven years there he came to Jack county and bought land and took up the stock business on Keechi as already narrated above.

October 29, 1872, in Bonham, Texas, Mr. Maddox married Frances A. White, a daughter of Richard and Sarah (Snead) White. The father was born in Georgia, moved to Louisiana and was a farmer. Mrs. Maddox was born in Georgia November 1, 1849, and is one of five children and the only one living. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Maddox: Pearl, who died in February, 1905, as the wife of E. H. Harlin; Albert Payton, of Denton county, Texas; Maud, wife Frank E. Graham, of Jacksboro; Walter, who married Maggie Oats and resides on his father's farm, as does Richard W.; Sallie V. and John W. are at the parental home. In his political relations to Jack county Mr. Maddox has always taken a lively interest and in 1900 he was elected sheriff and collector and served two years. He then went into the grocery business in Jacksboro and later into the grain business, but is now retired.

JOHN ALSWERD HENSLEY. It is fitting to review the career of a native son of Jack county, whose childhood began amidst the wild scenes of frontier life and whose youthful labors and efforts of early manhood were an active force in the promotion of one of the most successful ventures conceived and brought to maturity within the limits of the county. While his efforts were active the force they propelled was a silent one for years, yet it ever

counted toward the final results and helped to make John Hensley, his father, famous as a cowman in Jack county.

As already indicated, John A. Hensley was born in Jack county and his birth occurred January 29, 1868. His father entered the county as a genuine pioneer and his record is set out at some length on another page of this work. Five miles east of Jacksboro, on Carroll creek, was the scene of our subject's childhood days and the footprints of his innocent days may yet linger along the banks of that harmless and rippling stream. His days of pupillage in the rural schools having been finished, he joined in the cow chase while he was yet far beneath his majority years. The college at Thorp Springs and the Southwestern University at Georgetown served to ground him well as a student and he cap-sheafed his college career with a course in Johnson's Business College in St. Louis, Missouri. The Hensley ranch, embracing forty-eight hundred acres, received him when his education was completed and with its affairs he is yet an active factor. In 1896 Hensley & Son, John and John A., were engaged in the hardware business in Jacksboro and disposed of their interests in 1897. In 1904 our subject was engaged in the retail meat business in the county seat, and for four years he has managed the Hensley Brothers ice and light plant in the same town. Together with Hickman and "Biff," his brothers, he is also engaged in the stock business and thus the hours of his daily life are devoted to active industrious pursuits.

October 20, 1888, Mr. Hensley was united in marriage, in Young county, Texas, with Miss Emma Terrell, a daughter of the Fort Worth pioneer, Ed Terrell, of Belknap, Texas. Mr. Terrell was a merchant in Fort Worth in pioneer days, but many years since identified himself with Young county, where his sons are among the well known cattlemen of the county. Mr. Hensley is a Master Mason and a Democrat, and his interests are allied with the progressive and moral elements of his county.

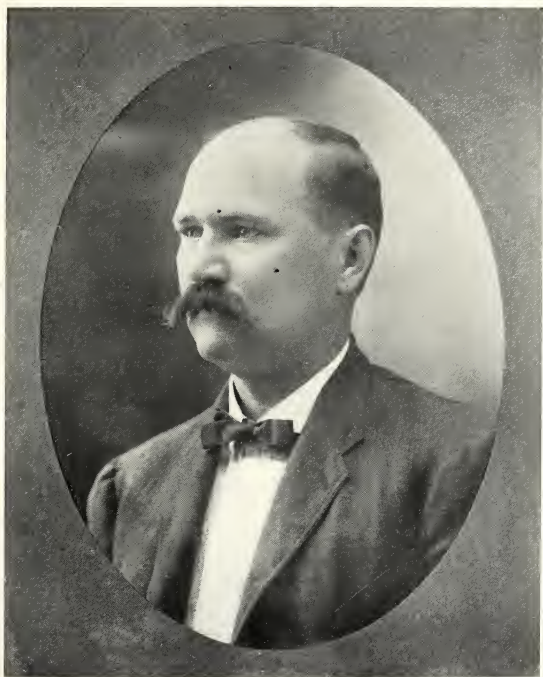
**JOHN PRICE HAYTER.** For more than a half score of years the subject of this review has been prominently identified with the business affairs of Decatur, and among his many achievements here the building up of the chief retail drug house on the Fort Worth and Denver road in Texas, the manufacture and distribution of the famous Finley Eye Salve, bringing to his town the honor and distinction of the presidency of the State Pharmaceutical

Association, and his elevation to the chief magistracy of his favorite city are noteworthy in the beginning and serve to mark John P. Hayter as a progressive, capable and fearless citizen and man of affairs.

A native Texan, he was born near Whitesboro, Grayson county, November 23, 1862, of pioneer parents, Thomas M. and Sarah (Howard) Hayter, who settled near Gordonsville in 1856. The parents were originally from Livingston, Tennessee, but emigrated from there in the early fifties and settled for a time near Walnut Grove, Missouri, and from that point came to Texas and settled on a new farm in Grayson county. This farm they improved, reared their family upon and there died, the father in 1901, and the mother in 1902.

Thomas M. Hayter was born in 1819, laid the foundation for a good education in his youth and served in the Mexican war from his native state. He was a successful farmer and when the issue of slavery divided our country he took the southern end of the dilemma, while some of his brothers in Missouri served with the Federal arms. He was not in the army himself but lent encouragement to the cause and united his influence with the Democratic party when civil affairs were restored in the state. His ancestors were subjects of the British crown who sought America during colonial times and founded the New World branch of this worthy family. The issue of the marriage of Thomas M. and Sarah Hayter were: "Bud," a farmer of Gordonsville, Texas; James M. and William M., of Spring Creek, Texas; Annie, wife of Thomas B. Givens, of Roff, Indian Territory; Harriett, who married J. K. Stallings, of Mannsville, Indian Territory; John P., of this sketch; and Robert L., of Blue Ridge, Texas.

The farm was the birthplace and playground of John P. Hayter and the country log school house his academy and college. Until twenty-four years of age he remained with the farm, at which time and with a capital of fifty-five dollars he established himself in the drug business in Gordonsville, in the neighborhood where he grew up. He was elected justice of the peace at this time and the two departures gave him a new and valuable experience in dealing with men. He remained in Gordonsville three years and in Whitesboro four years and then came to Decatur and purchased the stock of J. W. Sparrow and Company, which he made the popular drug house of Decatur and one of the largest and best known in this part of the state. He conducted this establish-



*J. P. Hayter*





ment until the month of October, 1904, when he disposed of it to devote his time more fully to the manufacture of his eye salve, its mail-order business and to the various other business matters with which he is connected.

The Finley Eye Salve, on which Mr. Hayter owns the patent, is a remedy widely known and extensively advertised, and the name of J. P. Hayter is a household word in thousands of communities all over our broad land. For sixteen years he has pushed its merits, and an almost phenomenal business has been the outgrowth of his truth-telling crusade.

The fact of his engaging in the drug business brought Mr. Hayter into contact with the Pharmaceutical Association of the state of Texas. He became a member of it in 1899 and his proverbial good nature, congeniality and business sagacity prompted the association to attach him to its official family. For three years he served as its vice president, and in June, 1905, he was elected president of the association, an office entailing a responsibility over several million dollars worth of property and of vital consequence to the drug trade of the Empire State of the Southwest. He became a member of the Tri-county Retail Drug association some time since and is its secretary and treasurer. Other business enterprises find in Mr. Hayter an active aid, viz: The Wise County Home Protective Association, of which he is secretary, and the Home Protective Association of Texas, of which he is treasurer, the First National Bank of Decatur, of which he is a director, and the Decatur Land, Loan and Abstract Company, of which he is president and manager. He is a director of the Ray Hardware Company of Fort Worth and of the S. P. Smith Lumber Company, Decatur. He is master of finance of Decatur Lodge, K. of P., is secretary of the board of stewards, Bowie District, North Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and chairman of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of Decatur.

On the 22d of November, 1885, Mr. Hayter married, in Sunset, Texas, Miss Jennie Thomason, a daughter of Dr. W. F. Thomason, formerly from Tennessee. This union has resulted in the following living issue, viz: Chlora, Grady, Irma, Lenella, Sallie May, J. P. Jr., and Byrne.

While our subject has apparently been well occupied in a business way he has not neglected the political side of his nature. He was rocked in the cradle of Jeffersonian principles and breathed the ozone of the primary prin-

ciples of Democracy from the Texas air and he has a clear title to his claim. His political action has been such as to convince his townsmen of his absolute sincerity and honesty and they honored him with election to the mayoralty of Decatur in April, 1905. With Mr. Hayter whatever his wisdom inspires his industry accomplishes. He has an abnormal capacity for labor and the multifarious duties of his various connections are attended to with a promptness and expertness marking the versatility and adaptability of the man.

ALFRED T. CASEY. Among the young emigrants of nearly thirty years ago who flocked to the unbroken prairies of the Texas frontier and who reveled in the fine shooting of that and later years, and who feasted on the choicest game of the land and slaughtered deer and turkey and antelope as the winter sportsman of Texas now slaughters the rabbit, is Alfred T. Casey, the retired ranchman and farmer of Lost Valley, who recently took up his residence near Jacksboro and is experiencing a relaxation from a strenuous life of a score of years on the Jack county range. When he came to Texas he was a youth of twenty, and for a time was located in Parker county, but as the family had acquired land interests in Lost Valley and its membership was largely made up of brothers and sisters with energy and youth and fitted for the building up of a home and a business then peculiar to the frontier, they came hither and in 1870 possessed their Jack county land and proceeded along primitive lines to the initial work of establishing themselves herein. The T. R. Slevin tract, which came to the family on a bankrupt sale, was Peters colony land and it furnished the opening wedge for a career of success in the cattle business, which the brothers Alfred T. and George Casey later enjoyed.

While the open range was indisputably accessible, yet when Mr. Casey settled in Jack it was early apparent that in a few years the grazing industry would be confined only to those who possessed pastures, and while he grazed in the "open" so long as it was profitable to do so, he was the first to fence a pasture in Lost Valley, when he enclosed the family estate with a wire fence and converted it into a modern-day ranch and a safe refuge for the "KC" and "Casy" brands, which their stock always carried. A box house first housed the Casey family and the passage of time saw it develop into a modest residence, convenient and suitable to the needs of a small ranch. At

its zenith the Casey ranch embraced also a thousand acres of leased land and five hundred and sixty head of cattle pastured off its grassy sward. When the brothers closed out their holdings nearly four hundred head of their familiar brand went with the ranch and farm.

Alfred T. Casey was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 29, 1858. His father, William B. Casey, was a molder and a partner in the firm of Bridgeford & Co., now the largest establishment of its kind in the city. The latter was Erin's native son and born about 1831. He lived in Louisville from eight years of age to his death, about 1870, and there married Margaret Booth, who died in Lost Valley, Jack county, in 1903, at sixty-six years of age. The issue of the marriage of William B. and Margaret Casey were: Alfred T., our subject; Charles, of Los Angeles, California; William, of El Paso, Texas; Walter, whose residence is unknown; George, who died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1904, leaving a family; Eugenia Logan; and Alice, who married the well known stockman of Jack county, James Lilly, and left two children at her death in Jacksboro in November, 1904.

Alfred T. Casey had access to the Louisville, Kentucky, schools on his way to maturity, but rather grew out of the reach of parental control and preferred ball-playing to being confined in school or to practice with the emblems of industry in the acquirement of a trade. He had reached seventeen years of age when the seriousness of life dawned upon him, but it seems he was not able to connect himself with anything permanent until he took hold of the game-burdened situation in Jack county, and for a few years and while becoming acclimated and accustomed to western ways grew serious in quest of innocent prey. July 24, 1876, he married Jennie Carroll, a daughter of Jo Carroll, of Louisville, well known in his day to the sporting world of the city. Carroll was an Irishman born, passed his life in Louisville, where Mrs. Casey was born in April, 1858. Mr. Casey lived for a time in Los Angeles, California, going to the Pacific coast for his wife's health, but the ravages of disease carried her off in 1889 and she lies buried in the tropical city, the metropolis of southern California. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Casey, namely: Miss Alice and Miss Jennie, the oldest and youngest, reside with their father and preside over his domestic establishment, while William is with a United States surveying party in South Dakota. Mr. Casey has ever manifested an interest in local civil

affairs, has always participated with the Democratic party at the primaries and the polls and was county commissioner from precinct No. 2 for two years.

JAMES LEE HOWARD. One of the young stockmen whose operations have covered in Montague county an era of about a score of years and whose substantial success is evident in the length and breadth of his grassy domain is James L. Howard, of Stoneburg. He has been intimately identified with the range since 1883, at which time he entered Montague county at the beginning of his independent career. The association which he formed at that time placed him directly in the channel of success and he has diligently pursued the same with few shoals or sandbars to impede the progress of his little craft.

Mr. Howard was an emigrant from Grayson county, Texas, where his birth occurred January 20, 1864. His father, William Howard, had located in the county the year previous and settled near Sherman and was concerned with matters of the farm all his life. In Christian county, Kentucky, William Howard was born November 27, 1819. He grew up there, learned the hatters' trade and married and moved to Lawrence county, Missouri, in 1849, from which point he migrated to Texas. He was a son of William Howard, a North Carolinian, who died in Kentucky and was the father of eleven children to reach maturity. Our subject's mother was Elizabeth G. Pool, of Christian county, Kentucky, who died in Grayson county in 1880. Two years later her husband moved to Clear creek, in Cooke county, where he passed away in 1896. They were the parents of: Albert, who died at nineteen years; Linn, Sarah E., who passed away at eighteen; Bud and Andy both died in childhood; James L. In 1882 William Howard married his second wife, who was Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, yet of Cooke county, Texas, as is her son, Gregg Howard.

James L. Howard came to mature youth on the farm and had the advantages of only a country school education. When he came to Montague county he entered the employ of Thomas M. Riley, a prominent stockman on Middle Belknap creek and remained with him until the latter's death and then taking charge of his estate, marrying the widow and finally coming into possession of the old ranch himself.

When he first came to the county Mr. Howard contracted for an hundred and sixty acres

of Limestone county school land and toward the liquidation of this contract he paid his earnings from time to time. He grew into the cattle business himself in a limited way, prior to Mr. Riley's death, but when the management of the whole estate came to him and the ranch's broad acres were left to his care he met the problem with wisdom and good business tact and has come to be known as a reliable and successful cowman. With his recent purchase of a thousand acres his aggregate realty holdings are twenty-five hundred and fifty-six acres, stocked with all it will carry.

May 20, 1897, Mr. Howard married his first wife, who was Mrs. Sarah M. Riley, widow of his old employer and a daughter of John Goldsmith, of Jack county, Texas, but originally from Tennessee. At his death Thomas M. Riley left his widow with a son, Cash Riley, whose welfare is in the hands of Mr. Howard, in whose habitation he finds a comfortable and welcome home. Mrs. Sarah Howard passed away September 16, 1901, and December 20, 1903, Mr. Howard married Eva, a daughter of Alfred Page, and their child is Thomas P.

James L. Howard is occupied purely with his personal affairs. The practice of sticking close to business has grown on him for many years until it has become a part of his nature and it has contributed in a great measure toward his successful career. He is a Democrat without personal aspirations or ambitions and holds a membership in the Missionary Baptist church, as does also Cash Riley. Mrs. Howard affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church.

LANDON BOOTH, deceased, was recognized as a citizen of worth in Tarrant county and at Birdville, where he was especially well known. His loss was very deeply regretted when on the 15th of January, 1892, he was called from this life. A native of Tennessee, his birth occurred in Washington county on the 28th of May, 1856, his parents being Madison and Elzira (Brown) Booth, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. The father with his father emigrated westward in 1857, and in 1859 he came to Tarrant county, Texas, settling near Birdville, which was then largely a frontier district, few pioneers having yet made their way into that section of the state. There Madison Booth continued to make his home until called to his final rest in the early '80s. He was one of the first surveyors of Tarrant county and was a well known and valuable citizen, his worth being widely recognized because he was the champion of many

measures which proved of practical value in the upbuilding and development of this county. Of his children two are yet living, Frank and Sadie, the latter the wife of D. L. Hunt of Wise county, Texas. Madison Booth was a Democrat in his political views and was a soldier of the Confederate army during the Civil war. In his death Tarrant county lost one of its pioneer settlers and a well known and representative citizen. He had been an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity and was esteemed by all who knew him for his genuine worth of character.

Landon Booth of this review accompanied his parents on their removal to Tarrant county when a small lad and here he was reared to man's estate. He was practically a self educated and self made man, having few advantages in his youth for the acquirement of an education and receiving little financial assistance in his business career. For a number of years he was engaged in general merchandising at Birdville and for several years filled the office of postmaster at that place. A number of years prior to his death, however, he disposed of his store and, retiring from commercial pursuits, devoted his attention to agriculture and stock-raising, becoming the owner of a good tract of land and successfully carrying on the work which claimed his attention. In all of his business affairs he was determined, energetic and reliable and he had the force of character that enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook.

On the 2nd of September, 1880, Mr. Booth was united in marriage to Miss Minerva J. Johnson, a native of Tarrant county and a daughter of Moat and Sarah E. (Boone) Johnson. Her father was a soldier of the Confederate army in the Civil war and died during the period of hostilities. He had been one of the early settlers of Tarrant county and was prominent and influential in that county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Booth were born five children, of whom three are living: Morton J., who is handling the home farm, and is one of the representative young farmers of this part of the county; Leon, who is attending school at Fort Worth; and Effie, while Byrtle and Ethel have passed away. Mrs. Booth still resides upon the old home farm near Birdville, comprising over four hundred acres of rich and productive land devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. She is highly esteemed for her many noble characteristics, and is very liberal in all things.

Mr. Booth affiliated with the Masonic fraternity at Smithfield and was a member of the Baptist church at Birdville, to which his wife still belongs. Industry was one of the strong points in his career and his labors were guided by sound judgment. He was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction and when he was called away the community mourned the loss of a valued and respected citizen.

THOMAS J. OWEN belongs to an honored and prominent pioneer family of Texas and made a creditable record in his business career and in his work for the improvement of this part of the state, his efforts contributing to the great work of transformation that has been carried steadily forward here. He was born in Wataga county, Alabama, November 16, 1833, but when only two years old was brought to Texas by his parents, Jesse and Carolina (Mitchell) Owen, the former a native of Prince Edward county, Virginia, and the latter of South Carolina. Their marriage, however, was celebrated in Alabama. The paternal grandparents were Jesse and Susan (Caldwell) Owen, likewise natives of the Old Dominion, while Robert Owen, the founder of the family in America, was a native of Wales and became an early resident of Virginia. Jesse Owen was a representative farmer in his home locality in Virginia and subsequent to his removal to Alabama he purchased large tracts of land and became an extensive planter. Prosperity attended his efforts and he acquired a large estate, which he left to his descendants. His political allegiance was given to the Democracy and he was a member of the Primitive Baptist church. He died about 1843 at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years and his wife died in 1844. Their children were: Thomas, who was a district judge in Alabama and died in Texas; Jack, who died in Arkansas; Jesse, father of our subject; Tabitha; Elizabeth; and Polly.

Jesse Owen was reared in Alabama and remained under the parental roof up to the time of his marriage when he began farming on his own account in that state. He managed his business affairs with success but in 1835 sought a home in Texas, settling in Nacogdoches county, where he bought land and improved a good farm. He took his slaves with him from Alabama and remained at his first location in Texas until 1851, when he removed to Lamar county, where he opened up a second

farm, making it his home until his death in 1875. He was a strong Democrat and staunchly favored the secession movement. Although he lost heavily through the exigencies of war, as did the great majority of southern citizens, he afterward largely recuperated his losses and obtained a competency for old age. He carried on farming and cattle-raising in his later years and his able management and keen discernment brought him prosperity. He held membership in the Primitive Baptist church. His wife died in Lamar county in 1873. She was a daughter of Reiley and Nancy (Wells) Mitchell, natives of Ireland, who for many years resided in Alabama, where the father conducted a good plantation with the aid of his slaves. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was a patriotic American. In his family were six children: James and Wilson, who were farmers of Alabama, Mrs. Carolina Owen, Margaret, Martha and Nancy. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Owen had two sons and a daughter; William C., who died while serving in the Confederate army; Susan, the wife of A. J. Hager; and Thomas J.

As before stated, Thomas J. Owen was but two years old when brought by his parents to Texas. He attended the subscription schools to a limited extent but his educational privileges were quite meager. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage in Lamar county in January, 1859, the lady of his choice being Miss Catherine House, who was born in Arkansas, in February, 1833, a daughter of Joseph House of Tennessee, one of the early settlers of Arkansas and a pioneer of Texas. He took up his abode in Lamar county, where he owned and operated a grist and saw mill, which was conducted by water power. He was also a large land owner and had extensive stock interests and was recognized throughout the community as a capable financier. All of his business interests were well managed and showed his keen discernment and sagacity. He died in 1859 at the age of sixty-two years and his wife survived him until 1860. She was a member of the Methodist church. They were the parents of three daughters and two sons: Mrs. Catherine Owen; Eliza, the wife of T. Pass; Marzee, the wife of J. Green; James, who served in the war; and Joseph, of Panhandle, Texas.

It was their eldest daughter who became the wife of Thomas J. Owen of this review, who at the time of his marriage began operating the old homestead farm, on which he

remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted for service in the Confederate army as a member of Company C, Colonel Good's Battalion, which was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department and did duty in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and the Indian Territory. A part of the time Mr. Owen was with General Price and other commanders and he received but two furloughs during his entire military service. He knew what it was to go hungry, to suffer from cold and exposure to the weather and yet he was a loyal and valorous soldier, never faltering in the performance of his duty. When General Lee surrendered, the regiment, which was then at Crockett, Texas, broke ranks and the men returned home.

Mr. Owen found most of his slaves yet upon his place. The following year he resumed farming, got a bunch of cattle together and continued the business until 1866, when he sold out and removed his stock to Cooke county. There he purchased land and opened up a farm, his stock running on the free range. In this business he continued until 1872, when he disposed of his farm and removed to Montague county, locating on Mountain Creek, three miles northeast of Saint Jo. He there bought three or four surveys, opened up a farm and run his cattle on the free grass, continuing the business successfully until 1892, when having started cattle interests in western Texas he sold his farm lands but retained a small ranch, which he yet owns. He now handles stock, mostly making a specialty of beef cattle. He has placed under cultivation over one hundred acres of land and raises feed for his stock. When he came here the cattle business was a success and farming was considered an experiment. His money was invested in stock. The loss of his slaves proved a heavy burden, but his stock-raising interests with the free grass helped him to recuperate from his losses and he gained a new start. In 1892 his sons, anxious for a larger and better range for the stock, removed to western Texas and Mr. Owen therefore abandoned the business here and established his sons in Panhandle, where they are now running cattle, while he largely confines his operations to beef cattle. It was in the same year that he retired from the farm and took up his abode at Saint Jo, where he is now living quietly, advising his sons as to the management of the business, but leaving to them the more active duties.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Owen were born five chil-

dren: George, on the cattle ranch in Panhandle; Cora, who became the wife of T. W. Jones and died leaving six children; Susan, who died at the age of twenty-four years; and Jack and T. J., who are living in Panhandle. The wife and mother died at Saint Jo in January, 1903. Mr. Owen has witnessed the establishment of Saint Jo and the development of the surrounding district, watching its transformation into a prosperous farming country. In politics he is a Democrat and he labors earnestly to secure good men for local office. His interest in community affairs is that of a public spirited citizen, whose efforts for the general welfare have been far reaching and beneficial.

DR. R. C. BLACK. From the point of view of continuous practice Dr. R. C. Black is one of the oldest physicians and surgeons of the state of Texas. At Gainesville he has been known as a skillful and successful practitioner for over twenty years, and is held in high esteem alike for his professional prominence and his worth as a man and citizen.

Born in Barry county, Missouri, Dr. Black was reared and attended school in that county. He is among the oldest living graduates of the well known Rush Medical College, of Chicago, having entered that school to prepare for his profession nearly fifty years ago, and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1858. He first practiced at Granby, Missouri. He was living there at the time of the Civil war and enlisted in the Confederate service as assistant surgeon. Attached at first to the Eighth Missouri Regiment, he was later employed in his professional capacity with different regiments as his services were needed, in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and other parts of the middle west. At the conclusion of his army career he returned to Granby and practiced there and in Washington county, Arkansas, until he came to Texas in 1869. He was located in Collin county a number of years, and in 1883 moved to Gainesville, which has been his home since then, and where he conducts a large general practice in medicine and surgery. Progressive in all departments of his profession, he has taken several polyclinic courses since he was graduated from school and has kept abreast of the phenomenal advances made in medical theory and practice during the last half century. Dr. Black is an ex-president of the Cooke County Medical Society. In 1905 he married Miss Della Thompson.

JOHN ANDREWS, a well known citizen and prosperous agriculturist of Tarrant county, owns and operates a tract of land of one hundred and forty-eight acres near Smithfield, the place being devoted to general farming. He arrived in the Lone Star state in 1890 and has since made his home within its borders. A native of Rochester, New York, he was born on the 3rd of March, 1858, and was a son of Leonard and Mary (Meyers) Andrews, both of whom were natives of Germany and on coming to America took up their abode in Rochester, New York, in 1844. There they spent their remaining days, both the father and mother having now passed away. The father was fifty-four when he died, the mother was about seventy-four.

John Andrews spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth in the city of his nativity and was a public school student there. When in his eighteenth year he went to Buffalo, New York, where he learned the trade of a boiler-maker in the New York Central Railroad boiler shops, becoming thoroughly familiar with the business. He continued in Buffalo for several years, after which he determined to establish his home in the south and made his way to Raton, New Mexico, where he was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad Company in its boiler shops there. He afterward spent some time in San Francisco and in Sacramento, California, and later resided in San Bernardino, that state. Subsequently he spent some time in other portions of the country and as before stated came to Texas in 1890. He resided first at Fort Worth, where he spent a number of years, being employed in the boiler department of the Texas & Pacific Railroad shops until 1900, in which year he took up his abode upon the farm that is now his place of residence. He is a self-made man, owing his prosperity entirely to his own efforts, and he deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, showing that energy and determination constitute the key that unlocks the portals of success.

On the 4th of May, 1894, John Andrews was united in marriage to Mrs. Annie Abbott and they enjoy the warm regard of many friends in their home locality. Mr. Andrews is a public-spirited citizen and favors anything that tends to improve his county or elevate society. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. His genuine personal worth is such as commands the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and business associates and now in the control and development of his farm he is meeting with creditable prosperity.

ISAAC WAINSCOTT. The living pioneer is the connecting link between the dead past and the living present and is a witness to the things that were and the things that are. His life spans the whole era of progress and is the sentinel which has guarded our destiny from birth through youth to old age. He is the fore-runner of civilization and the seed which he has sown has produced the strong props of our social and political fabric of the present. We honor him, we reverence him and to his memory the generations of the future will prostrate their affections. It is fitting to honor him and his in this connection, whose distinction rests upon the claims of worthy pioneers, and conspicuous among whom as settlers of Montague county we herewith present the Waincott name.

In 1857 the Waincotts, the McDonalds and others settled along Benton creek amid the untamed surroundings of that frontier day, seeking to plant the first seeds of civilization there. John Waincott dropped down upon the Bradshaw survey just below the Denver bridges across the creek, and became the owner of a tract of land which has not yet been deeded away. There he made his home, from there he carried on his successful cattle and limited farming interests and there he died.

John Waincott was married in Polk county, Missouri, to Sarah, a sister of Jarrell and Cash McDonald, who were heads of families and members of the colony who established themselves along Benton creek. He moved from Missouri to Iowa, and from that state they started on their trip to Texas. On the way hither they passed through Lawrence county, Missouri, where the McDonalds joined them and reached Texas together. They stopped first in Grayson county, and were prospecting a location when they cast their fortunes with Montague. Mrs. Waincott survived her husband until 1901, when she passed away, being the mother of: Annie, Isaac (our subject), Hiram, Mary and Adaline.

Isaac Waincott was born in Polk county, Missouri, January 2, 1846, and was but eleven years of age when he came to Montague county. Without educational advantages, yet he managed to acquire the outline or framework of an education, and the work of the range and the farm provided him with ample youthful exercise. There was much youthful excitement also, but this was occasioned by the incursions of Indian bands or the usual excitements of the frontier, and during some sixteen years life on Denton creek was a high tension and strenuous affair. During the Civil



MR. AND. MRS. JOHN ANDREWS





war he belonged to a company of minute men, a part of the State Militia, but there was no service outside of the county and no enemy to contend with save the red man.

As has been well told by historians Indian theft and massacres were an every moonlight occurrence for years, and the valley of Denton creek was visited on their errands of pillage and death. In 1858 a bunch of unarmed whites met a band of Indians armed with guns and arrows on what is now the Frank Biggar farm, and by some mysterious power the Indians were driven off after they had caused the death of Daniel Wainscott and Jack Kilgore. Isaac Wainscott was with this party and was with other parties which encountered the savages, but the death of his Uncle Daniel was the nearest to a personal affliction from that source which he ever experienced. When Mr. Wainscott married and settled down to an independent career he started with an eighty-acre tract in the creek bottom, a team and a few cattle. The "ups and downs" common to the community were visited upon him and his family also, but as the years passed he found his financial condition measurably improving. He has added a quarter section of land to his first holding of real estate, and is quartered in a modest and comfortable home overlooking the hamlet of Denver.

In April, 1870, Mr. Wainscott married Annie, a daughter of John Dennis, who came to Montague county early, and their children were Sarah and Samuel. Edward and Claud are children of Mr. Wainscott's union with Jane Biggar. For his third wife Mr. Wainscott married Jennie Burks, a daughter of William Burks, of Jack county, Texas. This wife died, leaving an only child, Clyde. August 13, 1890, Mr. Burks' daughter Annie became Mrs. Isaac Wainscott, and the issue of this marriage are: Walter, Gladys, Iris, Nellie and Isaac. Two children by Mr. Wainscott's former marriage, Samuel and Willie, are deceased.

Isaac Wainscott has ever occupied a good citizen's position in his community and in his county. Industrious and thrifty he has accumulated sufficient for the needs of his growing family and for the years of his decline. Activity in local matters seems to have been his contribution to the public weal, and in Democratic politics his favor by aspiring candidates for office is eagerly sought. He is a Mason and belongs to the Missionary Baptist church.

JASPER W. STINSON, a business man of Strawn, possessed of that great energy which infuses itself into the development of a commercial center and affords the potential vigor which brings order out of chaos and towns and cities out of a desert—a man of high ideals and ambitions for his adopted town, a typical man of the south and representative of the class to whom is due the great impetus and awakening along all lines of industry and business, is a native son of Alabama, born in Butler county, February 18, 1863. His parents were E. E. and Rosa A. Wood) Stinson. His father, a native of Alabama, died while serving in the Confederate army, and his mother brought her little family to Texas in 1876, and she too is now deceased.

Compelled to begin the earning of his daily bread when a boy, Mr. Stinson has experienced a varied and especially busy career since boyhood. During his early years he lived at Cisco, Thurber and Breckinridge, in this state, and in the last-named place became an apprenticed pharmacist in the drug store of C. S. Morris, a widely known old-time merchant whose store is still standing, conducted by his son. After learning the drug and pharmacy business in this store Mr. Stinson engaged in the first business enterprise on his own account at Springtown, Parker county, where he bought out the drug store of Wadsworth Brothers. He continued to do business there for four years, and in 1891 identified himself with the prospering little village of Strawn, where for the subsequent fifteen years his life has been centered. He bought the drug business of J. N. Stuart and Sons at this place, and conducted it very successfully until 1900, when he sold out to B. C. Lowry. A man of parts and general business ability, he then turned his attention to developing the independent telephone lines of this part of the state, becoming third owner in the Northwest Telephone Company (independent). He was made superintendent and general manager of that company's lines extending from Weatherford west to Abilene, embracing a block of territory westward from Breckinridge on the north to Granbury on the south. In 1904 the Northwest Telephone Company sold out to the Bell interests, and since that time Mr. Stinson has centered all his business interests in the growing town of Strawn, where he is a prominent leader among the business men and is a thoroughly wide-awake, public-spirited citizen, determined to make his home town the best in West Texas.

He organized the Strawn Feed and Grain Company, having as partners in the same J. H. Housley and G. J. Watson, two enterprising gentlemen who have grown up in this section of the state. This business is housed in its own building, a substantial, two-story corner brick.

Mr. Stinson is also extensively interested in local real estate, town as well as ranch property, including his own holdings and also being agent for other large properties, such as the Mount Marion Coal Company. He has one of the most beautiful residence properties in this county, "Cedar Point," located at the southwest corner of town, and so situated on an eminence that it commands a splendid view of the town and entire valley. Here he has begun improvements that will make this in time a place of surpassing beauty, nature herself seeming to have fixed upon this as an ideal home site. There are twenty-five acres in the place, and by the construction of a large dam a beautiful artificial lake has been created, providing a generous supply of water as well as affording another source of beauty and amusement. A gasoline engine pumps the water to the residence and other parts of the grounds, furnishing a plentiful supply for irrigation purposes, so that the entire place may be transformed into a rich and verdant garden spot.

Mr. Stinson was married at Strawn to Miss Bessie Dillahunt, who is a daughter of the late J. H. Dillahunt, a noted old-timer and prominent merchant of Strawn. The three children of the marriage are Fay, Ronald and J. W., Jr. Mr. Stinson affiliates with the Knights of Pythias.

HON. WILLIAM P. GIBBS, who pleasantly and profitably combines the occupations of farming and the practice of law at Gordon, Palo Pinto county, has lived at his present place, "in the shade of the same tree," for over twenty-five years, so that no one has deeper interest in the welfare and permanent progress of this section of the state.

Mr. Gibbs is a Missourian by birth, having been born in Madison county of that state in 1850, a son of H. A. and Sophronia (Roseborough) Gibbs. His father, a native of North Carolina, moved to Madison county, Missouri, in 1844, and continued his occupation of farming until his death. After his death the mother came to Gordon, Texas, to make her home with her son, but she passed away the following year.

Reared on a farm, Mr. Gibbs has had a thorough and practical experience in this industry beginning with his boyhood. He lived at the Missouri home until 1878, and in that year came to Texas and located on the farm in Palo Pinto county where he has lived ever since. His farm was located one mile northeast of where Gordon later grew up into a town. With the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad through the southern part of Palo Pinto county in 1881 there sprung up several towns, one of which was Gordon, which has now become a prosperous and substantial commercial center. As a farmer Mr. Gibbs has been one of the most successful in this county. He has three hundred and fifty acres in cultivation every year and a pasture of one hundred acres. Believing in and practicing diversification of crops, he has not made the mistake of so many southern farmers in sticking to one crop and in all seasons has been able to make a profit out of his business. He conducts his farm on business principles throughout, watches the markets closely, takes advantage of his opportunities, and consequently makes money.

It was after he came to Texas that Mr. Gibbs turned his attention to the law, pursuing his studies privately and securing admission to the bar in 1884. He now has a good practice in the courts of Palo Pinto and adjoining counties. By two successive elections he served as county attorney from 1890 to 1894. In 1902 he was elected representative from the eighty-first legislative district, serving during the twenty-eighth session of the legislature. He made a most creditable record in the house, and several important laws now in force bear the impress of his influence. As a member of the committee on roads, bridges and ferries he prepared, introduced and had passed through both houses a special bill known as the special road law for Palo Pinto county, which provided for a reduction of the poll tax in this county from five dollars to three, and an increase in the road tax from fifteen cents to thirty cents on the hundred dollars, the purpose being to raise funds by bond issues for the building of bridges in Palo Pinto county. This measure has proved a very beneficent one and especially advantageous and needful in this county owing to the sinuous windings of the Brazos river across the county, so that good and substantial bridges are an absolute necessity for easy vehicle traffic. During his legislative career Mr. Gibbs was also one of a committee of three appointed to draft a law providing for the work-

ing of convicts on public roads, and it fell upon him to draw up the proper statute for this object, and it was enacted and is now a law.

As may be seen from what has been said, Mr. Gibbs has been at the forefront in gaining public improvements for Gordon and for Palo Pinto county and his public-spirited citizenship has been shown in many other ways. Through his influence with the presiding elder he was instrumental in having erected the first Methodist church edifice in Gordon; in fact, on the recommendation of the presiding elder the board of church extension turned over to him the funds and placed in his hands the matter of building the church. Subsequently he was a leading factor in erecting the present church building at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. He is a steward and a prominent member of the Methodist church at Gordon. He is also a popular member of the Masonic order, and an uncompromising Democrat in politics.

Mr. Gibbs was married in Missouri to Miss Amanda Thompson. They have taken much pride in giving their four sons excellent home and educational training and are gratified to see them entering upon worthy careers. Charles, the eldest, is a lawyer and now county attorney of Midland county, this state; Walter, the second, owns and operates a good farm adjoining that of his father; and Albert and William are the youngest.

**BARTON H. STARR.** In presenting the history of Barton H. Starr to the readers of this volume we record the life record of an honored pioneer settler whose memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past with its hardships, dangers and privations and the progressive present with its evidences of an advanced civilization. He has resided in Grapevine since 1880 but dates his residence in Tarrant county from 1854. His birth occurred in Monroe county, Illinois on the 24th of February, 1850, his parents being Rev. Daniel and Angeline (Levisse) Starr, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of New York. It is believed that the ancestors on both sides were originally of German birth. Rev. Daniel Starr, seeking a home in Texas in 1854, brought his family to Tarrant county and settled a short distance northeast of the present site of Grapevine. All around for miles stretched the unbroken prairie covered with its native grasses, the work of improvement and progress being scarcely begun but the family aided in planting the seeds of civilization and development in this portion of the state and Daniel Starr contin-

ued to exercise his influence for material improvement and religious upbuilding until his life's labors were ended on the 5th of September, 1870. His wife survived him for many years, passing away on the 7th of May, 1903, in the ninety-first year of her age, her birth having occurred on the 10th of August, 1812. Rev. Starr was a local pioneer preacher of Grapevine and vicinity, being connected with the Methodist Episcopal church South and for many years he engaged in pastoral work in this part of the county. He had formerly been a preacher of Monroe county, Illinois, and he labored untiringly for the spread of the gospel and the dissemination of the seeds of truth, which in due time have brought forth rich harvests in the lives of those with whom he came in contact. His political allegiance was given to the Democracy and fraternally he was connected with the Masonic lodge at Grapevine. When called from this life Tarrant county lost one of the old settlers of the northern section and a well known and most highly respected citizen, his genial manner, kindly disposition and devotion to the public good having won him popularity. Unto him and his wife were born the following named: Julia A., now the wife of William Scribner of Ada, Indian Territory; John D., who is living in Arkansas; Margaret C., the wife of A. J. Looper, of Ada; Barton H.; and Rachel A., the wife of N. Butler, who is living at South McAllister in Indian Territory.

Barton H. Starr was but a little child when brought by his parents to Tarrant county and upon the homestead farm near Grapevine he was reared, acquiring his education in the early subscription schools of that locality. In the school of experience he has also learned many valuable lessons which have made him a practical business man and worthy citizen. When not busy with his text books he assisted in the work of tilling the fields and caring for the stock and has since engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising on his own account. He has found this work a profitable source of income, owing to his capable management and keen business discernment and since 1880 he has resided at his present place of residence, where his good land is now highly cultivated and well improved.

In 1900 Mr. Starr was called to public office by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability and elected him commissioner of Tarrant county, in which position he served for two years. His fraternal affiliation is with Grapevine lodge, No. 402, I. O. O. F.,

in which he has filled all of the offices. He is an earnest champion of Democracy and aside from party association he is recognized as a public-spirited citizen, whose aid can be counted upon to further every movement for the general good.

On the 22nd of July, 1875, Mr. Starr was married to Miss Emma A. Proctor, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of William Proctor, late of Tarrant county. By this union seven children have been born: Minnie, the wife of Dr. C. E. Walker, of Grapevine; Ida, the wife of D. D. Wall, also of Grapevine; Willie, wife of Bradley Winfrey; Bertie, John, Barton and Emma, all at home with their parents.

**DANIEL CLEAVER BRANT.** Scattered amongst the great mass of the miscellaneous population of the Lone Star state are now and then a representative of original families of the old Republic and we find in them still the sterling elements which dominated their forefathers in establishing a new state and guided them in their wise course in the creation of a commonwealth that is most appropriately termed "the Empire State of the West." In the person of D. Cleaver Brant of this review one of the pioneer families of the Republic is represented, for a head-right was issued to his grandfather in those early times which he laid on Office Branch in Denton county where the Texas history of this worthy family begins.

Archibald Brant, our subject's grandfather, migrated to Texas from Benton county, Missouri. His head-right of six hundred and forty acres was laid on Office Branch, as noted, and there passed, in the stock business, the remaining years of his rather short life. Their trip into the state was, of course, made in wagons and from 1845 to 1860, the founder of the family was busy with the work of unconsciously performing a part in the building of a great state and in rooting his family permanently into the soil thereof. He was born in the state of Missouri.

Archibald Brant, our subject's father, grew up in Denton county, Texas, whither he was brought in infancy from his native place in Benton county, Missouri. His birth occurred about 1843, and when he reached the age of usefulness he rode the range until the war came on, when he entered the ranks at seventeen years old and soldiered for the Confederacy until its cause went down in defeat. His command was a part of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and he was once wounded. For some years subsequent to the war he was engaged in freighting from

the head of navigation at Jefferson to outlying towns and also as a hand on the cow trail from Texas to Baxter Springs, Kansas, one of the shipping points for the southwest. He seems to have established himself on a farm in Dallas county in 1860, and was there a farmer and stockman until his advent to Jack county, in 1881. He located on Jim Ned mountain, on the old Speer place, where he pursued his vocation till 1902, when he moved to Oklahoma and is now a trader and farmer at Walters, in Comanche county.

The intimate relations of the Brants and the Myers date from the marriage of Archibald Brant and Harriet Myers. Mrs. Brant was a daughter of the pioneer David Myers, who located a head-right on Will branch, five miles east of Carrollton, Dallas county, where he reared his family, maintained himself a useful, active and honored citizen and died there at about sixty-five years of age. Grandfather Myers was an emigrant from Illinois, and chose for his wife Miss Laticia Radish, who bore him: Sarah, wife of Andrew Clark; Mrs. William Barnes, Mrs. Arch Fike and Mrs. David Nix; Rev. J. M. Myers, a Baptist minister; B. Cleaver; George, and Thomas, now deceased. A strong believer in the promotion of the interests of the church, Grandfather Myers organized the first Baptist church ever organized in Dallas county, called "Lonesome Dove Church," situated ten miles from Grapevine, and with its affairs he was associated as long as he remained on earth.

The children of Archibald and Harriet Brant are: Annie, wife of A. A. Ashford, of Dallas; Mary, wife of John T. Laird, of Jack county; Daniel Cleaver, our subject; Effie, who married C. H. Gray and resides in Walters, Oklahoma; Bertie, wife of William Chancellor, of Gainesville; Jeff, of Walters, and Charles and Sallie, who both reside in Walters, near their parents.

Daniel Cleaver Brant was born in Denton county, Texas, December 14, 1867, and was fourteen years of age when his life began in Jack county. The primitive log school house was in evidence even in his modern day and some of his few months of schooling were passed within its rude walls. At seventeen years of age he undertook the care and responsibility of himself. He worked two months for a pony and traded it in on a bunch of one hundred sheep which he pastured a year and sold for five hundred dollars. He bought one hundred yearlings with this money and in two years sold them for one thousand five hundred dollars. Since then he has continued to trade in



MR. AND MRS. DANIEL C. BRANT



and raise cattle with a success akin to his first efforts. In 1901 he came to Lost creek where he bought the "Buskskin Hole" ranch of Judge Horton and has two thousand acres leased as a portion of his thirty-one hundred acre property. One hundred acres being cultivated to feed-stuff and the ranch is amply stocked, range and beef cattle comprising his herd, and of the latter he ships weekly to the best market at his command.

In December, 1891, Mr. Brant married, in Jack county, Mary I. Stephens, a daughter of D. L. Stephens, a cattleman of New Mexico, who came into Jack county from Lamar in 1886. Mr. Stephens married Martha Hokit and their children are: Alice, wife of Henry Robinson, of New Mexico; Mrs. Brant, born December 2, 1868; W. Benjamin, of Jack county; Agnes, wife of J. L. Duerson, of Beaver county, Oklahoma; and Ira, who married Thomas Buckner, of New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Brant's children are: Carl, Winnie and Archie.

Mr. Brant is one of the younger element of cattlemen who has achieved constant and gratifying success. Without timidity undertaking the battle of life and with courage pursuing his career toward a satisfactory conclusion, he is an example of that self-made contingent of our citizenship whose success is ever achieved by surmounting obstacles and overcoming difficulties. In politics he and his forefathers worship at the shrine of Democracy and he is a Master Mason, of Bridgeport.

**DANIEL W. WRISTEN.** Like many other pioneers of the great state of Texas, Daniel W. Wristen started out in business life at the bottom of the ladder. His first savings were from scanty wages earned in the routine work of range and trail. It is a rule of universal application that the most prosperous men are those who in their several lines of labor have worked their way upward by the sheer force of industry and will, utilizing the opportunities which all might employ. The life of Mr. Wristen may be accepted as a fair example of this class and it contains many elements worthy of emulation.

He is a native of Hopkins county, Kentucky, his birth having occurred about four miles south of Madisonville, October 21, 1839. His parents were also natives of that state. His father, Elijah Wristen, was born near Hopkinsville, in Christian county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Leona Sisk, was a native of Hopkins county, where she made her home up to the time of her death. Mr. Wristen, however, left Kentucky and founded a tempor-

ary home in Missouri, purchasing land near the lower line of New Madrid county. After living there for nearly two years among the swamps and lowlands of that district, he sold his possessions there and continued his journey to the southwest, settling in Parker county, Texas, in 1852. The county had just been surveyed and soon after their arrival the county seat was established at Weatherford. The whole country was comparatively open, with only a few settlements added here and there. The Indians were still very numerous and many times were so troublesome as to cause the settlers great concern as to the safety of their families. A more extended account of the Indians and the many atrocious crimes and depredations they committed, will be found in another part of this work. In 1863, during the Civil war, the Wristen family, with the exception of Daniel and his brother Frank, had to seek refuge and safety in Arkansas, where they remained until peace had been established.

Daniel W. Wristen was thirteen years of age when his father removed to the Lone Star state. Later, when settlers were more numerous, a little school was organized for the benefit of the children in that locality, but many times it was broken up by the Indians, who appeared at unexpected moments and spread terror among the pupils. The most successful work which Mr. Wristen ever did in the school-room was during one winter spent at Weatherford. After he was eighteen years of age he was on the frontier, where excitement ran high, but he gained thereby an experience obtained only by those who braved the dangers, trials and depredations incident to the life in the early days of the pioneer district. The most lucrative occupation perhaps in which he engaged was that of freighting. Fitting up proper conveyances he hauled freight from Houston to Dallas and other points along the frontier, engaging in that business for about nine years.

In the meantime, in 1862, Mr. Wristen was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary J. Moore, of Parker county. He had also established a farm there, whereon his family resided, but on many occasions, because of business interests he was obliged to be away from home. Cattle raising was a large industry in this country then, as it is now, and many times has he taken herds of cattle across the plains into Kansas. On some of these occasions Indians would be encountered and whenever they desired meat they would ride up to the men and say "beef," with the result that one was taken from the herd and given them. Not long



after the Civil war was inaugurated Mr. Wristen offered his services to the cause of the south, enlisting in Company K, Fifth Texas Mounted Volunteers, first commanded by Colonel Tom Green. He continued in the service as a Confederate soldier until the close of the war and participated in all of the engagements of his regiment except for a short interval when he was home on detail service. In 1876 Mr. Wristen engaged in merchandising about ten miles south of Weatherford, near Horseshoe Bend on the Brazos river, and at the same time he ran a gin, and conducted a flouring mill. In 1879 he removed his stock of merchandise to Taylor county and opened a store at Buffalo Gap, which was then the county seat. When the Texas & Pacific Railroad was built, the county seat was changed to Abilene and the bulk of the business of the country became centered in the new town. There seeking a chance to better his condition and to keep in touch with the progress of the country Mr. Wristen again moved his stock of goods in 1882, becoming one of the early merchants of Abilene, where he continued successfully in business until 1900, when he disposed of his mercantile interests. His attention is now largely concentrated in the supervision of his landed and other interests in the community. He is regarded as one of the representative business men, his enterprise and labor proving the foundation for his splendid success.

In 1900 Mr. Wristen was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 17th of June of that year. She was the mother of ten living children, six sons and four daughters. His present wife, to whom he was married in October, 1902, was formerly Miss Nettie Thornton, a native of Illinois. Mr. Wristen has been a Mason for more than eighteen years, having taken the various degrees of lodge, chapter and commandery, so that he is now a Knight Templar. He has always been actively interested in public affairs, especially in the growth and development of Western Texas, and his efforts have been far-reaching and beneficial. He has served the city of Abilene as mayor for nine years, being the incumbent for five terms, the first of one year, while the others are of two years each. In the summary of his life work we can class him with the most successful business men of this section of the state. His is the character that creates, develops and utilizes. He is generous, enterprising and energetic, and with him accomplishment is paramount to acquisition and wholesome utilization the supreme creed of his nature.

HON. DAVID G. HILL, recognized as one of the political leaders of the state and one of the oldest members of the bar of Abilene, was born in Fayette county, Texas, August 12, 1858, his parents being M. H. and Mary (Knox) Hill, both natives of Missouri. With other prominent families of that state they became early settlers of Texas, arriving here about 1840, at which time they established their home in Fayette county. They reared a family of two sons and five daughters, all of whom are yet living. The father, however, died in 1888, having long made his home there and reared his family upon the ranch. He was a farmer and dealer in stock and his business grew to extensive and profitable proportions. His widow survived until 1902 and passed away in San Angelo at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Powell.

David G. Hill was reared upon his father's farm, where he remained until about eighteen or nineteen years of age. He was educated in the private schools of the country and at Trinity, Limestone county, Texas, where he pursued his studies for about three years, entering in the fall of 1875 and remaining there until 1878. His literary education having been completed he entered upon the study of law at Brenham, Texas, reading with different attorneys there, and in 1880 he was admitted to the bar at Brenham.

Judge Hill began practice in LaGrange, Fayette county, where he continued for about a year, and in September, 1881, came to Abilene, where he opened a law office in connection with S. W. Johnston. The partnership continued for only about six months, however, after which Judge Hill was in practice alone until the November election of 1882, when he was elected county attorney for a term of two years. In the fall of 1884 he was elected district attorney for the forty-second district, comprising thirty-two counties, only fourteen of which were regularly organized, however, at that time, the others being attached for judicial purposes. He continued to fill that position until the summer of 1886, when he resigned because of ill health. When the county seat of Taylor county was removed from Buffalo Gap to Abilene, a city form of government had not been developed, and Judge Hill took care of the first ordinance and served for about six or eight months as alderman. This was before an election could be held and he acted in that capacity until the town government had been so directed that an election of officers could be had. After resigning the district attorneyship he resumed the practice of law, in which he continued until elected to the county bench in 1890 and with the exception of a period of six months he has

continuously served from that time to the present, covering fifteen years. In 1900 he declined to be a candidate and C. M. Christenberry was elected but died in office about the 1st of May, 1901, at which time Judge Hill was appointed by the commissioner of the court to fill out the unexpired term, and in 1902 he was again elected, since which time he has occupied the position. During each successive year of his administration he was appointed by the commissioner of court to the office of county superintendent of public instruction and with the exception of one year has served continuously in that position.

Judge Hill was in Abilene when it was a city of tents and has seen it develop to its present prosperous condition, having every modern convenience and every indication of an advanced civilization. He has been before the city almost constantly in public office and his record is one over which there falls no shadow or suspicion of evil. He has been one of the stockholders of the Citizens' National Bank of Abilene and is also interested in ranching, having valuable landed holdings in the southwest of Taylor county, devoted to the raising of cattle. His fraternal relations are with the Odd Fellows and Elks, belonging to both lodges in Abilene.

On the 4th of December, 1884, Judge Hill was married to Miss Lucerne Campbell, of Tuskegee, Alabama, and they have six children, three sons and three daughters.

Judge Hill is well known as one of the prominent Democratic leaders of the state and his interest in political matters is deep and sincere. He has a statesman's grasp of affairs and is thoroughly informed concerning the great issues which divide the two parties. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention in Dallas, in 1896, and served as a member of the platform and resolutions committees which settled the differences between the Clark and Hogg factions of the party. He is to-day one of the oldest members of the Abilene bar, a man of sound judgment, well versed in the law and a speaker of superior oratorical power and force. His decisions are notable examples of judicial soundness, based upon a careful understanding of the points in litigation and of the law applicable thereto and it is seldom that his opinions are reversed by the higher courts. The cause of education has ever found in him a champion and he has taken an active and helpful interest in the schools of the county which have prospered under his guidance, and rank with the best in the state. His con-

stant aim is for improvement and he strives to obtain and maintain a spirit of harmony among the educational friends of the county.

JOHN D. PARR. The farming interests of Montague county find a worthy representative in John D. Parr, who was born in Grayson county, Texas, July 22, 1860. His parents were Jesse C. and Rachel R. (Fisher) Parr. The father was a native of Tennessee and the mother of Harrison county, Texas, in which locality they were married, Mr. Parr having come to this state in 1850. His father, Berry T. Parr, was likewise a native of Tennessee and devoted his attention to farming there until after the birth of his eight children. In 1831 he removed to Washington county, Arkansas, which was then a new country sparsely settled, and in the work of improvement and progress there he took an active and helpful part. The locality in which he made his home became known as Parr Prairie, and there he opened up a farm, which he successfully cultivated. He belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he was a minister and regular circuit rider, devoting the greater part of his attention to his religious duties, while employing others to care for his farm. He remained in Washington county until 1837, when he removed to Missouri, settling in Barry county, where he bought land and improved a second farm. Again he became a pioneer minister and farmer and soon had regular charges to fill. His labors were valuable in the material and moral development of the community and he left behind him the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and a memory which is enshrined in the hearts of all with whom he had come in contact. He was a staunch Democrat and served as justice of the peace, but cared little for office. His death occurred in April, 1849, and his wife passed away in 1852. She was also a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Their children were: John O, who came to Texas in pioneer times and died in this state after devoting many years to religious work as a regular minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Eliza, the wife of R. Price; Jesse C.; Elzira, the wife of L. C. Botton, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister; James H., of Erath county, Texas; A. J., who died in Arkansas; Z. H., who died in Denton county, Texas; Pressley O., who died in Montague county; Mrs. Martha M. Jarrett; Berry T., ex-county treasurer of Montague county; and Alvina T., the wife of M. A. Sappington.

Jesse C. Parr, the father of our subject, was born and reared in Tennessee and after his marriage became a resident of Harrison county, Texas, but within a short period removed to Grayson county, where he bought land and developed a farm, becoming a prosperous agriculturist. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and entered the army, serving in the frontier department as a patrol and guard against the approaches of the red men. In this way he had some lively skirmishes with the Indians and he continued in that service until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he sold his property in Grayson county and purchased a farm in Denton county, which he conducted for a number of years. There his wife died and later he married again. He spent three years on the farm, after which he returned to the old homestead, passing away in Denton county, Texas, in 1879. He was a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, taking a very active part in its work and in the extension of its influence. He filled various offices in the church, was a good talker and exhorter and a most devoted Christian gentleman. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His first wife died in 1870. She was a representative of an honored pioneer family of Harrison county, and was the youngest of a family of four children, the others being: William, of Dallas, Texas; Lewis, who in 1845 went to California, where he lost his life; and Taint, who went to California in 1849.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Parr had a family of eleven children: Lou, the wife of J. Armstrong; David T., a farmer; Julia, who died in infancy; Mattie B., the wife of J. N. Burden; John D.; Maggie C., the wife of I. C. Holder; Dixie L., the wife of F. Chenoweth; Minnie, the wife of G. Holder; William E., deceased; Zula, the wife of Lee Young; and Julia, who became Mrs. Bowman. After losing his first wife the father married again, his second union being with Mary Wade, and they had two children: Sally, the wife of H. Robinson; and Nancy, who lives in Childress county, Texas.

John D. Parr is a native son of Texas, thoroughly identified with the people and interests of the state and imbued with the progressive spirit which is bringing a rapid development here. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority and in 1881 was married to Miss Nellie H. Lynch, who was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, June 15,

1865, and who has proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate and an excellent adviser. She is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Murphy) Lynch, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Missouri, their marriage having occurred here at St. Louis. The father was a railroad man and died in St. Louis, Missouri. His only child was Mrs. Parr. The mother still survives and is now the wife of Pressley O. Parr of Tennessee, an uncle of our subject, who in an early day came to Texas. After the Civil war, however, he went to Missouri, where he married. Later he returned to Texas, where he successfully carried on farming in Montague county up to the time of his death in April, 1900. His children were: George L.; Mrs. Ella Crump; Joe C.; Adda, the wife of R. Hanley; Eva M., the wife of Richard Hanley; and Edgar Z. The mother is still living at the age of sixty-six years and is a faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

In the year of his marriage John D. Parr came to Montague county, where he purchased land and improved a farm. He yet resides on his first tract of one hundred and sixty-six acres, to which he has added, however, until he now has four hundred and eighty-six acres. This he has transformed into a valuable property, bringing two hundred and fifteen acres of land up to a high state of cultivation. He carries on general agricultural pursuits and also feeds hogs for the market. In all of his work he is practical and enterprising and his labors have been attended with a gratifying measure of success. His first dwelling was destroyed by fire together with all its contents, but he has since erected a more modern and commodious residence two stories in height and tastefully furnished. He has also built the necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, has planted an orchard and has otherwise improved his property.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Parr has been blessed with six children: Grace, the wife of C. E. Bell; Jesse M., who follows farming; Rachel, Alice, Ruth E. and Mattie A., all at home. The parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful part and Mr. Parr is now serving as one of its elders. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World and he has a very wide and favorable acquaintance in Montague county, where he has now lived for almost a quarter of a century.





MR. AND. MRS. DAVID L. EDGIN

JOHN WILEY RAINES. In the matter of service as a public official, John W. Raines' tenure of office made him almost a veteran. The distinction of an early settler also attaches to him and this fact, coupled with his long career in public life, renders him probably the most widely known citizen in Montague county.

While Mr. Raines came to Texas in 1875, he passed the first year in Ellis county and succeeding three years on Cowhouse river, in Coryell county, in each of which communities he was occupied with the duties of the farm. He emigrated to the Lone Star state from Maury county, Tennessee, where his birth occurred June 11, 1843. He was a son of William Raines and his childhood was passed as a farmer boy and the country schools provided him with a meager knowledge of books.

William Raines was born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1809, and grew up in that then new country, devoting his life to farming, and died January 30, 1852. He was a son of James Raines, who went into Maury county from North Carolina and died about 1846. He married Sarah M. Wiley, who died the same month and year of his own demise, and their children were: Mary and Sarah T., both died in Tennessee, the former as Mrs. C. M. Edwards and the latter as the wife of R. W. Kirkpatrick, and both left families; John W., our subject; Harriet J., wife of William Lunn, died in Bowie; and Laura V., wife of Ed. M. Lunn, of Young county, Texas.

John W. Raines knew nothing of the world at the age of nineteen beyond the limits of his uncle's farms. Early in 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, under Colonel George Bantz and saw service in many of the Confederate states. General Joe Wheeler was his commander-in-chief and he participated in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson. At the latter place his regiment was captured but he made his escape and rejoined his regiment, after its exchange, at Port Hudson. The succeeding two years he was on guard and picket duty in Louisiana under Major Aiken, but was transferred with his regiment to Dalton, Georgia, where his division covered the Confederate retreat from Atlanta, being on the skirmish line all the way. From Atlanta the regiment returned to Tennessee on the scout and was at Columbia, that state, when surrendered at the close of the war.

On his return home and resumption of civil life Mr. Raines dropped into his favorite vocation, farming. In the ten years that he re-

mained in Tennessee he acquired, by hard work, some property, and, as results came slowly, he decided to try his fortune in the new west. He drove his team with his family and effects to Memphis, shipped from there to Little Rock and completed the journey at the end of six weeks, when he drew up in Ellis county, Texas, in 1875.

Coming into Montague county in 1879, he located on a tract of raw land near where Bowie was afterward built and proceeded with its fencing, improvement and cultivation until he established himself in the grocery business in Bowie. He had taken little active interest in politics prior to his appointment as deputy sheriff, in 1888, and he served his first two years under L. L. McLain. He was retained by Sheriff T. L. Garrison during his six-year term and was then, in 1896, himself elected to the office. He was re-elected in 1898, 1900 and 1902, completing sixteen years of faithful service in the one office, with his retirement in November, 1904.

Resuming private life again, Mr. Raines brought his family to Bowie, where he owns both residence and business property. He also owns a farm of two hundred and sixty-two acres near Montague and is in other ways substantially identified with the county.

In August, 1862, Mr. Raines married Mary J. Cavender, a daughter of Stephen Cavender, a North Carolinian and a farmer. Of the children of this union William died in 1901; Luther A. married Lillian Wilson and is a resident of Bowie, Texas; Edward C., of Bowie, married Mollie Stillwell; Sarah V., is the wife of J. D. Jamison, of Montague; John E., of Albany, Texas, is married to Sallie Bishop; Haughty, is the wife of William Turner of Gainesville, and Dallas Raines resides in Montague and is married to Ella Nix.

Mr. Raines is an Odd Fellow, a Baptist and belongs to the Bowie Pelham Camp, U. C. V.

DAVID L. EDGIN. The actual energy expended in the material improvement of the rural precincts of Montague county, as well as of other counties of the state, came from the rank and file of the sturdy farm and stock men, who, bent upon the establishment and eventual ownership of a home, came hither with their little families and began the career which now marks them as leaders among successful men. To the subject of this article credit is due for the distinct part played by him and his in the building up of a modest home and the conse-

quent reduction and beautifying of the surface of his county.

Mr. Edgin has been a resident of Texas long enough to remember it distinctly as a frontier country. Indeed, he was an active, integral part of the very frontier during the years of his youth and early manhood, for his father established the family in Palo Pinto county in December, 1864, at a time when domestic tranquillity was far from being established, for the North and the South were fighting to the death and the red man was making his moonlight visits and leaving theft and murder on his trail on the border in Texas. No family home felt secure for ten years after that date, in West Texas counties, and uneasy sat the cowboy as he rode the silent prairies on his daily or nightly rounds, for the Comanche and the Kiowa often left his body to the vultures and his bones to bleach in the sun.

From eleven years of age to his twenty-fifth year David L. Edgin's home was in the saddle. His father became a stockman on entering Palo Pinto county, prospered and numbered his cattle by the hundreds of head. While he usually marketed his beef on the range, he followed the practice of leading men of the time, on one occasion, and drove his cattle to the Kansas market and shipping point at Abilene. The extent of his operations made him widely known on the border and his son David L. was associated with every important event in that period of his father's career.

January 30, 1853, David L. Edgin was born in Pike county, Arkansas, and from that point the family migrated to Texas. From there, also, Churchwell Edgin, his father, entered the Confederate army and served one year with the regulars and the remainder of the time, until his departure for the west, in the Home Guard. The latter was born in Middle Tennessee about the year 1817 and grew to manhood and married there. His father was Thomas Edgin, who died in Franklin county, Arkansas, whither the family removed from Tennessee. Thomas Edgin married a Miss McNew and their issue, who reached maturity, were: Churchwell, Nathan, Celia, wife of Washington Conatser; and Melissa, who married a Mr. Osborn. His wife died in early life and then Grandfather Edgin married a Miss Conatser, and by this marriage there were several children whose names we are not now able to learn.

Churchwell Edgin married Mahala, a daughter of Henry Conatser. The Conatsers were of German origin and Henry, our subject's grandfather, was a Tennessee farmer.

Mahala Edgin died in Arkansas, while the family was moving from Franklin to Pike county, in the year 1861. The issue of Churchwell and Mahala Edgin were: William, of Palo Pinto county; James, of McCombs, Oklahoma; David L.; Sarah, wife of Andrew McBride, of Beaver county, Oklahoma; Nancy A., who married Thomas Gant, of Archer county, Texas; and Nathan, who resides in the Creek Nation. Churchwell Edgin married for his second wife Delilah Matthews, who bore him: George, of Archer county; Mahala, wife of George Rowland, of Wise county; Lue, who married James Houghton, of Wise county, and John, of Indian Territory.

David L. Edgin came to maturity at a time when educational and other favorable advantages were at a low ebb. His services became valuable as a cowboy soon after he reached the prairies of Palo Pinto county and he became interested in little else until his cattle career ended. He possessed a pony at his marriage and he made a crop that year on rented land. After another crop season he moved to Montague county, bringing some forty head of cattle with him as his own. He settled in the community two and a half miles northeast of Bowie where he soon bought a quarter section of Hill county school land. He has bought and sold several other places in the neighborhood, as he saw a chance to make some money, and owns a farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres. It has been as a farmer that he has made his chief success and he is numbered among the successful agriculturists of his locality.

November 19, 1875, Mr. Edgin married Della Abbey, a daughter of James Abbey and Margaret Dwire, the mother a native of Illinois and father of Canada. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Edgin are: Elmer, who married Mamie Teague; Churchwell, whose wife was May Tomblenson; Annie, wife of George Teague; Cordelia, who married Frank Smith; David L., Jr.; and Lillie M. All the married children reside near their parents and are applying themselves diligently toward the acquirement of homes. While father and sons are all party men in politics not one is ambitious beyond the casting of his ballot for Democratic candidates. In religious matters the family holds to Protestantism and worships with the Missionary Baptists.

While Mr. Edgin has been achieving success upon the farm he has been unconsciously acquiring standing and influence as a citizen. He has gone about his every day affairs without boast or bluster, appreciative of the blessings

bestowed by Providence and content each year with the substantial winnings he made. Prematurely racked in health by years spent in the saddle, in foul weather as well as fair, he has yet some years of vigor for the accomplishment of good things in his community. Mr. Edgin ranged during the time when the semi-wild and ownerless cattle crowded the range and all of these mavericks that could be roped and branded belonged to the man accomplishing that round-up.

DAVID M. PAYNE, a wholesale produce and commission merchant of El Paso, is too well known to the citizens of this part of the state to need any special introduction. He was born at Petersburg, Virginia, February 11, 1860, and is descended from Welch ancestry on the paternal side, while in the maternal line he represents one of the old families of Virginia, who were of English descent. His parents were David H. and Ann E. (Pace) Payne. The family home was in the contested district that lay between the opposing armies at the time of the Civil war, and adjoined that special locality known as the "Crater," where occurred the battle in which thousands of soldiers rushed into the mines at Petersburg. This engagement took place on the Riddick farm, which adjoined the old homestead of the Payne family. The members of the household fled to a tobacco factory at Petersburg, where about fifty families had sought refuge, and afterward took refuge at Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, for it was unsafe to remain in their own home, and indeed their residence was riddled by cannon balls and other missiles. The father was exempt by age from active service in the regular Confederate army, but belonged to the Home Guards and was wounded at Petersburg. He continued to reside in Virginia until 1872, when he came with his family to Colorado and resided on a stock ranch, where he remained for a few years. He then sold out his cattle interests and took up his abode in the city of Denver when it was a pioneer settlement. He passed away in Colorado; his wife died in El Paso.

David M. Payne accompanied his parents on their removal to the west and resided in Colorado until 1886, when he came to El Paso, where he has since made his home. He accepted a salaried position, which he kept for a few months, and then seeing a favorable opportunity for the establishment of a wholesale produce business, he made arrangements to enter that field of commercial activity as a member

of the firm of Hubbard & Payne, which later consolidated with the firm of Smith & Thompson, under the style of Smith, Hubbard & Company, while subsequently other changes in the partnership brought about the firm of G. E. Hubbard & Company. A short time prior to Mr. Hubbard's death arrangements were made for Mr. Payne to continue the entire business individually, and he has since been at the head of the house and conducted the business under the name of D. M. Payne, wholesale produce and commission. This is one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the southwest, the trade having constantly increased, and under the capable management of Mr. Payne the business is continually growing. He is a man of keen discrimination, untiring enterprise and laudable ambition—qualities which always form the basis of gratifying success. He is likewise the president of the Shelton-Payne Arms Company, incorporated, a large local establishment, dealing in hardware, firearms, ammunition and saddlery. He is likewise owner of the D. M. Payne sub-division of East El Paso, a prominent residential district that is being rapidly built up and developed and is one of the most attractive home localities of the city.

Mr. Payne has for many years figured prominently in enterprises of public importance, that have contributed to the prosperity and growth of El Paso in marked degree. His efforts in public life for which he is given most praise were put forth in connection with procuring a water supply for El Paso and also a first-class system of electric street railways, both of which he was largely instrumental in consummating in his position as chairman of the committee on rules and ordinances which had charge of the matter of granting the franchises for the above mentioned utilities and in seeing that the franchises were properly executed for the best interests of El Paso. This was during his service as a member of the city council, under the administration of Mayor B. F. Hammett. About the 1st of October, 1905, the result of this beneficent legislation was shown in the adequate supply of pure mesa water that was turned into the city pipes at that time, the work of procuring the water having been carried on for about two years before success crowned the work. Mr. Payne as well as his brothers has always advocated all that is commendable in civic rule, opposing open gambling and other disorder and law-breaking and standing as the champion of right, reform, progress and improvement. He is now a member of the chamber of commerce, one of its



directors, and chairman of the committee on transportation.

Mr. Payne was married to Miss Mary Findley Barron, of St. Louis, and they have a daughter, Dorcas Ann Payne. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. A man of great natural ability, his success in business from the beginning of his residence in El Paso has been uniform and rapid. Through his persistency of purpose he has gained the most satisfactory reward and his life is exemplary in all respects, for he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, which work for the good of his city and which develop high, moral character.

Mr. Payne was prominently connected with the Law and Order league, which was organized in the late 80's, and later became one of the organizers of the Citizen's league, which steadfastly fought the gaming houses and lawless element, and drove them out of business, and there have been no public gambling houses in El Paso since the spring of 1905.

WILLIAM E. PORTER, who in the control of real estate operations has contributed in substantial measure to El Paso's growth and development, has also been the owner of ranches and cattle and is thus connected with the important business enterprises of the state. He was born in Caldwell county, Texas, August 9, 1855, and is a son of Asbury Duvall and Catharine (Skaggs) Porter. His parents removed from Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Texas and both died in this state. The father arrived in 1852, settling first in Caldwell county, whence he removed to Hays county in 1857. He was a rancher and cattleman and served in the militia department of the Confederate army during the Civil war.

In his early youth William E. Porter, having been reared in the cattle business, went farther west, working in Coleman county as a cowboy until 1879. In 1881 he made his way to the Rio Grande country, having his headquarters at Del Rio, and the Rio Grande valley remained his stamping ground in the cattle business for many years. He continued at Del Rio until 1885, when he brought his cattle still farther west to Presidio county, where he made his headquarters until 1900. About that time he sold his cattle interests, and in 1902 he opened a real estate office in El Paso, where he has

since conducted business. Besides doing a commission brokerage business in real estate, cattle and ranches in the United States and Mexico, he has built and is the owner of several nice residence properties in El Paso, being one of those who in the past four years have largely pushed forward the wheels of progress, especially in real estate development and the increased property values.

Mr. Porter was married in Ysleta, El Paso county, to Miss Adella McGinnis, a daughter of Colonel C. C. McGinnis, a well known Texas pioneer, frontiersman and soldier, who served in the Mexican war and was also a member of the Confederate army in the war between the states. Mr. and Mrs. Porter now have one son, William E., Jr.

With all the experiences of cattle raising on a western frontier Mr. Porter is familiar, and his life history if given in detail would present an accurate picture of the conditions which existed in Western Texas when as a cowboy he rode the trail and assisted in the round-up. As the years have gone by great changes have been wrought in the appearance of the county, in business conditions and in the production of improvements, which have made Texas the equal in its advantages of the older and more thickly settled states. In El Paso he has contributed to the material improvement of the city and at the same time his business interests have brought him a gratifying competence.

THOMAS H. SPRINGER, a wholesale and retail furniture dealer of El Paso, was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, May 23, 1859, and is a son of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Hardin) Springer, both of whom are now deceased. The father was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and the mother in Philadelphia.

After leaving Maryland at the age of seven years Mr. Springer spent four or five years at Wilmington, and then came to the southwest. He resided in Dallas for a few months and in 1883 arrived in El Paso to become one of its pioneer residents. Here he has lived continuously since. For a time he was employed by others, when, in 1887, he established the furniture business by opening a small second-hand store on North Stanton street. From this beginning, however, he has developed an enterprise to its present pretentious proportions and is now conducting an extensive wholesale and retail establishment in the heart of the business center of the city at Nos. 216-218 San Antonio street, where he has two large and beautiful store-rooms, one for furniture and one for china-

ware. He likewise occupies the second and third floors of these buildings, and has had an unusually successful career as a merchant, his trade constantly increasing as the result of business methods which commend him to the confidence and support of the public, for his principles are such as neither seek nor require disguise.

Mr. Springer was married at Abilene, Texas, to Miss Mary Louise Rogers, and they have six children. In community affairs he has figured prominently, especially in connection with the chamber of commerce and the fire department. He has contributed liberally toward the successful establishment of plans and movements for the general good, and he was elected councilman to represent the third ward during the administration of Mayor C. R. Morehead, which was marked by successful and business-like results. In the control of his private interests he has progressed with the growth and development of the city and has wrought along modern lines of trade until today he ranks with the leading merchants of El Paso.

**HENRY FRANKLIN BIGGAR.** The subject of this personal review represents a family which was founded in Montague county in the early '70s, and one which has done a modest, yet positive part, in the material development of the county. All its efforts have been rural ones and its individual activities have been confined purely to the domain of agriculture. The reward due the toil of years has visited them and H. F. Biggar, the head of the family today, occupies the position of one of the leading farmers and prominent citizens of his county.

Robert T. Biggar, our subject's father, was the leader of this family into Montague county and his father was its founder in Texas. They came hither from Missouri, where Robert T. Biggar was born, and settled in Shelby county, Texas. Grandfather Biggar was the father of Richard, who died at Tyler during the war, leaving a family: Robert T.; William Garrison, who left a family in Cooke county at his death; Polly, wife of James Wagstaff, passed her life in Shelby county, and George W., who left a family in Shelby county at his death.

Robert T. Biggar was ten years of age when brought to the Lone Star state by his father and his youthful surroundings were those of the early-day Texas plantation. He acquired little knowledge from school and was married in Shelby county. He left his family to provi-

dential care when the Rebellion broke out, and early entered the Confederate army, serving through the war. About 1867, he severed his connection with the farm in Shelby county and located at Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw Nation, with which locality as a farmer he was identified until his advent to Montague county, Texas, in 1874. Here he selected a location on Denton creek and finished his life-work here. His wife died in 1882 and he survived her eighteen years, dying in 1900. Robert T. Biggar was the father of Mary, George L., H. Franklin, our subject; Robert G., Julia, and Delila J.

Henry Franklin Biggar was born in Shelby county, Texas, March 26, 1853, and had just entered his teens when his parents removed to the Choctaw Nation. In the Nation he completed the years of his minority, made a slight acquaintance with the program of the country school there and in Shelby county. July 22, 1875, he married, having returned to the Nation from Montague for that purpose and remained there during the year. Returning to Montague county he purchased fifty acres of land adjacent to Denton creek, the nucleus of his present farm, and started his career in earnest. Clearing, improving and building a comfortable home where his declining years may be passed has occupied himself and his wife, and their farm of two hundred and forty acres is one of the fertile and attractive places along the creek.

For his wife Mr. Biggar chose Mrs. Dicy E. Womack, a daughter of Philip Blevins, from Meigs county, Tennessee, where Mrs. Biggar was born. December 12, 1846, was the latter's birthday and by her first husband, James Womack, she has a daughter, Melissa J., wife of J. H. Bell, of Montague county. Mrs. Bell's children are: Daisy, Donnie, Bessie, Grady, Troy, Ressie, Ruth, Frank, and Fay. Walter Franklin Biggar is our subject's only child. He resides near his parents, is married to Lizzie Daniels and has issue, Joe, William and Roy.

In politics the Biggars have manifested little interest, but have ever allied themselves with Democracy and in church matters they are Methodists. Industry and upright dealing have been our subject's chief traits of character and he has not only been the architect and builder of a good home but he has proved himself a sterling citizen, a good neighbor and a sincere friend.

JOHN G. POINDEXTER, M. D. The distinction of being the oldest citizen and the sole survivor now resident of the community of old Bridgeport belongs to the gentleman whose name initiates this biographical article. The years of his connection with the locality now immediately tributary to Bridgeport number thirty and his professional and mercantile career span the important eras in both the life of the old town and of the new. Unconsciously has his work as a citizen contributed to the substantial awakening and development of his commercial and agricultural locality and it is with confidence in his integrity and high regard for his character that his fellow townsmen refer to him.

August 7, 1876, Dr. Poindexter established himself in the community of old Bridgeport, a young man, educated and equipped for the practice of his profession. He had passed his youth in Denton county, where his father owned a farm and the country schools provided him with the elements of a common school education. The family located permanently in the Lone Star state in 1865 and their coming hither from Lawrence county, Missouri, was only a return, after an exile of four years, to the empire state of the west. In 1855 their first entry into the state occurred and one year was spent in Liberty county before the family self-imposed its exile to the moss-covered commonwealth whose surface is irrigated by the waters of the "Big Muddy."

Hawkins county, Tennessee, sent this worthy family out to help settle the frontier and from the vicinity of Mooresburg did their journey begin. Near this little town was our subject born on the 20th of May, 1850, and in the same locality did his father's birth occur in the year 1812. The latter was James Poindexter, a son of Thomas Poindexter, who aided as a colonial soldier in the establishment of American independence, chose farming and millwrighting as a vocation in civil life and settled in Hawkins county around the close of the eighteenth century and there passed away. He married Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams and brought up his family in the faith of the Missionary Baptist church. His family consisted of sons, namely: John, William, George, James and Robert.

James Poindexter married Paulina P. Blackburn, a daughter of Berwin Blackburn, born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in 1825, and is still living with her son Dr. John G. As farmers the young couple began life and as farmers they concluded their companionship together. The husband passed to his reward in 1882.

Two children only reached years of responsibility and they yet survive, namely: Thomas Poindexter, of the vicinity of Beaumont, Texas, and the subject of this review.

Upon reaching the age of twenty John G. Poindexter quit the home of his boyhood and employed with the cattle firm of Bell & Stevens, drovers from Texas to Bates county, Missouri. He was engaged in this work for some two years and with the proceeds of his labor to defray his expenses proceeded to prepare himself for a professional career. He entered Louisville Medical College in 1874, and completed his course with graduation in 1876 and located for a few months in Gordonsville, Grayson county, whence he came to Wise and established himself at Bridgeport, as previously stated.

A few years subsequent to his locating in the old town of Bridgeport Dr. Poindexter opened a drug store and for twenty years the drug business was a prominent adjunct to his profession and a prominent factor in his busy career. He removed to the new town when events determined that it was to be the dominant place and opened up his stock here, remaining with the trade until 1904, when he disposed of his stock and the substantial stone business house which he had erected and has since more closely allied himself with his profession.

As a citizen he has sought no favors in politics, has supported the dominant party at the polls and has ever shown a liberality toward enterprises fostered and encouraged only by public support. He is a Master Mason, Past Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F., and for thirty-five years has held a membership in the Methodist church. The doctor's first wife was Miss Sallie C. Cannon, of Kentucky. They had two children; one died when quite small and the other in his sixth year, Carl W. Dr. Poindexter married for his second wife Miss F. M. Green in Wise county and by her had one child, William A., who is now going to school. Dr. Poindexter is a cousin of William A. Poindexter, of Cleveland, Ohio.

ALEXANDER J. SEALE. There have been exciting and interesting chapters in the life history of Alexander J. Seale, and his record also contains an account of untiring industry and perseverance in business affairs, but now he is living a retired life, enjoying in well earned ease the fruits of his former toil. He was born in Greene county, Alabama, November 4, 1838, his parents being Anthony and Peggy

W. (Jenkins) Seale, whose marriage was celebrated in Alabama, although the father was born in Georgia, while the mother's birth occurred in South Carolina. The paternal grandfather was also a native of Georgia and was of English descent. On leaving the Empire state of the south he removed to Greene county, Alabama, where he conducted a good plantation, owning a number of slaves who performed the active work of the farm. His children were as follows: Benton, Richard, Jerry, Jarva, William, Anthony, Mrs. Cynthia Ashley and Mrs. Sarah Anderson.

Anthony Seale, father of our subject, spent the days of his childhood and youth in the state of his nativity but was married in Alabama, after which he took up his abode in Mississippi. He wedded Peggy W. Jenkins, a daughter of Benjamin Jenkins, of Virginia, who on leaving the Old Dominion became a well known and influential planter of Mississippi, where he lived for many years. There he figured prominently in public life, serving as justice of the peace and in other positions of trust and responsibility. He held membership in the Missionary Baptist church and his genuine personal worth gained for him the esteem and friendship of many. His children were: James, Jackson, Richard and Peggy W., the last named becoming Mrs. Seale.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Seale took up their abode in Mississippi, where he purchased a plantation, on which he reared his family and continued to make his home until 1866, when he was called to his final rest. His farm was located near Tupelo, Mississippi, and he was a representative and extensive planter and slave owner of that locality. In his business affairs he prospered because of his capable management and untiring industry. He was opposed to the secession movement but was too old to take an active part on either side. His farm lay in the path of the contending armies and both the northern and southern troops foraged off his place. At the time of the battle of Tupelo there was scarcely anything left upon the plantation. Horses, hogs, cattle and chickens were all killed to feed the troops. The rail fences were burned and the work of devastation was carried on until the plantation was practically in ruins. Following the war his slaves were freed and his property destroyed, so that he was left a poor man. He had at one time enjoyed all the advantages and conveniences that wealth can secure and because of his old age he could not bear up under the strain, death coming to his relief in

1866. He was an intelligent, broad-minded man, who had been charitable to the needy, sympathetic with the afflicted, and his friends and neighbors knew him for one whose fidelity to principle was above question. In all of his business dealings he was straightforward and reliable, nor was he ever known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow-men in any trade transaction. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party and he was true to his professions as a member of the Missionary Baptist church. His wife survived him and later the plantation was sold and she brought her family to Texas, joining her son, Alexander J., in this state. He then looked after the family interests and kept the younger members of the household together. Mrs. Seale spent her declining years with her son, passing away in Texas in the faith of the Missionary Baptist church, of which she had long been a devoted member. By her marriage she had become the mother of eight children: Alexander J., of this review; Mrs. Elizabeth Bardon; Peggy, the wife of J. Bird; Eliza, the wife of L. Bird; Mrs. Jane Young; Mrs. Martha Edwards; James, a farmer; and Jerry, a well-to-do stock-farmer of Hopkins county, Texas. All came with their mother to this state.

Alexander J. Seale was reared in Mississippi amid affluent surroundings and remained under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age, when his father established him in a mercantile business. This was in the spring of 1861 and he was just getting well started when, owing to the continued progress of the Civil war, he could no longer content himself to remain at home and in the fall of 1861 closed the doors of his store and enlisted in the Confederate army for ninety days. The regiment, the Seventeenth Mississippi Infantry, was attached to Barkstall's brigade and on the expiration of his term of service Mr. Seale was mustered out, but almost immediately re-enlisted for three years' service. His command was attached to Lee's army until the close of the war and was at Appomattox Courthouse at the time of the surrender. Mr. Seale went to the front with Captain Holder's company of one hundred and twenty men, only seven of whom lived to return home. He was in twenty-five hotly contested engagements together with many skirmishes, and he knows the entire history of war in all of its hardships and horrors. He was never off duty and was often found in the thickest of the fight, proving himself a valiant soldier and a faithful defender of the cause that

he espoused. When the war was over he returned home to find that his store and goods had been destroyed by fire and the old homestead too was in ruins, the house having been burned to the ground, while the place was entirely stripped of all of the indications of modern progressive farming. Realizing the necessity of at once making arrangements whereby he could earn a living and gain a new start in life Mr. Seale came to Texas in 1866, hoping that he would find better opportunities in this state. He first located in Hopkins county, where he bought land and improved a farm, remaining thereon for six years, when he sold out and came to Johnson county. Here he purchased land that was partially improved and as the years passed by his efforts resulted in making this a valuable property. Prospering in what he undertook, he was enabled to add to his realty possessions until he owned three good and well developed farms in Johnson county continuing to make his home there until 1898, when he sold two of the farms, but retained the ownership of the old homestead. He then went to Concho county and carried on general mercantile pursuits in Paintrock for a period of three years enjoying a good patronage that made the venture profitable. On the expiration of that period, however, he came to Belcher and was allied with its business interests as a dealer in dry goods and groceries for two years. He has since lived retired, however, having accumulated a comfortable competence that now enables him to enjoy a well earned rest.

Mr. Seale was united in marriage to Miss Naoma Harris a native of Georgia, in which state her father died, after which the mother came with the family to Texas, settling in Johnson county, where she bought a farm. The members of the Harris family were: William and John, who are deceased; Mrs. Maggie Lankford; Mrs. Lane Walraven; Mrs. Sue Norris; and Naoma. Mr. and Mrs. Seale have but one child, Viola, who is now the wife of Dr. L. L. Craddock of Belcher, where he is successfully practicing his profession. The wife and mother died April 25, 1902, in the faith of the Christian church, of which she was a most devoted member.

Mr. Seale has never wavered in his allegiance to the Democracy since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, yet he has never been an aspirant for office. Since eighteen years of age he has been numbered among the faithful members of the Christian church and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained the Royal Arch degree. In the varied relations

of life in which he has been found he has ever been loyal to honorable principles and manly conduct and his genuine personal worth has made him a man whom to know is to esteem and honor.

ELI ARMSTRONG. Long before Montague county became a thickly settled district Eli Armstrong took up his abode within its borders and as a representative of its farming interests has done his full share toward making it a well developed and improved part of the state. He is a native of Alabama, born on the 8th of January, 1844, his parents being Wesley and Harriet (Gothard) Armstrong, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Alabama. The paternal grandfather, John Armstrong, was born in Tennessee and was a prominent agriculturist of that locality, giving his entire time to his farming interests, so that he led a quiet and uneventful but useful life. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church and his principles were in keeping with the highest standards of manhood. He removed from Tennessee to Alabama, where he spent his remaining days. His children were: Wesley, William, John, Elias, Nathaniel, Asa and Caroline.

Wesley Armstrong at the time of his marriage took up his abode in Alabama, where he developed a good homestead property and there spent his remaining days. His political support was given the Democracy and he too held membership in the Missionary Baptist church. His integrity was above reproach and many of his strong traits of character were qualities worthy of emulation. His wife died in 1863. She was a daughter of David Gothard of North Carolina, who was also connected with agricultural pursuits. In his family were nine children: Mrs. Harriet Armstrong; Mallery, a farmer; John; George; James; Smith; Mrs. Charity Green, whose second husband was a Mr. Gothard; Mrs. Caroline Seals, and Narcissa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were born ten children; Levi, of Alabama, who was a cripple but aided his country by hospital service in the Civil war; Mrs. Amanda Williams; Eli, of this review; Mrs. Louisa Jimereson; Parlee, now Mrs. Pilgreen; Barney, a farmer; Mrs. Virginia Jimereson; and Lafayette, Wesley and Jeff, all of whom follow agricultural pursuits. By a second marriage the father had one daughter, Mrs. Alice Nelson.

Eli Armstrong remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority and in 1862 he enlisted in Company B of Colonel John

P. West Cavalry Regiment, in which he continued until the close of the war, his service being mostly in Mississippi and Georgia, where he participated in many skirmishes and in a number of hotly contested battles, but was never wounded nor captured. He was at Newnan, Georgia, when Lee surrendered, and mounting his horse he rode homeward. He saw much hard service and underwent many of the deprivations, trials and exposures incident to life on the tented field.

Soon after arriving at home Mr. Armstrong resumed farming, in which he continued until 1867, when he came to Texas, first locating in Smith county. There he rented a farm, which he conducted for ten years. During that time he was married and with renewed impetus took up the work of improving and cultivating his place, his home being maintained thereon until 1877, when he removed to Montague county, purchasing land and improving a farm. Here he remained four years, after which he sold out and bought one hundred and sixty acres where he now resides. The latter tract was raw land but he at once began its cultivation and has made substantial improvements thereon, including the erection of commodious dwelling and good out-buildings. He has also planted an orchard, has secured the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and now has a desirable farm and home, seventy-five acres of his land being under cultivation. There is also good pasture land and he raises various crops such as are adapted to the soil and climate.

In the year 1869 Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Copeland, who was born in Sevier county, Arkansas, June 28, 1851, her parents being Gilmore and Sarah (Jackson) Copeland, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, in which state they were married. Later he removed to Arkansas, where he bought and settled upon a farm, there remaining for a number of years, when his wife died, and later he sold the property and came to Texas, settling in Smith county. He bought land there and improved a good farm and after a number of years he again disposed of his land but remained in Smith county up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1867. He was a wagon maker by trade and to some extent followed that pursuit but gave the greater part of his attention to farming. He entered the Confederate service in Smith county and was in a cavalry regiment which was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department.

He saw some hard service and was never wounded nor captured. After the close of the war he returned to Smith county, where his death occurred about two years later. He voted with the Democracy and was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. In his family were three children: Mary E., now Mrs. Armstrong; Serepta, the wife of S. J. Morris; and Archibald, a railroad man.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have become the parents of one son, Walter, who was born September 11, 1870, and is now operating the homestead farm. He married Miss Lydia Carile, a native of Wood county, Texas, and a daughter of James and Nancy (Stagner) Carile. This marriage was celebrated in 1895 and has been blessed with two interesting children: Henry H., born in June, 1897; and Anna M., born January 19, 1900. Eli Armstrong and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church and they have done many good deeds, not the least of which is the care that they have given to a little orphan girl, Katie Allred, whose parents died when she was three years of age, at which time Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong took her into their home and have reared and educated her, giving her the loving attention which they would have bestowed upon a daughter of their own. In business relations Mr. Armstrong is thoroughly reliable and honorable and has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow-men in any trade transaction. His success has come as the direct result of his honorable dealing and unflinching integrity and he is today a representative farmer of Montague county.

R. A. JEFFRESS, of Colorado, one of the honored pioneers of Western Texas, whose labors have been of material benefit in the improvement of this section of the state, comes of English ancestry. His father was Colonel William C. Jeffress, a native of Nottoway county, Virginia, and was born September 30, 1823. He pursued his education in Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, that state, being graduated in the class of 1843. He was a lawyer by profession but being well-to-do did not engage actively in the practice of law except for a brief period. He owned a number of plantations and had about seventy-five slaves before the war. After the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south he raised a company of artillery in his native county and during the early part of the war was under command of General Humphrey Mar-

shall, who later became a member of the Confederate congress and his command was transferred to General Joseph E. Johnston's army, with which forces Mr. Jeffress remained until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, one of the most noted engagements of the entire war, and although he participated in a number of hotly contested battles was never injured. He was married three times: first to Miss Bettie Clark of Prince Edward county, Virginia, in December, 1846. She died in 1852 leaving one child, R. A. Jeffress. His second marriage was to Miss Margaret Moseley of Charlotte county, Virginia, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, but one of the daughters died in infancy and the mother passed away in 1863. Colonel Jeffress last marriage was to Miss Sally Thornton, of Milton, North Carolina, in 1866. By this marriage there were three children, two sons and a daughter. Colonel Jeffress was a tall, fine-looking man of unusually good address, was a fluent speaker, an entertaining conversationalist and a most companionable gentleman. He continued his residence in the county of his nativity until called to his final rest on the 22nd of August, 1895.

Robert Alexander Jeffress was born in Notoway county, Virginia, August 16, 1848, and began his education in Chestnut Hill school-house near his father's home, his first teacher being Wirt Davis, who taught him to read and write. The teacher was a remarkable man in many ways. His presence in the school-room inspired the pupils with awe, for he displayed a most determined manner. A native of Virginia, he afterward went to Mississippi, where he successfully taught school, while later he went to California, being there at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. His sympathies were with the north and he enlisted in the Union army, was promoted to a captaincy and after the close of the war was stationed with his command at Fort Griffin, in Shackelford county, Texas. He is still in the United States army and judging the man from the standpoint of his success as a school teacher he certainly must have been a splendid soldier.

Mr. Jeffress next became a student in Union Academy, situated near the town then known as Blacks and Whites but now called Blackstone, Virginia. There he acquired the greater part of his education but later attended the Virginia Military Institute. He went to Lexington, where he remained for several days. The war was in progress and the barracks of

the school had been burned, which caused the school to open later in Richmond, being located there temporarily. Mr. Jeffress remained there for a time in 1864, but accommodations were so poor that he returned home. His father afterward gave him the choice of returning to the institute when it was again placed in good running order at Lexington or to go west, as he was then thinking of doing. Mr. Jeffress made choice of the latter course and from that time forward has been dependent upon his own resources, working his way upward through the inherent force of his character and his recognition and utilization of opportunities. He left home in May, 1869, and went to Helena, Arkansas, joining a friend, Rev. Thomas Ward White, who then had charge of the public schools in Helena and is now at New Birmingham, Texas. Mr. Jeffress assisted Rev. White in the school for a short time and afterward accepted a school thirty miles west of Helena in Phillips county, where he taught for one session. Having trouble to get his warrants cashed and secure money he became discouraged and returned to Helena, where he obtained a position in a store, selling feathers, buttons and ladies' goods. That did not prove congenial and he made arrangements to leave Helena but with no definite point in view. He had his trunk packed and put on the cab and all the time was debating whether to return to Virginia or to go to Texas. When the cab was on the way to the depot he decided in favor of the latter place and told the cabman to drive him to the New Orleans depot, where he secured a ticket for Texas over the Morgan road to Brashear City, thence proceeding to Galveston. He was caught in a storm on the passage. This was his first experience at sea and at length he arrived safely at his destination in February, 1870. He went to La-Grange, Fayette county, traveling by stage the most of the way and in that vicinity taught school for one session. He afterward went to Bastrop and while on his way in search of a school in that county he accidentally met his old Virginia friend, Major Louis C. Wise, now of Abilene, Texas. He was very homesick and discouraged about that time and was more than delighted to meet Major Wise, who was then teaching at Hills Prairie, Texas, and who invited Mr. Jeffress into the school-house, saying that he had only one more class to hear and would then be through for the day and invited Mr. Jeffress to spend the night with him. The latter accepted the invitation and while seated in the school-house he saw in that

class, as he afterward told Major Wise, fourteen of the prettiest girls he had ever seen in his life. The sequel of all this was that one of the girls afterward became his wife.

About that time Mr. Jeffress arranged to become teacher of a private school at the residence of Judge Lyman in Bastrop county, not far from the school in which Major Wise was employed, so that the two gentlemen saw each other frequently. While filling that position he became acquainted with R. J. Swancoat, an Episcopal minister, who occasionally visited the Lyman family and preached in the neighborhood. Mr. Swancoat then had charge of the leading school in Austin and extended to Mr. Jeffress an offer to go to Austin and take a position in his school. The offer was accepted and Mr. Jeffress remained with Mr. Swancoat until he closed his school. Later Mr. Jeffress taught school in Cedar Creek, Bastrop county, about twenty miles from Austin, and while there he became acquainted with Miss Bettie Moncure, one of the pupils formerly in the school taught by Major Wise. Her father was Captain John J. Moncure of Virginia, who had been in Texas many years, and the daughter was born and reared in this state. The marriage resulted from this meeting and was celebrated on the 1st of January, 1873. After a brief illness, however, Mrs. Jeffress died on the 13th of December, less than a year after their marriage.

Mr. Jeffress in his grief went to Austin to pay a visit to his lifelong friend, Major Wise, and was there during the time of the great excitement when E. J. Davis was retaining possession of the reins of government and Richard Coke and R. B. Hubbard were inaugurated as governor and lieutenant governor of Texas. After being in Austin a few weeks Mr. Jeffress returned to his old home in Virginia, where he spent several months, returning to Texas in 1874. He then spent a short time with his father-in-law, Captain Moncure, of Bastrop county, after which he went to Comanche county, where he again taught school for a time. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Comanche county in the spring of 1875. Soon afterward he accompanied Judge J. P. Osterhout, the presiding judge of the district, to Shackelford county, going there to hold the first district court ever convened in that county. Among the prominent lawyers in the party were: Colonel Lowry, of Belton; Colonel W. S. J. Adams, of Comanche; H. H. Neil, now associate justice of the court of civil appeals of

San Antonio; N. R. Lindsey, now district judge of the Comanche district. The party went to Fort Griffin, where court was held. During that term there were many indictments found by the grand jury and all the visiting lawyers were kept busy during the entire term of court. Mr. Jeffress was employed on some of those cases and finally decided that it would be a good place to locate, which he did, entering upon the practice of his profession at Fort Griffin. After he was there for a time he was elected prosecuting attorney for Shackelford and the attached counties, the other counties being attached to Shackelford for judicial purposes, as they were unorganized.

Mr. Jeffress served as county attorney there until the 17th of January, 1877. On that day occurred the most memorable incident in his career. Fort Griffin being a frontier settlement had the reputation of being one of the roughest places in the west. One night after he and a party of his fellow lawyers and associates had returned from Albany, where the county seat had recently been removed, a message was sent to the sheriff of the county that a crowd of tough characters were drinking, carousing and shooting through the town. A party was organized including the sheriff, his deputy, Mr. Jeffress and others, and they went in search of the desperadoes in order to effect their arrest. They were located in one of the saloons, in the rear of which was a sort of theatre where a performance was given every night. A fight ensued between the officers of the law and the ruffians in which the lights in the place were extinguished and bullets were flying in every direction. Mr. Jeffress was struck by a ball from a forty-five caliber revolver, it passing through his body just above the heart and lodging near the shoulder blade right beneath the skin. A long and tedious illness followed and although medical and surgical aid was provided, his life was despaired of by the physicians in attendance. His father was summoned from Virginia and came to the bedside of his son, remaining with him as long as he could and then bidding him good-bye, never expecting to see him again on earth, but fate had ordained otherwise and as time wore on he began to improve and finally was able to make a journey back to his old Virginia home, but his service as prosecuting attorney of the county was ended by that shot.

While Mr. Jeffress was at home the family physician, Dr. Agnew, made an examination and changed the course of treatment from that which the Texas doctors had followed. After



two months Mr. Jeffress was much improved and felt quite himself again, save that the wound continued to discharge. In the course of time a piece of bone came out and then the wound healed.

While in Virginia at that time Mr. Jeffress met the lady who is now his wife and whom he married on the 17th of September, 1878. She was formerly Miss Ida Wootton and was born and reared in Virginia. In the same year he returned with his wife to Texas, reaching Albany in October, after making the trip overland from Fort Worth, as there were no railroads at the time west of Fort Worth. He continued in the active practice of law in Albany until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Colorado, Texas, where he has since remained and has occupied his present office since April, 1886. His practice for several years has largely been office practice, although he has tried some important civil and criminal cases. He was appointed agent for Senator Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, having charge of all of his property in Texas. He took charge August 16, 1881, and served as Senator Brown's agent until his death, November 30, 1894, since which time Mr. Jeffress has represented the executors, having charge of the Texas estate. He has also represented the estate of Hon. Edmund W. Cole of Nashville, Tennessee, and of Hon. L. N. Trammell, of Georgia, who was for many years chairman of the railroad commission of that state. He is also the representative of Colonel Henry R. Duval, of New York, former president of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway Company, and these varied interests bring to him a good financial return.

In the family of Judge Jeffress are four living children, three sons and a daughter: Emmet Calvin, Corinne, Prentiss Clark and Wootton Walton. Judge Jeffress is a refined and highly cultured gentleman of the old Virginian school and displays many of the excellent traits of character that characterized his father's life. He has a high sense of honor and justice and in all of his dealings with his fellow-men has won the unqualified confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated. He is one of the oldest attorneys in point of residence in Colorado, where he has built up a successful law practice. It is ever a pleasure to meet with men of this type, men who stand for advancement in all that develops character and that works for good citizenship and for high ideals in private life.

JOHN W. BAKER. The Baker family has long resided in Texas. The father of our subject, Robert Baker, was familiarly known as Uncle Bob Baker, a term which also indicated the enviable position which he held in the esteem and friendship of those who knew him. He was born in Fayette county, Alabama, near Tuscaloosa, February 5, 1839, and in the paternal line came of Irish descent, while on his mother's side he was of English lineage. His mother bore the maiden name of Miss Fore and the ancestry of that family can be traced back to four brothers, who came to this country from England, one of whom was a captain in the British army before his emigration to the new world. They settled in the south, probably in the state of Georgia. The name was originally spelled with an accent mark over the "e." The Baker family has been represented in Alabama for about a century and a number of the representatives of the name came to Texas and are now living in the southern part of this state. None of them have become wealthy but are all in comfortable financial circumstances and are regarded as valued citizens of the various localities in which they reside. Obed Baker was the grandfather of John W. Baker of this review. In 1851 he left Alabama and came to Texas with his family, settling first in Bastrop county, which was then a new and wild district with few settlers. His first home was a log cabin, in which the family lived in true pioneer style amid the environments of frontier life.

Robert Baker was twelve years of age when he came to Texas with his parents, and was reared in Bastrop county, where he remained up to the time of the Civil war. In 1862 he entered the Confederate service and was under such intrepid commanders as Colonel Kirby Smith and General Magruder, while Captain Hobson commanded his company. He served throughout the entire war, in the campaigns largely confined to Texas, especially in and near the city of Galveston. After his discharge from the army at the close of hostilities he returned to Bastrop county, where he made his home until 1882. He had been married in 1861 to Miss Mary Nancy Woods, who was born in Mississippi and came to Texas with her parents sometime in 1850. She was born November 30, 1843, and is now living in Taylor county. In 1882 Robert Baker removed to Williamson county, settling near Georgetown, where he made his home for fourteen years, when in December, 1896, he went to Taylor





WILLIAM R. DAVIS

county, locating in Jim Ned Valley, just on the edge of the timber. There he spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 12th of February, 1905. He was a minister of the Primitive Baptist church for thirty-five years and divided his time between his business affairs and his church work, attending regularly the church services each Sunday, his labors proving an effective element in the moral development and progress of the localities in which he made his home. In his family were twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, of whom nine are now living, six sons and three daughters.

John W. Baker, whose name introduces this review, was born in Bastrop county, Texas, May 27, 1871, and was there reared upon his father's farm, while in the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education. He afterward took up the work of the teacher's profession in Williamson county, where he was actively connected with school work for two years, and then in 1896 went to Taylor county. In the following year he accepted a position with Clayton Brothers Company, whom he practically represented as bookkeeper until 1900 and on the 1st of January of that year he became connected with the Ed. S. Hughes Hardware Company in a similar position, remaining in that employ until April 6, 1904. He then resigned and removed to Lawn in the southern part of Taylor county, where he opened up a general mercantile business on his own account. This is a thickly settled district, and having an extensive acquaintance Mr. Baker succeeded in rapidly building up a fine and growing business and is recognized as one of the leading merchants of this part of the country.

On the 23rd of November, 1893, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Lora Shaw, a native of Williamson county, Texas, and their family numbers three sons and a daughter. Mr. Baker has been a member of the Baptist church for nine years or more and is a zealous worker in the cause. He likewise belongs to the Odd Fellows society, in which he has taken all of the degrees of the subordinate lodge and encampment and is likewise a member of the grand lodge of Texas. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and his life is in harmony with the teachings of these various fraternal organizations. An enterprising young business man, alert and energetic, he is making for himself a creditable place in the business world and is meeting with very gratifying success.

WILLIAM RALPH DAVIS. A living illustration of the thrift and independence with which men of energy and industry and honesty are invariably rewarded, in whatever field of endeavor, is seen in the person of the subject of this life sketch. In easy-going, healthful and fertile Northern Texas where every grain of sand is a molecule of productive energy and every spot of clay is a storehouse for the seasoning which pushes germination and development of farm products to a profitable harvest much prosperity and some poverty is in evidence everywhere, and so the question of universal success in the domain of agriculture becomes a matter of human effort and depends upon the physical and mental attributes of the man behind the plow. Under the most favorable conditions of climate and soil indolence accomplishes nothing, but under the same conditions unconquerable energy oozing from every pore accomplishes all things and the application of these observations brings us to the subject in hand, for the personality of it has all his life suggested an ever-exploding bundle of dynamic energy which has kept the machinery of his career in regular and economic motion to the end that each year of time has contributed something substantial to his record of achievements.

All that Mr. Davis is and all that he has accomplished have been developed and brought about under the social and agricultural influences prevailing in Montague county, for he came to the county at the beginning of his independent career and took his position at the foot of the ladder up which he was destined to climb. After a brief period of renting he contracted for a piece of Titus county school land six miles south of Forestburg and into a rude cabin of one room he moved his wife and his scant effects and the battle was on. While farming always commanded his interest and active efforts he developed a penchant for trade and barter and each year's profits of the farm were substantially supplemented by an income from his craft. With the accumulating profits of the years farm after farm came into his possession until three quarter sections of land were embraced in his dominions, and the same improved, productive and drained by the waters of Denton creek.

The education of his growing family became a matter of much concern to Mr. Davis and when, in 1902, an opportunity presented itself to locate himself against the townsite of Sunset and within a stone's throw of a good school, he embraced it and purchased one hundred and

thirty-nine acres, with improvements complete for the convenient use of his family and he took possession of it at once. With no hint at detail and without mention of many incidents bearing on and affecting his progress through life we have thus briefly pointed out the substantial achievements in an active and ever-busy life. He has not toyed with politics nor given encouragement to features of industry beyond and outside of his personal knowledge and he took an active interest in the success of Methodism in his community. He was one of the board of stewards, aided in the choir work of the society and matched any cash contribution which found its way into the society's treasury from any other local source.

Mr. Davis came into Montague county in 1875, just married. For five years he had been engaged in discharging his youthful duty to his father in Collin county and he was started out upon his career with a sound body and mind, but with little knowledge of books. In 1870 the family settled in Collin county from Maury county, Tennessee, in which county and in Lawrence and Wayne counties, that state, they had lived since 1857. To Georgia the family migrated from Cleveland county, North Carolina. In this latter county and state our subject was born on the 8th of November, 1851.

Luke Stansbury Davis was our subject's father and his birth occurred in South Carolina in 1803. He remained in the Palmetto state until after his marriage to Diana Ralph, a Rhode Island lady, and then moved into Cleveland county, North Carolina. In his early life Mr. Davis, Sr., was a teacher, but the occupation of a farmer finally possessed him to the exclusion of all else and he was engaged in it at his death, in Montague county, Texas, in 1878. His wife survived till June 6, 1889, and died leaving children, living and dead: Lindsay C., who was killed at the battle of Shiloh; Charles L., who passed through the Confederate service and died in Petersburg, Tennessee, leaving a family of six children; Easter S., Elizabeth, wife of G. D. Marine, died on Denton creek; Hilliard S., who died in Montague county, the father of three children; John P., and Mary, wife of John Warren, both of Montague; Fletcher, who died here without issue; William R., our subject; Ellis, who passed away in Montague county leaving four children, and Robert B., of Faxon, Oklahoma.

November 21, 1875, William R. Davis and Mary E. McKnight were married in Collin county, Texas. Mrs. Davis was a daughter of Robert and Laura (Dewberry) McKnight,

from Lauderdale county, Alabama. April 10, 1885, Mrs. Davis died, being the mother of Minnie, Robert S., and Eugene. In 1888 Mr. Davis married Josephine, a daughter of George and Nancy (Champion) Fletcher. Mrs. Davis was born in Texas, and is the mother of Oscar L., Edna Elizabeth, Lillie Belle, Garland Leo, Ora B., Georgia Bryan and Forest London.

The results of his thirty years of effort in Montague county show that it has been good for the county to have Mr. Davis here. It is fair to presume that his personal welfare would have been well conserved in any other fertile and productive locality, but the fact of his presence here and his commendable social and industrial achievements warrant us in commending his record to the students of local history among the generations of the future.

W. McD. BOWYER. Among the first settlers in the western section of Texas and one who has been a constant observer of the passing events, changing conditions and the growth and development of the country from the epoch of the primitive past to the progressive present, is W. McD. Bowyer and so well known is he in this section of the state that no history would be complete without the record of his life. He was born in Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, October 29, 1848, and is descended from English ancestry, the line being traced back as far as William the Conqueror. On the maternal side Mr. Bowyer comes of Scotch descent. James Hubbard Bowyer, the father of our subject, was also a Virginian by birth, and the last years of his life were spent in Abilene, Texas, where he died in 1887. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Aurelia McDonald, was born and reared in Washington, D. C. Her father, John McDonald, was chief clerk of the United States senate up to the time of his death and since then two succeeding generations of the family have been represented in the same position, the present incumbent being H. B. McDonald. In the family of James Hubbard Bowyer were three sons and three daughters, five of whom are now living, their homes being in different parts of Texas. William McD. Bowyer was named in honor of William McDonald, his maternal uncle, who was one of the three McDonalds that have acted as chief clerk of the United States senate and was probably one of the best informed men in the country on parliamentary law, being the author of a text book on that subject.

William McD. Bowyer was reared in Lex-

ington and attended the Washington and Lee University of that city. He was also a student in the Virginia Military Institute at Richmond and was pursuing his education there when the city was evacuated during the closing year of the Civil war. He was at that time sixteen years of age. Following the cessation of hostilities General Robert E. Lee was elected president of the university at Lexington and remained at the head of the institution for five years or until the time of his death, Mr. Bowyer attending the funeral services. Following the evacuation he made his way to his home as best he could, walking the entire distance. He afterward went to West Virginia and assisted in the building of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Following the completion of that line he removed to Ohio, where he was engaged on the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and later went to Kentucky, where he aided in building the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, extending from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Tennessee. While thus connected with railroad building he acted as bookkeeper for the company of railroad contractors.

For twenty-nine years Mr. Bowyer has been a resident of Texas, arriving in this state in 1876. He first located at Burnett in Burnett county, where he engaged in merchandising, and later removed to Lampasas county, where he was again connected with his brother, John Bowyer, now of Abilene, in a mercantile enterprise. Seeking a permanent location he decided upon Jones county and took up his abode within its borders in the spring of 1880 before the county was organized. He erected the first house in Anson and his history is closely interwoven with the growth and development of the city from that time to the present. He has been well pleased with his choice of a location, regarding this section of the state as a most delightful country because of its climatic conditions, its soil and many natural advantages. With the building of the town he opened a general mercantile store, which he conducted for about ten years and during that time he also acted as postmaster, having the office in his store. Since his retirement from commercial life he has been engaged in farming and he owns some valuable property in the county, including two farms, one of which is about five miles southeast of Anson and another about the same distance northeast. He also owns some valuable town lots and business property in Anson and one hundred and fifty acres of land which immediately adjoins the corporation limits of the town. He is one of the suc-

cessful business men of the county and as he has himself expressed it—his life exemplifying the same thought—"industry, frugality and sobriety will make any man in this country."

Mr. Bowyer was married in July, 1881, on the little hill near where his home now stands, to Mrs. J. A. Carr, *nee* Knox, who was reared in Mississippi and came to Western Texas in the fall of 1879. They have two children living, John St. Clair and Ottis McDonald, and they lost three other children in early life. Mr. Bowyer's connection with the county has been one of benefit to this part of the state and in his business career he has gained not only gratifying success but also an honorable name.

JAMES M. ISBELL, M. D., is today the oldest physician of Abilene, and in this part of the county although he is not actively engaged in practice to any great extent at the present time. The Isbell family, of which he is a representative, is of French extraction and the ancestry can be traced back through two centuries or until about 1688, when members of the family came from France and settled in the Carolinas.

James H. Isbell, the father of Dr. Isbell, was a native of Greenville, Tennessee, where his father, James Isbell, was engaged in the practice of medicine. The son was born in 1808 and in 1835 he came to Texas with a company of Tennessee Volunteers who offered their services to the young country. In the meantime James H. Isbell had studied medicine and had engaged in practice. Following his arrival in Texas he participated in the battle of San Jacinto and in this battle his three brothers, John, Alexander and William Isbell, were also engaged, as was his brother-in-law Napoleon Magruder. Upon removing to Gonzales, Texas, where his last days were spent, Dr. James H. Isbell abandoned the practice of medicine and carried on business as a land agent, locating lands all over the state. This proved a profitable industry in the early development of Texas and he prospered in his undertakings. His wife, to whom he was married in 1838, bore the maiden name of Amanda Magruder and was a native of Lexington, Kentucky. She was a ward of William Hardin, alcalde of the Mexican government at Liberty, and had been brought by him to Texas in 1835. She was then a young lady of sixteen years and had just finished her course of study in the academy at Lexington, Kentucky. She was of Scotch descent, her forefathers having come from Scotland to America in 1745 and set-

tled in Virginia. Her death occurred in 1880, at Belton, Texas. Of her three children who lived beyond infancy two yet survive, while Kate, the second, has now passed away. The other daughter, Annie, is the wife of M. McIlhenny, of San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. James M. Isbell, whose name introduces this review, was born in Gonzales, Texas, June 26, 1848, and was reared in the little frontier town of Belton. His more advanced education was obtained in the university at Waco, Texas. During the closing period of the war he left school and entered the Confederate army as a member of the Sixth Texas Cavalry, forming a part of the brigade under command of General Ross. He was at that time sixteen years of age and in May, 1865, he was discharged and sent home to await further orders, but the order to return never came. A few years afterward he took up the study of medicine, becoming a student in the medical department of Tulane University, at New Orleans, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. He began practice in Falls county, Texas, where he remained for a year, and then after living at various places, he settled in Abilene in 1881 at the time the town lots were sold and the town established. Here he has remained continuously since and has been in active practice during the greater part of the time but in recent years has largely put aside the course of the profession, owing to his own impaired health. He has always been accorded a liberal patronage and has kept abreast with the progress of the times concerning the medical science. He is today the oldest physician in Abilene.

Dr. Isbell was married in 1881 to Caro J. Jones, nee Anderson, of Pontotoc, Mississippi, a sister of T. O. Anderson, one of the early settlers of Abilene. Dr. Isbell is a member of the Catholic church. He has ever stood high both professionally and socially in this community and ranks today with its representative men, having the qualities of manhood which ever command respect and confidence.

THOMAS O. ANDERSON, a successful real estate dealer of Abilene, who has negotiated important realty transfers, has been one of the sources of the city's upbuilding and improvement, becoming a resident of this portion of the state in 1878. Taylor county being organized the same year. He is a native of Pontotoc, Mississippi, born August 14, 1849, and is a son of Benjamin D. Anderson, a na-

tive of Virginia. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Lindley, was a native of Ohio and the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Jacob Lindley. They were married in Athens, Alabama, and became the parents of seven children—three sons and four daughters.

Because of the progress of the war, which so greatly broke up the educational system of the south, Thomas O. Anderson received but limited school privileges, hostilities beginning between the north and the south when he was about twelve years of age. Not long afterward he began to earn his own living and he made his home with his father until twenty years of age, his mother having died when he was between five and six years of age. Immediately after the war he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he resided until coming to Texas in 1878.

In the meantime Mr. Anderson was married in November, 1872, to Miss Madge E. Anderson, of Memphis, Tennessee, a daughter of Judge J. A. Anderson, an attorney of that city, who, though of the same name as our subject, was not a relative. Following his marriage Thomas Anderson gave his attention to the stock business and continued in the same line subsequent to his removal to Texas. He represented the stock industry of this state until January, 1881, when the Texas & Pacific Railroad was built. He then took up his abode upon the present site of the city of Abilene, where he has since conducted varied business interests. He first engaged in buying bleached buffalo bones, which were thickly strewn over the prairies. These he shipped to New Orleans, Chicago, and East St. Louis for the purpose of being utilized for sugar refining and fertilizing. At a later day he turned his attention to the grain business, which he conducted for a few years. He was then elected county treasurer of Taylor county and held that position for six years, or for three successive terms, proving most capable, and retired from office in 1890 as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned. When his official duties were over he began dealing in real estate. The town of Abilene was founded in 1881 and on the 15th of March of that year lots were sold. Mr. Anderson was one of the first to embark in the real estate business here and has since conducted operations along this line. In 1892 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. T. Anderson, which connection was continued until 1900, and since that time Thomas

O. Anderson has been alone, buying and selling property in Abilene and the surrounding districts. He has a large clientage and is thoroughly familiar with property values in this portion of the state, so that he is enabled to advise his patrons how to best invest their money for the purposes desired.

Mr. Anderson's home is pleasantly located two and a half miles southeast of Abilene, near the Lytle Lake, which supplies the city of Abilene with water. He has taken considerable interest in political affairs, and his allegiance has always been given to the Democracy. In July, 1904, he was made county commissioner of precinct No. 2, to fill an unexpired term and was elected to the same office in the fall election of that year. He belongs to the Knights of Honor, and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and to the Masonic lodge, and he has also attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry. He is regarded as one of the prominent citizens of Abilene and is a strong man viewed from any standpoint. He is strong in his personality, in his honor and good name, and in possession of those business traits which constitute the best property.

MARTIN ANDERSON EPPS. The range of possibilities within the domain of grazing in Jack county lends encouragement to the belief that every intelligent and well-planned effort in that direction leads naturally to success. So many individual cases are discoverable where young men without other capital than sheer nerve, in the beginning, have created and are creating wealth for themselves through the medium of stock, that justification can be found for the conviction that a superior mental poise is essential to even the successful conduct of a business where the cow, the grass and the water are the three physical elements dominating the field. This suggestion covers numerous cases of thrift on the range, in the hills and valleys of this romantic county, but none is more conspicuous or interesting in the details of his career than that of Martin A. Epps, of this review.

A perusal of the origin of this family, which has played an important part in the affairs about Postoak for the past quarter of a century, shows it to have its origin in Williamson county, Tennessee, where Martin Epps, Sr., our subject's father, was born and where his father, Daniel Epps, started his westward journey toward Missouri in the early part of the past century and established himself in Butler county. The latter married Miss Irmin

Appleby and their children left their adopted state because of the mixed and hostile sentiment engendered by the events leading up to the Civil war, and came to Texas, where they passed their remaining years. A glance at their personalities shows Obediah to have died in Collin county; Robert, who died in Denton county; Mary became the wife of James Bays, and died at Brownwood; and Martin, who passed away at Postoak in 1892 at eighty years of age.

Martin Epps, Sr., came to mature years in Missouri, where he was a pupil in the primitive schools of the frontier and learned to read, write and spell. He took up the vocation of his father, as a man, and pursued farming with some success until his departure from the state. He raised a company for the Confederate service but was prevented by sickness from serving it long and when he recovered his health Union sentiment in Butler county, where he resided, was too strong and too radical for further peaceable occupation by an adherent of the southern cause and he reached Texas with his family in 1863. In Texas, while he maintained himself and family on the farm, he actively followed the ministry and for many years filled charges for the Missionary Baptist church. His first wife died in Missouri, with issue: Joshua, who resides in Coryell county, Texas; Nancy, who died in Missouri as the wife of Andrew Miller; Narcissa married Ezekiel Miller and passed away in Missouri; J. B. went to Old Mexico in 1868 and was lost; Charles, of McKinney, Texas, and Mary married William H. Sevidge and died in Oakland, Indian Territory. Rev. Epps' second wife was the widow Smart, before her first marriage being Sarah Jennings. Stephen Smart was her first husband, and one of their children, Bertie, lives in Denison, Texas, and Nancy is the widow of J. C. Turner, of Clay county, Texas.

Martin A. Epps, our subject, was the older of two in the immediate family of Rev. Epps and his wife Sarah. He was born in Butler county, Missouri, August 21, 1860, and survives his younger brother, Isaac D. The work of the farm was his lot as he passed childhood and youth and the rural schools provided his elementary mental training. From Collin county the father moved to Denton and from that county he came on to Jack, settling on Jones' creek just in the edge of Clay, one and one-half miles north of Postoak, where they purchased the Robinson farm. Some years later the Sevidge tract just southeast of Postoak came into the hands of our subject, and, as



prosperity warranted, the Stewart farm of one hundred and sixty-two acres was purchased and has been his home since 1893. With the small bunch of cattle which he possessed on assuming his independent station in life, together with substantial results upon the farm, he has accumulated the six hundred and thirty-seven acres of land listed for taxes in his name and the herd of five hundred cattle and horses which graze upon his two thousand acre lease on the Jesse B. Irving survey.

While yet in Denton county Mr. Epps became acquainted with the range and acquired a fascination for the cow business. By the exercise of ingenuity and the practice of industry he gathered up a small bunch of cattle in Jack county, with which he can be said to have begun life. Many and various other interests have claimed some of his time, but nothing has ever diverted him wholly from the chief business of a ranch. He has entered the gin business, owning gins at Postoak and at Park Springs at some period of his career, and these and other side issues passed from him as opportunities offered, showing it to his advantage to turn the property. As an enduring mark of his capability at improving a farm stands his commodious and stately residence just south of the village of Postoak, one of the largest country residences in the county. His home farm lies in the valley of Jones' creek and is the choice farm of the locality and commends itself to the public eye most desirably as a country seat.

December 18, 1880, Mr. Epps married Lizzie, a daughter of George Gore, who came to Texas from McLean county, Illinois, and died in Grayson county where his widow yet resides. Mrs. Epps is one of nine children and was born in McLean county, Illinois, July 2, 1862. She and Mr. Epps are the parents of Leslie LeRoy, Chesley Clinton, Leona, Etta, wife of J. H. Cannon, of Jack county; Anderson, Alta, Trice Harvey, Ottis, Winnie and Onza Ray.

Recurring to the origin of Mr. Epps' forefathers we find his grandfather Epps a Virginian with English antecedents, while the Jennings were also English, but an early-founded family in the United States. William Jennings was our subject's great-grandfather and he married Miss Fannie James, and among their children was Anderson Jennings, the father of our subject's mother. William Jennings was one of the heirs to an estate in England and sailed for that country to claim his portion but died in Birmingham, England. Anderson Jennings

married Miss Nancy K. Ligan, and Sarah Epps is one of their seven children.

Martin Epps has always essayed a citizen's interest in civic affairs, and when matters of public import were to be acted upon and settled he has always taken a hand. In matters of local concern he favors the man most competent to fill public office but when national or state tickets are in the field Democracy always wins his support. He has been a member of local conventions of his party and has been chosen at times to fill the position of a trustee on his school board and was also deputy sheriff in Jack county. He is a Missionary Baptist and is held in high esteem in the community where his active life has been passed.

W. W. DILLARD, an agriculturist of Montague county, was born January 22, 1839, in Alabama. He comes of English lineage, the Dillard family having been descended from English ancestors who settled in Warrington county, Virginia, at an early epoch in the colonization of that state. The representatives of the name became prominent families and large slave owners there and were numbered among the successful men of the Old Dominion. They had large property holdings in Warrington Springs, which, however, was mostly destroyed by fire during the Civil war. The paternal grandfather of our subject spent his life there and was a prominent and influential citizen. Some of the older representatives of the family participated in the Revolutionary War. In the grandfather's household there were two sons and two daughters: James, who became a resident of South Carolina; Fannie, Sallie, and William.

The last named was born in Virginia and remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority when he went to South Carolina, later to Georgia, and subsequently to Alabama. While in South Carolina he married Miss Susan Bell, who was the fourth in a family of five children, the others being Adam, James, Lizzie and Robert. After his marriage William Dillard removed to Alabama, then a new country, in which he secured land and developed a splendid farm, rearing his family thereon. He became known as a prominent agriculturist and slave owner and in connection with his farming pursuits owned and operated a grist mill. He was influential in all matters pertaining to the welfare and upbuilding of his county and was a man of unblemished character. He entered the Confederate army under General



MR. AND MRS. W. W. DILLARD



Bragg's command, and while at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1863, died of illness. His political support had been given to the old line Whig party and at one time he was a candidate for the state legislature and won a large vote, although he did not overcome the strong Democratic majority. His wife survived him and died in 1879. After selling the old homestead she went to Choctaw county, Alabama, where her remaining days were passed. Both she and her husband affiliated with the old school Presbyterian church. In their family were eight children: James, John, George and W. W., who were soldiers of the Confederate army; Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, Mrs. Sarah Dillard, Susan, and Mrs. Jane Gaines.

W. W. Dillard was reared in Alabama and in the common schools and a select school at Troy, Mississippi, acquired his education. At the age of sixteen years he started out in life on his own account, being employed as a farm hand in Mississippi. He was also overseer at one time and thus continued until 1861. He then enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company I, Thirteenth Mississippi Infantry, under Colonel Barsto, McClaus' Division and Longstreet's Corps. The regiment was assigned to the Army of Virginia and did much skirmishing in the Old Dominion. In the first year Mr. Dillard participated in the battle of Manassas and of Ball's Bluff, after which the regiment was re-organized. He continued with that command in Company G and did service in Virginia, taking part in the seven days' battle before Richmond and in other hotly contested engagements. General Griffith was killed and W. Barksdale was promoted to the command of the brigade, in which he continued until he lost his life on the field at Gettysburg. At the battle of Sharpsburg Mr. Dillard sustained four wounds, his right hand being shattered by a canister shot which crippled him for life. In the same fight a minie ball struck him on the right side of the head and dazed him, while another bullet cut his upper lip. He was then sent to the hospital at Richmond and as soon as able returned home on a furlough. The following spring he rejoined his command at Frederick City, but soon afterward received an honorable discharge on account of disability occasioned by his injured hand and other wounds. This was in 1863.

Mr. Dillard then returned home and resumed farming, but in the spring of 1864 assisted in raising a company of cavalry as Home Guards. He was chosen lieutenant and thus acted for a short period. Following the close of the war

he continued farming on the old homestead until 1873, when he came to Texas. After prospecting at many places he located in Montague county in 1874 and for two years rented farms after which he settled on vacant land and made some improvements. Six years later he bought one share of a tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres, the property being owned by some heirs. Mr. Dillard secured one hundred and seventy-one acres and later added to his first purchase until he had five hundred and seventy-two acres of very fertile and productive land. He has since sold one hundred and eleven acres, but retains possession of the remainder, all of which is under fence and is well improved. There is good pasture and highly cultivated fields and all of the equipments have been placed on the farm by Mr. Dillard, including his commodious residence, which is a well-built structure tastefully furnished. There are also good barns, cribs and sheds on the place, a windpump and the latest improved farm machinery. An orchard yields its fruits in season, and in fact there is no equipment of a model farm that is lacking. He has telephone connection with the surrounding business centers and his home stands upon a natural building site, in the midst of a beautiful grove of natural forest trees. In his farming operations he has been quite successful and has raised good crops, always having corn enough for use upon the farm and some to sell, raising as high as eighty-three bushels to the acre. He has had some light crops, but no failures and cotton has always brought a good return. In the early days he raised as high as twenty-three bushels of wheat to the acre and sixty bushels of oats.

On November 25, 1860, Mr. Dillard was married to Miss Nancy Owen, who was born in Macon county, Alabama, on October 1, 1839, and who has been to him a faithful companion, able assistant, and wise counselor on the journey of life, bravely sharing with him in all the hardships and privations incident to settling on a frontier. She is a daughter of William Owen, of South Carolina, who became an early settler of Alabama, and there followed the tanner's trade. After his death his wife removed to Choctaw county, Alabama, where she passed away. Both were members of the Baptist church. They had seven children, Christopher, Thomas, Isaac, Eliza, Mary, Sarah and Nancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Dillard have an interesting family of four children: Willie, the wife of J. D. Dunn; John J., a prominent attorney at law

at Lubbock, Texas, also a real estate dealer and editor of a paper; Robert J., who is a graduate of Lee University and a practicing attorney at Bowie, Texas; and Susanna, at home. A friend of education Mr. Dillard has given his children excellent advantages in that direction and his two sons are prominent attorneys, the youngest being a college graduate.

In his business career Mr. Dillard has prospered, and viewed in a personal light he is a strong man, strong in his success and strong in his honor and good name. His possessions have been acquired entirely through his own efforts. When he came to the county little farming had been done and many doubted whether the soil was fertile enough to produce good crops, but Mr. Dillard and others soon demonstrated the possibilities of Texas land in this direction, and he has developed an excellent property and is now one of the substantial citizens of the community. He and his wife attend the Missionary Baptist church and are interested in all matters of public progress and improvement, Mr. Dillard giving helpful co-operation to many movements which have been of direct benefit to the county.

**JAMES C. DYER.** One of the popular officials who has served Clay county and one whose civil and official standing is based on individual word and deed is the gentleman whose history is hereto appended and whose name introduces this personal record.

Born in Miller county, Missouri, January 16, 1842, a son of Obed D. and Caroline (Castleman) Dyer, pioneers to Missouri from Tennessee, James C. Dyer represents a sturdy American citizenship that has always stood upon its convictions and has braved the storms and borne the brunt of battle that principle and liberty should be preserved.

Obed D. Dyer was born at Dyersburg, Virginia, in 1806, emigrated from there to Miller county, Missouri, in 1835, and died in April, 1868. In early life he was a carpenter but engaged in mercantile pursuits later and conducted a store at Iberia, Missouri, some fifteen years. He was widely known, had political as well as other convictions and took some part in county politics. He was a son of Elijah Dyer, who died in Miller county, Missouri, in 1839, at about seventy years old. The latter was also a Virginian and a slave owner and married an Irish lady, Anna Dearing, who bore him five sons and a daughter, viz.: Obed D., Hamon, John, Lewis and William. Sarah, the daughter, married James Bowlin.

Nancy and Abraham Castleman, of Tennessee, were the parents of our subject's mother, and since her husband's death Mrs. Dyer has made her home with her oldest child, the subject of this notice. Her other children were: Eliza, wife of Thomas Eelsey, of Ozark, Arkansas; John L., of Fort Worth, Texas; Abram, of Duncan, Indian Territory; Kate, wife of I. W. Hathhorn, of Farmersville, Texas; W. B., of Duncan, Indian Territory, and David W., of Beaumont, Texas.

James C. Dyer acquired a fair education and provided for and made it possible for his younger brothers and sisters to attend school. After his father's death he became the actual, or practical, head of the family and remained so until his marriage some years after the war.

In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Missouri Infantry, Captain Brockman and Colonel Moore. The regiment was ordered into southwest Missouri, where it fought in the battle of Springfield, Pea Ridge and was also in the fighting around Fort Smith and Little Rock, Arkansas; was at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and Jenkins Ferry. At Pleasant Hill he received a grape-shot wound which lost him his left leg. When his amputation had healed, instead of going home he took a position in the ordnance department of the Confederate army at Marshall, Texas, and was performing his duties there when the war closed.

Returning to civil life Mr. Dyer ran a shingle mill on the Osage river the first summer and then set about learning the shoemaker's trade at St. Thomas, Missouri. After two years he was able to do efficient work and set up his shop at Elston, Missouri. He spent ten years there and then removed to Pilot Point, Texas, where he resided and conducted his shop and at the same time a shoe store some three years. He then, in 1890, came to Clay county and engaged in the cobbler and shoe business in this city. He prosecuted his calling here till November, 1902, when he disposed of it to assume the duties of county treasurer to which he had just been elected.

Mr. Dyer has always been a strict adherent to Democratic principles and his loyalty to party justified his candidacy for office. He announced himself first in 1900 but was defeated for the nomination, but was successful two years hence. His incumbency of the office two years attested his fitness for honestly caring for the public funds and the people re-elected him in 1904 for another two-year term.

In October, 1872, Mr. Dyer was united in

marriage, in Cole county, Missouri, with Margaret Bowden, a daughter of Nathaniel Bowden, a Tennessean and a farmer. The issue of their union are: Ella, Ennis W., Bessie, Perry and Edward, all with the parental home.

James C. Dyer is one of the old-style southern gentleman. He is plain of manner and speech, pleasant and affable and approachable and agreeable to the humblest citizen. He is a type of genuine manhood whose personal worth has been acknowledged and honored in a public way.

**GEORGE W. STRAIN.** The locality of Sand Flat, in the west side of Wise county, received, among its early settlers, William J. Strain, father of the subject of this notice, who emigrated hither from Cass county, Iowa; in 1878. With the exception of a few years passed in Chautauqua county, Kansas, where he died in 1882, the family have resided in, and been modest but active promoters of the internal improvement of, the county and several of its members are still represented here.

George W. Strain was born in Cass county, Iowa, May 19, 1866. His father settled there at an early date from near Cincinnati, Ohio, where his birth occurred in 1817. The latter was a son of Samuel Strain, a farmer who was three times married and reared a family by each wife and who passed away where he spent his active life.

William J. Strain married Margaret A. Smith, who was permitted to watch over and guide her family until 1901, when she passed away on her Sand Flat farm at the age of fifty-nine years. The issue of their union were: George W., of this review; Mary E. and Sarah, twins, the former the wife of James Donohoo, of Roger Mills county, Oklahoma, and the latter married George Morrow and died in Wise county; Cyrus B., of Sand Flat; Ada E., wife of John Johns; and Alma, wife of John W. Brazier, of Wise county.

In the Sand Flat neighborhood of Wise county George W. Strain grew up and was educated limitedly in the country schools. In December, 1887, he married Catherine, a daughter of C. Bock, a resident farmer of Wise county and originally from Texas county, Missouri. For a time after his marriage Mr. Strain lived on a rented farm in his home neighborhood and when he ventured to buy land it was near Crafton, in Jack county, where he spent four years. On selling out, and after a brief stop on an inspection of the Indian Territory coun-

try, he settled on the Chico and Crafton road, three miles west of the former place, where he purchased one hundred and thirty-five acres on the Comstock survey. For four years he has been occupied with the improvement and cultivation of his farm, rebuilding his residence after having it torn away by a cyclone in 1904 and adding other and new buildings as more accommodations are needed for housing the products of his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Strain's family consists of the children: Earnest, Jesse, Edna, Raymond and Joseph. Mr. Strain is a Republican in politics but is passive and without political ambition.

**J. F. CLAYTON.** There is no reading that furnishes greater incentive and inspiration than biography. The simple presentation without any attempt at ornament of the life record of some men fixes the attention, arouses the interest and instills the lesson that is never forgotten. The greatest thinkers of the age have acknowledged this fact and the biography of many men have inspired others to deeds of heroism and honor or imbued them with the desire to achieve success through persistency of purpose and laudable ambition. There is in this volume no life history more worthy of presentation than that of J. F. Clayton, who as a pioneer settler has aided materially in the development of this part of the state and as a citizen has been loyal to the public good, while in all his relations with his fellow-men he has won the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

The Claytons of America came originally from England, the progenitor of the family in this country settling in West Virginia at an early date. His name is forgotten but the old log cabin which he built when he first established his home in West Virginia was still standing there some twenty years ago, a mute witness of many changes that had been wrought with the passing years. One of his sons was John Clayton, who was born in West Virginia, where a number of his descendants are still living. John Clayton reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. He was a farmer, active in his business affairs, and he also took considerable interest in the public welfare, supporting all measures that he believed would advance the general progress and improvement. In politics he was a Democrat and before the separation of his state from the Old Dominion he represented his district in the Virginia legislature. His children

tion was acquired in the common schools of his native state and at the age of eighteen years he began the study of medicine, reading at night and at such leisure times as his labors on the home farm afforded. After about two years of this desultory reading he went to Nashville and attended a course of medical lectures at the medical department of the University of Nashville. This was in the session of 1872 and 73. At the close of the school year he resumed work upon the farm and thereby acquired a strong physical development resulting in vigorous health. He next entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he pursued his second course of lectures and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1874. Dr. Coleman may have been influenced in his choice of a profession by hereditary training and environment, for he descended from a line of ancestry among whom were leading physicians. Most of his relatives were physicians both in the lineal and collateral lines and some of them attained distinction in the profession, notably the Yandells of Louisville, who are his cousins.

After obtaining his diploma Dr. Coleman located at his old home in Rutherford county, Tennessee, and took up the work as his father had left it. There he practiced until 1883, when becoming imbued with the desire to make Texas his home he settled in Colorado, then a far western city. In the meantime he had lost his young wife, whom he married in 1876, two years after his graduation. She bore the maiden name of Betty Mitchell and died in 1882. She became the mother of two children, Mary Enid, and Walter Addison. After settling in his new home and determining to make it a permanent location, Dr. Coleman was again married, in April, 1885, his second union being with Miss Lucy Ham of Tyler, Texas. To them have been born three children, Stephen Reaves, Eleanor Preston, and Lucy Mildred.

Not long after taking up his abode in Colorado Dr. Coleman joined the county medical society and on entering upon practice he had also joined the Tennessee State Medical Association, never missing a meeting during his entire residence in Tennessee when it was possible for him to present. He has made a similar record in connection with the Texas State Medical Association, manifesting a zeal and devotion to its work equaled by few. He joined this organization in April, 1885, and has attended each annual meeting to the present time, having to travel several hundred miles in order to do this, especially when the meetings

were held in Houston or Galveston. Moreover he has shown unswerving devotion to the interests and welfare of the association, working in the various capacities to which he has been assigned. He has been chairman of different sessions and has served on various committees and for four years was on the judicial council during the stormiest period in the existence of the association. He has indeed fairly won the honors bestowed upon him by an admiring and appreciative constituency and he has contributed valuable papers to several of the departments, all of which have been published in the transactions of the association and a number of them have been reproduced in the Texas Medical Journal, New York Medical Record and other leading medical journals. In 1892 Dr. Coleman was elected first vice president of the Texas State Medical Association, and in 1895 was elected president, and has served as a delegate to the American Medical Association, of which body he is an active member. In meeting with his professional brethren he has constantly broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency and his labors in his profession have been most effective in checking the ravages of disease and restoring health.

Since 1896 Dr. Coleman has been engaged in the cattle industry. His ranch on the Colorado river in the northwestern part of Mitchell county contains twenty-two sections, on which he has one of the best herds of short-horn and Herefords cattle in Mitchell county. This he supervises in addition to carefully attending to the duties of his profession. He is a most conscientious physician and in addition to caring for a large private practice he has been chief examiner for the New York Mutual, Equitable, New York Life and many other leading insurance companies for twenty years. He is today the oldest physician living in Mitchell county and his reputation for skill in the practice of medicine and surgery extends for many miles around.

Dr. Coleman has for many years been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and was made an elder in the Southern Presbyterian church as the successor of his father at the latter's death. His life has indeed been one of great usefulness and untiring activity. He is numbered among the self-made men of Western Texas, for he started out without pecuniary assistance, possessing, however, strong determination and laudable ambition to achieve success in the world. When he came to Texas he barely had money enough to pay the ex-







*Emanuel Dubbs*

penses of the trip and it was after reaching Colorado that he laid the foundation for his present prosperity. Throughout the period of his long residence in this section of the state he has responded to every call for the alleviation of human suffering, possessing a humanitarian spirit that has prompted him to give able service even when he knew that no pecuniary reward might be won. He is a man of pleasant address and genial disposition and during the years of his residence in Texas has done much to promote the interests of the state and to raise high the standard of professional excellence.

REV. EMANUEL DUBBS, minister of the Christian church, rancher, ex-judge, old Indian fighter, has known and been closely identified with the Panhandle country for perhaps as long a period as any other living man, and it has been his lot to witness the widely different phases of life which have successively passed over this country during the past quarter of a century—having been here when the ground trembled under the rush of the immense buffalo herds and when the roving red race scourged the prairies; he participated in the planting of the first white settlements and beheld the vast stretches of grassy plain when cattle ranging was the only industry considered profitable or possible; and then of more recent years he has seen the prairie sod turned over by the plow, the advent of agricultural communities, and the Panhandle taking its place as a settled and widely diversified industrial region. Such a representative of Northwest Texas history this work could by no means pass over, for he is part and parcel of the changing past which has made possible the progressive and prosperous present.

His life history begins at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where he was born March 21, 1843, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Meckley) Dubbs, both natives of Pennsylvania and of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. His father, a life-long farmer, lived in Stark county, Ohio, until after the war, when, his two sons having moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, he and his wife also took up their abode in that county, where they spent the rest of their years.

In 1861, being then a vigorous youth of eighteen, Rev. Mr. Dubbs enlisted at Canton, Ohio, in Company I, First Ohio Infantry, and for three years was in constant service in the Army of the Cumberland, being in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and other parts of the south. He then returned home, and during the

last year of the war belonged to Hancock's Veteran Corps, composed of about twenty thousand veteran soldiers, who saw service mostly in West Virginia and Virginia. He was in the army altogether for four years. After the war he came with his brother to Elkhart county, where he was in the lumber business for five years, after which he moved still further west and began his "roughing it" experiences which made him an adept in all departments of western life. For a short time he was located at Paola, Kansas, and then went to work in the construction department of the Santa Fe Railroad, which was then building through southwestern Kansas. This brought him, in 1871, to the noted frontier town of Dodge City, in which place he helped build the first house, and brought his family there. Dodge City was then starting on its career as the roughest frontier town of the United States. During the first years of his residence there vast herds of buffalo roamed over the prairie, and after a short time Mr. Dubbs made a business of killing the buffalo for their meat and hides. With his associates he established buffalo camps, and carried on an extensive industry in curing buffalo meat and shipping it to the market. In 1874 he took part in the Indian war, as a scout assisting the federal troops under General Miles to put down the uprising of the Cheyennes. After this Indian fighting he moved southward from Kansas and established buffalo camps in what was then "No Man's Land," now Beaver county, Oklahoma, his headquarters being on the Cimarron river where he spent the winter of 1874-75.

In the latter part of 1875 his party came still further south, into the Texas Panhandle, where they continued their buffalo hunting. Their headquarters were in what is now Donley county and just a mile and a half northwest of where Clarendon stands. This was about the earliest permanent settlement in this part of the country. Mr. Dubbs had four separate buffalo camps, and he continued in that business until the herds had practically disappeared before the advent of the white man with his domestic cattle. Then, going into Wheeler county, he helped organize that county in the spring of 1878, just about the time Fort Elliott was established there. He was elected the first county judge of Wheeler county, and thus became the first judge on the Panhandle, there being twenty-six counties in this jurisdiction, and served as such consecutively for twelve years. In 1890 he returned to Donley county and located on his ranch a mile and a half north-

west of Clarendon, where he had first located on coming to the Panhandle in 1875. He lived with his family on this ranch until the spring of 1904, when he moved into Clarendon, disposing of his ranch to his sons, Sylvester and Walter.

In 1896, after a period of serious and diligent preparation, Judge Dubbs became a minister of the Christian denomination, and ever since that time he has been missionary for the Texas State Board of Missions, in charge of the mission work of the Christian church in the Panhandle district. He has organized a number of churches, and has done effective work in establishing his church in the sparsely settled counties of the Panhandle.

Mr. Dubbs was married in Ohio, shortly after the war, to Miss Angeline Freed, a native Ohioan. She has been with him through all his western life, and has been a noble and inspiring assistant to him in all the enterprises which have so successfully been undertaken by him. Their marriage has been blessed with five manly sons, who are themselves energetically taking up the tasks of life. Their names are: Clarence E., Charles W., Frederick R., William F., and Sylvester Sterling.

HON. J. H. BEALL. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this review is one of the old settlers of Texas, and is the senior member of the law firm of Beall & Beall, prominent at the bar of the state. He is now living at Sweetwater, and in Western Texas has a large and distinctively representative clientele connecting him with much important litigation in this part of the state. He was born in California but was reared in Texas, and thus throughout the great part of his life has been identified with the interests of this commonwealth.

Josiah Beall, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Mississippi, who had two brothers who settled in that state, one of them, General William Beall, being well known. The other brother was Dr. Frederick Beall, who attained considerable prominence in his profession. In fact the Beall family was a leading and influential one in Mississippi. These three brothers were sons of General Frederick Beall, who, removing westward from Maryland, took up their abode in Mississippi, where the family name was pronounced as though spelled Bell.

Walter D. Beall, son of Josiah Beall, is now a valued resident of Sweetwater, Texas. He was born in Mississippi, and on leaving that state accompanied his parents on their removal

to Missouri, where he was married to Miss Sarah Watson, a daughter of Judge Watson, of Jackson county, Missouri. In the year 1853 he came to Texas, settling in Denton county, where he was engaged in the stock business and farming. He afterward located in Tarrant county, near Arlington, but because of his wife's failing health made an overland trip to California in 1856, remaining on the Pacific coast until the inauguration of the Civil war. Learning that Texas had voted for secession and had joined the southern Confederacy, he closed out his various business interests in California and returned to the Lone Star state, where he offered his services to the cause of the south, remaining a soldier for four years or until the close of the war. He was during a greater part of his military service a member of Company K, Seventh Regiment of Texas Cavalry, and while with the army rose from the ranks to the grade of captain, at one time having charge of the commissary department of his regiment in the field. Following the close of hostilities and his return he continued his residence in Tarrant county until 1881, when the family removed to the west part of the state, settling in Nolan county, where they have since resided. The mother of this family, Mrs. Sarah Beall, died in Nolan county in 1887, when fifty-four years of age. By her marriage she had two sons and a daughter: J. H., of this review; W. W. Beall, who is living in Sweetwater, and Katie, now the wife of E. L. Collins, of Pecos, Texas.

James Henry Beall, whose name introduces this review, was born in Los Angeles county, California, on the 18th of June, 1858, while his parents were residing temporarily in that state. He was two and a half years of age when the family returned to Texas, and his youth was largely passed in Tarrant county. He lived upon his father's farm and had the usual experiences of the farmer boy, giving considerable time to the mastery of the branches of learning taught in the schools of the neighborhood. He also attended a boarding school for a time, taking up the higher branches of study and although he did not have the privilege of pursuing a collegiate course, he secured a fair education, and by reading, research and investigation has continually broadened his knowledge as the years have gone by. When he arrived at the age of twenty-two years he was married and came to Nolan county, reaching this locality in the spring of 1881. It was in December, 1880, that he wedded Miss Josie Crisman, of Dallas,

the Crisman family having come from Alabama to Texas.

Mr. Beall found Sweetwater but an embryo city, it having recently been established, so that its life was in its youngest stages. In the fall of 1881 he accepted a position in a mercantile house, where he remained for three years and during that period he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law. For three or four years he continued his reading of the principal text-books on law, acquiring considerable knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. In the fall of 1882 he was elected tax assessor for Nolan and Fisher counties, for the latter, being unorganized, was attached to the former for judicial purposes. In the fall of 1884 he was again elected to that office and in 1886 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon what has been his real life work—the active practice of law. He was not long in gaining a good clientage, for he soon demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the practitioner in the courts. In 1892 he was elected county judge of Nolan county and held the office for one term, while in 1894 he was chosen to represent what was then the one hundred and sixth district of Texas in the state legislature, where he served for one term, when he refused to accept a second nomination. From that time until 1902 he was out of politics and gave unremitting attention to his law practice, his devotion to his clients' interests being proverbial. In the year mentioned, however, he became candidate for district judge of the thirty-second district but was defeated by James L. Shephard, the present incumbent, by a majority of one hundred and forty-seven.

In January, 1896, the law firm of Beall & Beall was organized, his brother, W. W. Beall, becoming his partner. This is considered one of the strongest law firms in Western Texas, for they now have a growing practice, receiving an extensive amount of legal business from Sweetwater and the immediate district. Judge Beall is strong in the argument of a case and prepares his cases with great care and thoroughness, measuring the points of evidence with almost military precision, so that each is given its due prominence, nor does he ever lose sight of the important point upon which the decision depends. The law firm of Beall & Beall is one of the best in Western Texas. Judge Beall devotes his attention principally to civil law but has comprehensive knowledge of various branches of the legal profession.

Judge Beall has been twice married. His

first wife died in 1894 leaving a son and two daughters, Genoa, Florence and Herbert. On the 31st of October, 1895, Judge Beall wedded Miss Jennie George, of Sweetwater, a daughter of J. C. George, one of the old citizens of this section of the state. They have four children, James, Dent, Aline, and Bessie. Judge Beall is a member of the Woodmen camp and the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Masonic lodges, and in the last mentioned has attained the Royal Arch degree. He is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, with which he has been identified for thirty-four years and for the past twenty-five years has served as one of its elders. He is honored and respected in every class of society because of his strong mental endowments, his high attainments in his profession and his genuine personal worth.

OSCAR H. BAUM, president of the Troy Steam Laundry Company, and president of the Union Overall Company at El Paso, was born at Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri, January 28, 1863, and acquired his education in that locality. When a young boy he worked in the printing office of the *Hannibal Courier*, where he learned typesetting, and before he had attained his majority he started for the west, making his way to Texas. He was in El Paso as early as 1881, and for some years he was connected with railroading, being a conductor on the Texas & Pacific, Rock Island and Mexican Central Railroads, with headquarters at El Paso. As the years passed he gradually acquired business and real-estate interests in this city, making judicious investments, and in the course of time he discontinued railroading in order to devote all of his attention to business affairs in the city. One of his main business enterprises is the Troy Steam Laundry Company, which he organized in 1898 and of which he is the president. He is likewise president of the Union Overall Company, manufacturers of overalls, treasurer of the E. B. Welch Company, wholesale and retail dealers in furniture, and one of the owners of Altura Park, a beautiful subdivision of El Paso, where much building is now being carried on. He is likewise interested in other real estate business enterprises here.

Mr. Baum was married in Manhattan, Kansas, to Miss Nannie Foy, and they have an attractive home in El Paso. Although a Republican, and thus representing the minority party in El Paso, Mr. Baum was elected a member of the city council, representing the third

ward during the Mayor Hammett administration, which is noted for having brought about some of the most beneficent and substantial improvements that El Paso has ever had, and which have started it on the way toward becoming a great city. These include the International Water Company, furnishing an ample supply of pure water, the electric street car line, the Union depot and the Phelps-Dodge Railroad. Mr. Baum is president of the State Republican League and has done much for the party in Texas, carefully controlling and conserving its interests, while his intense and well directed energy has made him a representative business man of El Paso.

**ROBERT BARNEY FEATHERSTON.** Well known among the stockmen and farmers of Clay county, advantageously situated for the promotion of his industry and eminently successful in the conduct of his affairs, is the worthy citizen whose name initiates this brief review. In the year 1887 he came to the county from Socorro, New Mexico, and located fifteen miles northeast of Henrietta on his brother's ranch, which he rented for the first five years, and then purchased the tract, embracing eighteen hundred acres, fenced, cross-fenced and stocked with cattle. Here the efforts of his head and hands have been devoted to the reduction of nature, the development of a domestic abiding place and incidentally the improvement and up-building of his county.

Mr. Featherston was a resident of Socorro, New Mexico, some five years being city marshal of the place and afterward connected with the sheriff's office of the county. Prior to his advent to New Mexico he spent seven years on a farm in Falls county, Arkansas, where his birth occurred December 2, 1851.

The head of this Featherston family was George W. Featherston, father of our subject, a prominent citizen of Scott county, a lawyer and a farmer, born in Arkansas in 1829, accompanied his son to Texas, to New Mexico and back to Texas, where he died. He abandoned the law when he left Arkansas and followed rural and other kindred pursuits in Texas and New Mexico. He was an educated gentleman, was descended from a pioneer of his native state, his father, William G. Featherston, having been one of the four first settlers of Scott county.

William G. Featherston was born in Tennessee, settled in Scott county, Arkansas, in early manhood, and, it was in his barn that the first session of the county court was held. He be-

came well and widely known, and one of the conspicuous, prominent characters of the county. He died in 1868 at the age of sixty years, being the father of seven children, George W., Robert H., Frank M., M. D., and Richard H. being the sons.

George W. Featherston married Mary Ann Appleby, a daughter of Hezekiah Appleby, who married a young wife in Tennessee and brought her to Arkansas on horseback, carrying their baggage and camping outfit with them. He became a farmer, was ruined financially by the Civil war, and died in Upshur county, Texas, whither he refugeeed during the war. Mrs. George W. Featherston died in San Marcial, New Mexico, in 1884, being the mother of: Robert B., our subject; Isabel, deceased in Jones county, Texas, married James Grayum; William H., of Clay county; Mollie, wife of J. W. Hyden, of the Chickasaw Nation; Emma C., who married Alexander Laird, of San Bernardino, California; Charles H., of Denver, Colorado; Georgia, widow of Rev. Boone Keston, Marlow, Indian Territory; Eddie, wife of Dr. Barns, of Marlow, Indian Territory.

Robert B. Featherston spent about three months of the year in school in his boyhood, at sixteen years of age went to work with his father in a saw and grist mill, a business he, was then operating, and remained at the helm until reaching his majority, when he married and took up farming. This occupation he has engaged in since, with the exception above noted, and when he made his home in Clay county it was with little more than his wife and three young children as the accumulations of his life. On his farm he runs some two hundred head of cattle, and four hundred acres of his soil responds to the touch of the industrious husbandman. Small grain constitutes his main crop and he ships out his beef cattle himself, unless the home market justifies his local patronage.

At Waldron, Arkansas, October 3, 1872, Mr. Featherston married Adelaide, a daughter of Martha Putman. The Putmans were from Georgia to Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Featherston's children are: Charles G., of Clay county; Mattie; George W.; Robert H.; Gussie P.; and Elijah W., all members of the family circle.

**ANDREW JACKSON HOWK.** Over in the mountain and hill country of East Tennessee, where some of our bravest citizens, our sturdiest farmers and our ablest statesmen of the early time grew, there was founded a family headed by an ancestor of Michael Houk.

He was of German blood and his advent among the plain people of warm hearts and strong brain introduced a family strain into that locality whose posterity honored our leading professions, sat in the halls of Congress, excelled in the mechanic arts and furnished a small army of rugged husbandmen to become settlers of other states and defenders of the family name and faith. From this pioneer ancestry traces the history of Andrew J. Howk of this review, and to this source do all the "Houks" and the "Howks" of America trace their origin today.

Michael Houk grew to maturity in his native East Tennessee, served in the Florida Indian war and settled in Jackson county, Alabama, near Woodville. He married, in East Tennessee, Lydia Woods, and they came to Alabama down the Tennessee river by boat. They brought up their children in that community and passed away leaving issue as follows: Salathiel, Michael and Simeon, sons, and Eliza, whose first husband was a Woodall and whose second was a Sublett; Margaret, who married an Austen; Minerva, who married an Adams; and Annie, who married William Maples, constituted the daughters of the family. The son Simeon was a well known and able minister.

Salathiel Howk, the father of our subject, was born on French Broad river, East Tennessee, November 20, 1822, and died in that same neighborhood October 23, 1872. While he owned a farm and used it in the training of his children, he learned blacksmithing and followed it, near Woodville, during his active life. His brother Simeon was a woodworker by trade and the two conducted their affairs somewhat jointly, but as there were cases in which one was interested in notes and accounts to the exclusion of the other, and as the letter "s" was the initial of each brother's name, Salathiel said to Simeon, "All notes made to me, individually, I will make to S. 'Howk' and all notes made to you can be issued to S. 'Houk,' and we shall then be able to tell at a glance who owns the note and thus avoid confusion in our business affairs." Thus did the Howk name suffer a permanent change, for when Salathiel began to write his name with a "w," he continued to do so and his posterity after him. In his personal makeup Salathiel Howk was a rather eccentric man. His prejudices were strong and he nurtured them almost to the point of feeding on them, and when the war cloud began to lower he became a violent secessionist and was unreconstructed for a long time after the war. When his disabilities were

finally removed he took up the cause of Democracy, of course, and was a local enthusiast in political campaigns. He served his precinct as justice of the peace and was a sheriff's deputy at different times. For his wife he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Moses Maples, whose wife was Catherine Manning. Mrs. Howk was born July 14, 1827, and died near Wolf City, Texas, November 12, 1898. The issue of their marriage were: Andrew J., of this notice; Lydia, who married John Hodges and died in Alabama; William M., of Grapevine, Texas; Moses, of Denton, Texas; Mary, deceased, married F. M. Nelson, of Bowie; Martha, who married Henry Wells, both died near Lewisville, Texas; Frank G. of Commerce, Texas; Thomas, who died near Guerdon, Texas; Sidney J., of Wolf City, Texas; Etoy L., who married F. M. Nelson and died near Wolf City; and the remainder of the family of sixteen died in childhood.

The farm and his father's shop knew Andrew J. Howk while he approached mature years and the country schools gave him some knowledge of books. At seventeen years of age he joined the Home Guard, making potash for powder for the Confederacy. Within six months he was captured, took the oath of allegiance and returned home. After three months of a prosy life he joined Mead Nelson and Johnson's Guerrillas and bushwhacked the enemy, as in the days of Marion, Sumter and Lee in the American Revolution. He was taken prisoner again a time or two but escaped detection and at the end of the war took another parole, at Huntsville, Alabama, and accepted the results of the unequal contests as final.

On resuming civil pursuits Mr. Howk made two crops and then married and when he started his independent career his possessions were a watch, a rifle and twenty-eight dollars in cash, and plenty of good clothes that his mother made and gave him. At farming he and his wife accumulated property slowly and eventually bought a farm in Jackson county, Alabama, which they sold for a thousand dollars on departing for Texas. They came to the Lone Star state in March, 1885, and bought a half section of land almost adjoining Bowie for five hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Bowie was hardly on the map then, but it is very much in evidence now and this half section is one of the valuable pieces of real property in Montague county. In his Texas home he has continued his farming and has cleared up, improved and built up a modest, commodious and comfortable home. July 24, 1897, he

lost his wife, whom he married August 2, 1868. Mrs. Howk was Miss Nancy M. Nelson, a daughter of David C. Nelson, and was born in Jackson county, Alabama, in 1846.

Mr. and Mrs. Howk's children are: Mollie, wife of R. S. Jones, of near Bowie, whose children are Mable, Homer, Ray, May, Nellie, Jack, and Joseph; Willie D. and Lillie Lee are twins, the former of Bowie and the latter the wife of L. P. Boatright, of Arlington, Texas, and has two children, Jackson and Elsey; Salathiel D., of Bowie, married Clara Burleson, and has one child, Athena; Lou, wife of Monte Jones, of Terral, Indian Territory, has two boys, Curtis and Noland; Joe Wheeler, of Terral, Indian Territory, is the youngest child. May 31, 1900, Mr. Howk married, in Garth, Alabama, Mrs. Clara Clementine Clark, a daughter of M. St. Clair, whose wife was Miss Sallie B. Berry. Mrs. Howk's first husband was Dr. John Clark and she is one of a family of twelve children of her parents. She is an admirable mistress of her husband's household and shares his and his children's joys and sorrows as her own.

His residence here, his freedom of manner and his geniality have made Mr. Howk a widely-known man. His life has been a busy one and one crowned with modest successes, and it is meet that he should be blessed with so many of the good things of life in his declining years.

**WILL FRIBERG.** Texas owes its growth and prosperity in large measure to its farming and stock-raising interests and of this business Mr. Friberg is a worthy representative and, moreover, he is a self-made man, who came to Texas with no capital, and during an active business career won enviable success, working his way steadily upward to a position of affluence. He was born in northwestern Indiana in 1859, a son of John and Mary (Anderson) Friberg, both of whom were natives of Sweden. They came to the United States in the early '50s, locating first in northwestern Indiana, but just prior to the Civil War they removed to Iroquois county, Illinois, settling upon a farm there. There the father carried on agricultural pursuits until the inauguration of hostilities, when in 1861 he joined the army and served throughout the entire war with Sherman's command, participating in many important battles with that famous commander. When the country no longer needed his services he returned to his home in Iroquois county. He prospered in his undertakings there. He removed to that locality at an early day and purchased land for a dollar and a quarter per acre.

As the country became more thickly settled this increased in value and his improvements made his place an attractive and a fine farm. In January, 1882, he came to Texas in search of a location and decided upon Wichita county. Here he was soon afterward joined by his family and he has since lived in this part of the state, being now one of its representative and prominent agriculturists. He lives one mile north of Wichita Falls and that his life has been an active and enterprising one is indicated by the many excellent improvements which he has placed upon his farm, making it a model property of the community. One of his sons, J. E. Friberg, is the owner of a farm and stock ranch near the home of his brother Will, about seven miles northeast of Wichita Falls.

Will Friberg was reared under the parental roof upon the old homestead farm and through several years he has been numbered among the successful agriculturists and stockmen of his county. When he came here soon after his father's arrival he secured employment as a farm hand, working on the cattle ranch of Knott Brothers, and he broke the first piece of land that was placed under the plow north of Wichita Falls. Later he ran a stage from Wichita Falls to Seymour when there was only one house between the two towns. The country was then a typical western frontier district. Little improvement had been made and the work of progress lay largely in the future, but there came to this section of Texas men of enterprise, strong determination and keen discrimination, and they have so directed their labors as to produce excellent results and aid materially in the upbuilding of this commonwealth. Although Mr. Friberg had no capital when he came to Wichita county he soon began to save from his earnings and as his financial resources increased he invested in property and is now the owner of a fine farm comprising three hundred and seventy-nine acres of rich land. The homes of Will Friberg and his brother are near the Friberg church and school, which were named in honor of the family, they being among its earnest and liberal supporters. The church is of the Methodist denomination and both the church and school are good buildings and in a fine location. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Friberg, in connection with his father and brother, had the first threshing outfit in Wichita county, using at first a horse power thresher. They were also pioneers in the wheat growing industry of this locality and their other business activity and enterprise have contributed in large measure to the substantial growth and improvement of this portion of the state.



MR. AND MRS. WILL FRIBERG





Mr. Friberg was married in Illinois to Miss Katie Bard, and they have five children: Letta, Harley, Minnie, Clarence and Ernest. The family is well known in the community and Mr. and Mrs. Friberg have many friends. He certainly deserves a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what can be accomplished by strong determination and honorable purpose.

ALBERT GALATIN McCCLURE. Since 1874 the subject of this review has been a citizen of Texas, first settling in Cooke county and passing a period of five years, then passing two years in Shackelford county and since, as a prominent cattle man and a leading citizen he has resided in the county of Jack. From first to last and for thirty-one years he has pursued the stock business and some of the substantial results which he has achieved are seen in his ranch of 3,850 acres with its six hundred head of cattle. The results he has achieved and the success, in a financial way, which marks his efforts but exemplifies the trite old saying, "the constant dripping of the water wears the solid rock away." His tenacious and persistent hammering on the door of fortune finally swung it back and the reward of his years of industry finally came.

Mr. McClure represents distinctively a Revolutionary family of the United States. His remote forefathers were sons of Erin and Scotland and his great-grandfather, Samuel McClure, distinguished himself and brought honor upon his posterity by serving in the Colonial army during our Independence war. Samuel McClure was born in Virginia in 1748 and died in Clark county, Illinois, in 1845. He was a large man of rugged build and of wonderful endurance and great physical strength and courage. His nature seemed to crave the open air and the wild scenery and dangers of the frontier and, after the war, he started with his wife and two children to the romantic and untamed region of Kentucky. In those times the red man roamed at will along the Ohio river country, dominated Kentucky and Ohio completely and slew settlers without distinction at every opportunity. On the occasion of his journey the Indians came upon the McClure tent and in their haste to bag its contents, shoved the tent over and covered the father up in its folds but carried off his wife and children. The latter were murdered but he recaptured his wife and they subsequently moved into the territory of Indiana and established

themselves at Fort Vincennes. While he was probably a farmer the old patriarch adopted the custom of the frontier and dressed himself in leggings and moccasins and never ceased to love the sports of that time. He killed deer when he was eighty years old and it would seem that he passed out of the world merely to make room for other generations.

Andrew McClure, a son of Samuel, was the grandfather of our subject and was born in Kentucky. His business life was passed around Vincennes, Indiana, where he grew up and married a Miss Hogg (afterward the name was corrupted to Hogue) and, in time, moved over into Clark county, Illinois, and died on his farm and is buried beside his father five miles north of Marshall. His children were: Samuel, father of our subject; Polly, who married Robert Ashmore; and two other daughters. By a second wife Andrew McClure had a son William, who died in the Federal army during the rebellion.

Samuel McClure (the second) was born at Fort Vincennes, Indiana, in 1813 and married in Clark county, Illinois, Caroline Kitchen, who died in Cooke county, Texas, in 1877. Samuel McClure acquired a good education for his day and commenced life as a teacher of the old-time country school. He subsequently got into politics and was elected justice of the peace, sheriff and treasurer of the county. On account of his public service it will be seen that he was a leading citizen of his county, but during the war his sentiments were southern and his business life was not a success. He lost his property and it was for the purpose of recuperating his finances that he crossed the plains to Nevada just after the war, was connected with the hay business and was killed by a hay-press in 1869 and is buried at Elko. Of his children, Jane and Andrew, deceased, the former unmarried; John, of Cooke county, Texas, vice president of the Good Roads organization of the state; Susan married Washington Clapp, of Henry county, Missouri; Wilson, of Colwich, Kansas; Albert G., of this sketch; Eliza, who was killed by lightning in Cooke county; Mary of Jack county, widow of William Snedicker, and Caroline married George Pierce and died in Ohio.

Albert G. McClure sat on rude benches in a log schoolhouse while trying to get an education back in Illinois and remained a part of his mother's, domestic establishment until he left for Texas in 1874. We see him starting into the cow business in Cooke county with a bunch of seventy head of cattle and when he had accumulated some four hundred head he began

buying Texas land. He saw the future of the cow man without land, as wire was strung around pasture after pasture, and after his return from Shackelford county he settled on Hog Eye prairie, in the edge of Wise county. There he pursued his favorite vocation, with also a little farming, until 1892, when he came to the locality north of Cundiff, where he now resides, and bought 2,300 acres on the Guadalupe-Cardenas survey and fenced, stocked and improved the whole.

Having mentioned Hog Eye prairie as the place of Mr. McClure's former residence, some interest would perhaps attach to the locality by reason of its name, and curiosity be aroused as to its origin. The story goes that in the first settling of the Prairie a fiddler was among the lot and the only tune he could play was "Hog Eye" and at every dance every set called to the floor danced "Hog Eye."

Mr. McClure married in Cooke county, Texas, January 31, 1879, Kate, a daughter of Reuben Creel, who migrated to the Lone Star state from Pettis county, Missouri, where Mrs. McClure was born October 10, 1856. One child is the result of their marriage, Maud, the wife of C. W. Fonville, of Okema, Indian Territory; Hubert Galatin Fonville is the only grandchild.

Aside from his stock and farming interests Mr. McClure has aided in the promotion of the Jacksboro National Bank and is a director of the institution. His liberal attitude toward other matters which make for the general good of his county and state is also in evidence. Politics has not known him except as a voter and the real battle of life has been his burden and chief concern.

ROBERT HUBERT FITZGERALD is the president of the First National Bank of Sweetwater, the only national bank in Nolan county. He comes of a family of Irish lineage. His father, William W. FitzGerald, was a native of Tennessee and when a young man removed to Georgia, whence he came to Texas about 1848. He located in Polk county and in 1854 removed to Gonzales, where he made his home until the time of his death in 1861. He was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation. In Texas he was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth Hubert, who came of Huguenot French ancestry and is a native of Mississippi. She still survives her husband and is now living in Haskell, Texas. In their family were seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom one son has passed away, while the others are yet residents of Texas.

R. H. FitzGerald, whose name introduces this record, was born in Gonzales county, Texas, September 27, 1852, and was reared to farm life. His education was acquired in Stonewall Institute, a school in the eastern part of Gonzales county, which was founded soon after the war in the section known as Big Hill. It proved a valuable institution of learning of that period and was attended by a great many young men who sought higher educational advantages than could be obtained in the common schools. Many of its students have since won prominence in public and business life in the state. When his school days were over Mr. FitzGerald embarked in the stock business, which he has followed during the greater part of his life. He made his home in Gonzales and at times was the owner of extensive cattle interests. In 1901 he came to Sweetwater to make his home and previous to this time had established cattle interests in this section of the state. He now owns a ranch in the southwestern part of the county which at the present time covers thirteen sections but was formerly more extensive. In May, 1901, the First National Bank of Sweetwater was organized by J. V. W. Holmes with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. In the spring of 1902 Mr. FitzGerald became one of its stockholders and in May of that year was chosen its president and has since remained at the head of the institution. On the 1st of July of the same year the capital stock was increased to forty thousand dollars. It is the only national bank in Nolan county and is a safe, reliable institution, conducting a general banking business. Its affairs are capably conducted under the supervision of Mr. FitzGerald, who is an enterprising business man of keen discernment and ready sagacity.

On the 29th of November, 1871, Mr. FitzGerald was united in marriage to Miss Emma Littlefield, a daughter of H. B. Littlefield of Maine. She was born in Texas and by her marriage has become the mother of four sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. FitzGerald have a wide circle of warm friends, and the hospitality of the best homes of this part of the state is freely accorded them. On the 9th of June, 1896, Mr. FitzGerald became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he likewise belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the lodge and chapter, his membership being in Sweetwater. He has also been a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity for the past twenty years. He is honored and respected not

alone because of the success he has achieved but also by reason of the straightforward business methods he has ever followed, and his history is proof of the fact that prosperity is not the outcome of genius but is the result of clear judgment, experience and unabating energy.

B. F. ARCHER, M. D. In a history of the early settlers of Western Texas there is perhaps none more worthy of mention than Dr. Benjamin Franklin Archer, who in the practice of his profession has rendered signal and valuable service to his fellowmen. The first home of the Archer family was in Virginia, where its representatives were prominent in public affairs. Many of them were in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. William Archer, the father of Dr. Archer, was closely connected with Dr. Branch T. Archer, who figured prominently in Texas history, having been closely associated with the formation of the government and of the Republic of Texas. William Archer was a native of Virginia and became a minister of the Missionary Baptist church, devoting much of his time to preaching the gospel, and by trade he was a millwright and followed that pursuit in order to provide a living for his family but engaged in preaching on Sundays and other occasions. In 1849 he removed to Mississippi, settling in Itawamba county, where he spent his remaining days. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Smith, and was a daughter of Ali Smith, one of the pioneer settlers of eastern Tennessee. She was born in that state, and was married to William Archer in Campbell county, Tennessee. She died two years prior to the death of her husband, which occurred in 1884. In their family were twelve children, of whom four sons and six daughters reached years of maturity. The eldest son, Alexander, was a captain in the Confederate army and was afterward promoted to the rank of major. Samuel D. Archer, the second son, died from exposure, following the battle of Bull Run and was a lieutenant in the army. George W. Archer, the youngest son, was a Christian minister and made his home in Baldwin, Mississippi.

Dr. B. F. Archer, whose name introduces this record, is the only son of the family now living. He was born in Hamilton county, Tennessee, April 19, 1834, and obtained his early education in the country schools. In 1856 he took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Long, of Baldwin, Mississippi, and in the winter of 1857-8 he attended the Memphis Medical College, at Memphis, Ten-

nessee, while in 1860-61 he pursued his second course of lectures in the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, being graduated from the latter institution on the 20th of March, 1861. He was in New Orleans when the state voted for secession. His patriotic nature being aroused in behalf of the Confederacy, he immediately returned to his home in Baldwin, Mississippi, and enlisted in the Thirty-second Mississippi Regiment commanded by Colonel M. P. Lowrey, a Baptist minister who was known as the "fighting preacher." Dr. Archer was immediately appointed assistant surgeon of the regiment and acted in that capacity till after the retreat of the army from Corinth, when, the surgeon having resigned, Dr. Archer was appointed to the vacancy and thus continued until the latter part of 1863, when he was attacked by a hemorrhage of the lungs and was retired from field service. During the remainder of the war he was stationed at various places, sometimes in hospitals and again in the field service as he was needed. Following the close of hostilities he returned to his old home in Lafayette county, Mississippi, settling in the village of Taylor about eight miles south of Oxford on what was then known as the Mississippi Central Railroad. He devoted his entire time to his profession until 1872.

In the winter of 1872 there occurred a vacancy in the Mississippi state legislature and the Democratic convention that was convened without his knowledge or consent nominated him for office. When the news of the nomination was taken to him he entered the canvass, for thirty days devoting his time to campaign work in the county and won the election by a majority of one hundred and three. Again in 1873 he was nominated for the position and on this occasion was elected by a majority of two hundred and sixty votes. The county had a strong Republican majority and the fact of Dr. Archer's election is an indication of his personal popularity and the confidence that was reposed in him by his fellowmen. During the three years in which he was a member of the general assembly he served in three regular and three called sessions of the legislature and was connected with important constructive measures, but he became so disgusted with the methods employed in political circles that he has never since allowed his name to go before a convention.

Returning to his home Dr. Archer resumed the active practice of medicine, in which he continued until 1880, when he sold out and returned to the old homestead in Baldwin,

Mississippi, to take care of his father and mother in their declining days.

Following their death in March, 1886, he removed to Sweetwater, Texas, and was actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at this place from that date until July, 1894. He then removed to Dublin, Erath county, Texas, where he practiced medicine until 1902, when he again came to Sweetwater, since which time he has devoted his attention between his professional service and farming.

In 1897 he pursued a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery in the Polyclinic college of Chicago. During all of his experience in the practice of surgery he has been most successful, never losing an important case. He has intimate knowledge of anatomy and component parts of the human body, which, combined with a delicacy of touch and keen mental perception, makes him one of the most capable surgeons practicing in Western Texas.

Dr. Archer has been married three times. He first wedded Miss Prudence Oliver, of Marietta, Mississippi, on the 20th of December, 1855. She died February 12, 1857, and in March, 1864, he wedded Miss Johanna B. Boone, who passed away in September, 1884. On the 13th of November, 1887, he was married to Miss M. E. Dodd, a native of Texas. He has never had any children.

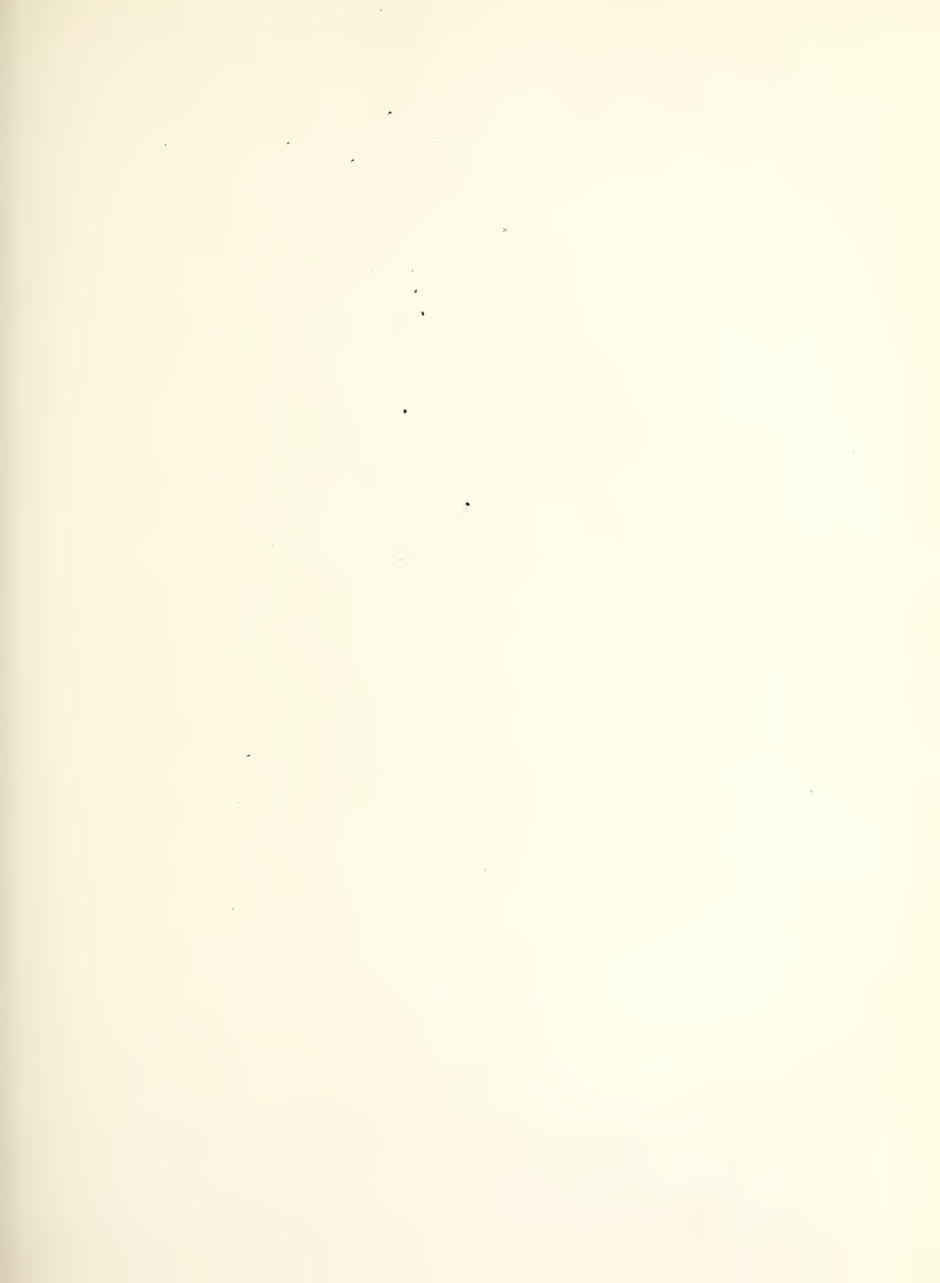
Dr. Archer has spent his entire life on the frontier, living in Mississippi soon after the Indians were driven from the state and later coming to Western Texas soon after the red men were driven out of this region. He has ever been recognized as an upright citizen, doing his full duty as a soldier and civilian. As a physician he has enjoyed a large practice and in his younger days met many personal hardships and sacrifices in rendering professional aid to the afflicted. Many times has he given his services when he knew there would be no pecuniary reward and in cases of dire distress he has fed the hungry from his own private means or supplied other necessities of life. His extensive practice has covered a period of about fifty years, and had he made collections of all that was due him he would now be in possession of a large fortune, but his kindness and generosity have led him to give his services on many occasions and to look for the benefit of his fellowmen rather than for private gain. His life has indeed been animated by a spirit of helpfulness and kindness and in his life he has exemplified his faith as a member of the Christian church and his loyalty to the teachings of the Masonic

fraternity with which he has affiliated for the past forty-two years, having been made a Mason in Bay Springs, Tishomingo county, Mississippi, in 1863.

GEORGE SPARKS, M. D., actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Sweetwater and throughout the surrounding districts, with a thorough understanding of the profession that makes him one of its leading representatives in this part of the state, is a grandson of William Crane Sparks, who was born in Virginia, and when a young man emigrated to Texas, settling in Nacogdoches at an early period in the development of that place. He took quite an active interest in politics, was a warm friend of Samuel Houston and fought with the army of Texas in its encounter with the troops of Mexico. He was afterward engaged in stock-raising and up to the time of his death was identified with this industry, which has been the chief source of revenue to the state. In 1847 he removed to Bell county, settling about twelve miles from Belton in a community which became known as the Sparks Valley settlement, and there he died about 1853. He was twice married and reared several children.

On of his sons of the second marriage was Samuel A. Sparks, who was born in Robertson county, Texas, in 1845, during a brief residence of the family in that locality prior to the removal to Bell county. He was reared, however, upon a ranch in the latter county and in early life became engaged in the stock business, which he followed until 1884. In that year he was elected sheriff of the county and held the office up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1897, proving a most capable official, discharging the duties of the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In all of his business affairs and official duties he was honored for his reliability and trustworthiness and he won the unqualified regard of his fellowmen. In July, 1865, Samuel Sparks was united in marriage to Miss Mary Fisher, a native Texan and a daughter of King Fisher, who was active in the warfare against the Indians in Texas at an early day. Mrs. Sparks is still living in Belton and by her marriage she became the mother of nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom are now living with the exception of one son.

Dr. George Sparks, whose name introduces this review, was born upon the old homestead in Bell county, Texas, where he also spent his boyhood days. He early learned to ride a horse and care for the cattle on his father's ranch.





MR. AND MRS. JOHN MOORE

He attended the country schools of the neighborhood and afterward continued his studies in Belton until sixteen or seventeen years of age, subsequent to which time he became a student in Centenary College at Lampasas, Texas, where he remained for three years. Having determined upon a professional career, in 1891, he entered the medical department of the University of Texas at Galveston and after a thorough course was graduated from that institution in the class of 1894. He served for one year as house physician in the John Sealy Hospital at Galveston and has been in the active practice of his profession at Belton and Sweetwater up to the present time, having located in the latter city in February, 1899. Here his ability soon won ready recognition in a liberal patronage as he demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician in his efforts to restore health and alleviate suffering.

Dr. Sparks was married first in 1896 to Miss Bernice Brooker of Rogers, Bell county, Texas, but she lived for only about a year after their marriage and in 1901 he wedded his present wife, who bore the maiden name of Maude Whitaker. Dr. Sparks and his wife occupy a very enviable position in social circles here and their own home is noted for its generous and attractive hospitality. The doctor is a member of the Masonic lodge in Sweetwater and in the line of his profession is connected with the Nolan County Medical Society, the West Texas and Pacific District Medical Society and the Texas State Medical Association. While a young man, he has already won prominence as a leading physician of Sweetwater, and among his patrons are numbered some of the best families in this section of the state. He is an earnest and discriminating student and keeps in touch with modern research in the medical world.

JOHN MOORE, working as a farm hand in his youth, thus laid the foundation for the success which he is now enjoying. A life of industry has been crowned with a satisfactory financial reward and he is now accounted one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Wichita county, where he has made his home since 1889. His birth occurred in Madison county, Illinois, in July, 1850, his parents being Major Franklin and Talitha (Elliott) Moore. His paternal grandfather, Abel Moore, was one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, locating in Madison county in the early days of its

development. He and his family made arrangements to join an expedition that was organized in Kentucky for the purpose of founding a town in Missouri. The project was fostered by Daniel Boone and the new town was to be called Boonville. Abel Moore and his family, on their way to join this colony, stopped in Illinois at a point opposite the mouth of the Missouri river, which had been agreed upon as a meeting place with others who were to join them, but after waiting for several months and vainly looking for his friends, Mr. Moore decided that he would locate in Madison county, Illinois was then a territory and much of its land was still in possession of the government. Mr. Moore secured a claim and developed a farm which is still in possession of his descendants. He took an active and helpful part in the work of early improvement and progress there, and his name is indelibly inscribed on the pages of the pioneer history of Madison county.

It was upon the old homestead there that Major Franklin Moore was born and reared, aiding in the arduous task of developing new land and transforming the wild prairie into richly productive fields. He built a house of bark which became a notable historic place in Madison county and for many years he carried on agricultural pursuits. At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized a cavalry company at Upper Alton, became its captain and was afterward promoted to the rank of major. He was engaged in active service throughout the war and after its close he was one of those chosen to re-establish the Forts in Texas along the Rio Grande river, and therefore was not mustered out of the service until the close of the year 1865. He made his home in Upper Alton until July 12, 1905, when he was called to his final rest. His wife, who was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, died in 1872.

John Moore spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, was educated in the public schools and was trained to habits of industry and economy upon the home farm. He started out in life on his own account at the age of twenty-two years by securing a tract of land in Madison county, Illinois, upon which he engaged in farming for two years. On the expiration of that period he took a trip to California and Oregon, remaining on the coast for two years, and in February, 1876, he came to Texas, purchasing land in Kaufman county, about five miles southeast of Forney. There Mr. Moore remained until 1889, when he removed to Wichita county,



where he has since made his home, devoting his time and energies to the raising of grain and stock, in which he has been very successful. His place comprises six hundred and forty acres and is pleasantly located about seven miles north of Wichita Falls. The land is well adapted to the purposes for which it is used and he secures good crops and annually sends to the market many head of cattle, so that his sales return to him a very desirable income.

Mr. Moore was married in Kaufman county, Texas, in July, 1877, to Miss Sarah J. Daugherty, a representative of one of the old families there. They have seven children: Mrs. Nellie Sides, James F., Amy, Oda Abel, Sidney, Sybil and Hazel; the mother died March 30, 1902. The family is well known in Wichita county and the members of the household have many friends in this part of the state. Mr. Moore belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Wichita Falls, was one of its organizers and has filled some of its chairs. His life has been one of untiring activity and his perseverance, diligence and capable management, form the secret of the success which has crowned his labors.

WILL STITH is a typical American business man, alert, enterprising and progressive, and his history is notable in that he owes his advancement entirely to his own efforts. Not only his financial success but his education has been acquired through his own efforts and his life record proves the value and the sure reward of character. Forty years ago he came to Texas when there were no railroads in the state, except a little spur of the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio line, running between Galveston, Harrisburg and Houston. His parents were Richard M. and Harriet C. (Ferguson) Stith. The maternal grandparents lived at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. The grandfather owned the site upon which the city has been built. Mrs. Stith was born in Kentucky and Richard M. Stith was also a native of that state, although his parents were Virginians. They became the parents of ten children, although several of the family died in childhood. The year 1864 witnessed their arrival in Texas.

Richard M. Stith, the father, was a soldier in the Confederate army under General Price and at the close of the war he, with others, was induced to join Price on a trip to Mexico, but on reaching San Antonio, Texas, Mr. Stith decided to remain there and did so until the occupation of the city by Federal troops, when

he removed to Galveston, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1866. Galveston was a mere village when he located there, but it has grown from a small place to a city with brick buildings, pavements and other modern improvements.

Will Stith was born in Jackson county, Missouri, April 24, 1856, but the family were driven out of the country by Quantrell and his men, who hid in the hills in that part of the state. His boyhood days were therefore passed in Galveston, the family taking refuge in that city, and he acquired his education in the face of many difficulties, earning the money which enabled him to pursue his studies in private schools of that city until he was fifteen years of age. He afterward engaged in clerking in a wholesale and retail grocery house for eight years and during that time, ambitious to obtain a good education, he attended school at night, becoming a student in a commercial college. Later he obtained a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Clark & Courts, opening for them their first set of books. They were stationers and printers and with them he remained for eight years, when becoming tired of working on a salary and seeing that advancement in that way could come but slowly, he resolved to engage in business for himself and removed to Abilene.

Here Mr. Stith turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, in which he has since been engaged, being now the senior partner of the firm of Will Stith & Company. They have a large clientele and do a gratifying business in both departments, the firm being a strong and reliable one, their name having become a synonym for honesty and square dealing. They transact a business equalled by few firms or individuals in their line in Abilene and their efforts in the sale of property have contributed in substantial measure to the improvement of the city. Mr. Stith is decidedly a man of affairs. One cannot be in his presence long without feeling his alert, energetic manner. He has the ability to quickly recognize an opportunity and to utilize it, and furthermore he has made for himself an honored name in connection with all business transactions. In addition to his business in Abilene, he has for a few years owned an interest in a cattle ranch in El Paso county, Texas.

Mr. Stith was married, in 1887, to Miss Eula P. Thompson, of Chapel Hill, Washington county, this state. He belongs to the Episcopal church although he was reared a Methodist, and he is a member of the Star of the West Lodge

No. 43, K. of P., of Abilene, in which he has filled all the chairs. He is indeed a self-made man. Thrown upon his own resources at a very early age through the exigencies of the war, maintaining his own support while attending school, he has in the business world constantly worked his way upward from the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few, following methods that neither seek nor require disguise, and at the same time making steady and definite progress toward that success which is the goal of all business endeavor.

H. R. WOOD, who since 1886 has permanently resided in El Paso and for sixteen years has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, is a native son of Texas, his birth having occurred in Galveston, May 31, 1857. His parents were Edward S. and Anne Eliza (Otterside) Wood. The father was born in New Jersey but was reared in Virginia, from which state he came in the early '30s to the Texas country, then a part of Mexico. He located at Brazoria and afterward removed to Galveston, taking an active part in the war for independence which culminated in 1836 in the establishment of the Republic of Texas. He became one of General Sam Houston's friends and associates in shaping the affairs of the new republic and his name is inseparably interwoven with the events of that period. At Galveston he embarked in merchandising and became a prominent business man of that city, taking an active and helpful part in promoting the commercial prosperity of the Texas seaport. In that day before the advent of railroads Galveston was a supply point for the entire state of Texas and the only wholesale center in the state. Edward S. Wood continued a resident of that city until 1878, when he departed this life. He was the president of the Society of Veterans of the Texas Revolution and was a prominent and influential resident of the eastern part of the state. His wife who was born in Philadelphia, was reared and educated in Portsmouth, Virginia. She was descended from an old English family.

H. R. Wood spent his youth in the city of his nativity, where he attended school and early entered mercantile life, being first associated with his father, while later he engaged in merchandising on his own account. He made a trip to El Paso in 1882 and in 1886 returned to make his home permanently in this city. Here he established a store and carried on general mercantile pursuits until 1889, when he sold

out and opened a real estate and insurance office. In this business he has since engaged and he has taken an active and helpful part in the upbuilding and improvement of the city. Negotiating many important realty transfers, he has thus been a direct factor in the improvement of El Paso and his efforts have ever been exerted for the benefit of this part of the state, for he stands as the champion of progress, reform and improvement.

Mr. Wood was married in the city of Houston to Miss Madeline B. Crosby, a daughter of J. Fraser Crosby, now deceased, who was a prominent character not only in the early history of El Paso, where he located in pioneer times, but in the state of Texas as well. He was a veteran of the Civil war and made a reputation as a gallant soldier and prominent lawyer of state-wide reputation and a judge of scholarly attainments who on the bench made a splendid record.

JAMES M. WHITE, labor contractor in El Paso, is a native of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, his birthplace being near the historic tavern of Cold Springs, while his natal day was October 16, 1864. He is a son of William D. and Rebecca (Ross) White. The father was born at Cold Springs, June 15, 1811, and reached the age of seventy-eight years, passing away on the 12th of December, 1889. The White homestead was located near the old Spanish trail leading from New Orleans to St. Louis. The father was a man of exceptionally fine character and of marked influence in his community and left the impress of his individuality for good upon the public life of Wilkinson county.

Mr. White of this review enjoys the distinction of being the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, Andrew White, who was born in Wales in 1760, and when four years of age was brought by his parents to America, settling in Delaware. In 1777, then a youth of seventeen years, he joined the Continental army and was twice wounded during the war for independence, sustaining one wound at Saratoga. He served under General Gates and General Morgan and after the war became one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky and Tennessee, contributing in substantial measure to the development and progress of those states. In 1800 he located at Natchez, Mississippi, and again figured in connection with a movement of liberty, assisting in subjugating the Spaniards there. He was a gunsmith and blacksmith by trade and built and conducted a shop at Natchez, where he re-

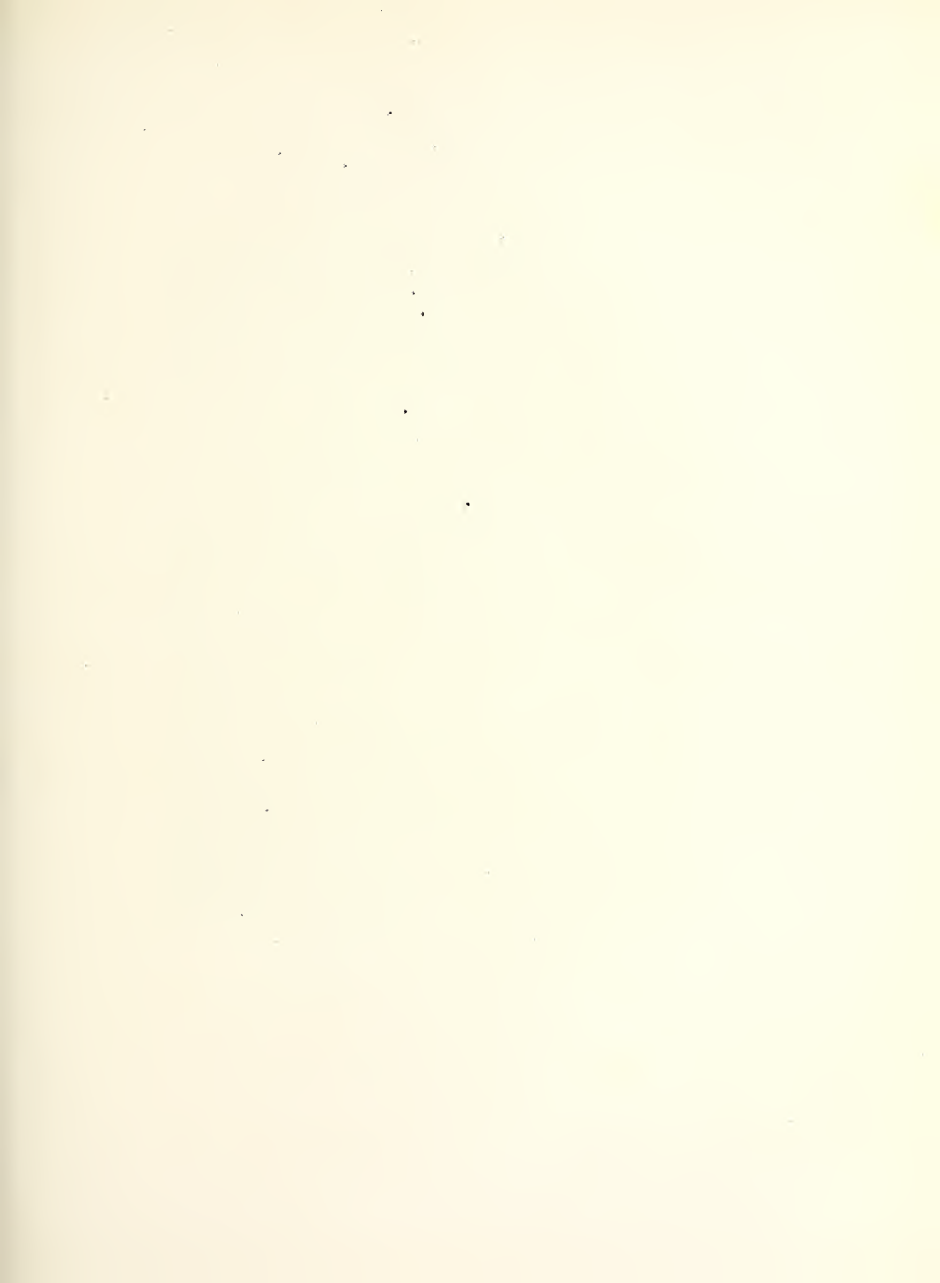
mained in business until 1808, when he settled in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, near Cold Springs. There he established the home in which his son and grandson were born. In 1800 he married Miss Mary Dorman, and to them were born fourteen children, of whom William D. White was the third son and fifth child. Again Andrew White rendered military aid, becoming a member of Jackson's famous Silver Grays, with which he participated in the battle of New Orleans in 1815. Two of his sons served in the Texas war for Independence in 1836 and three of his grandsons were soldiers of the Confederate army in the Civil war, so that the family has made a splendid record for bravery upon the field of battle. Andrew White carried twenty-one scars, some of which were received on the battle-field, while others were caused by the attacks of wild beasts, for he was a great hunter in his day. He was a man of commanding presence, being over six feet in height, and was a notable figure in the history of several states, while his life record if written in detail would furnish many a thrilling chapter showing that "truth is stranger than fiction." The mother of our subject was born in Scotland and died at the old home in Mississippi in 1870.

James M. White, one of a family of twelve children, acquired the greater part of his learning while sitting on the floor reading by the light of a pine-torch. At the age of thirteen years he entered the printing office of his brother-in-law at Woodville and learned the printer's trade. In 1884 he came to the west and until recent years has been engaged in journalistic work, having been a newspaper publisher in the Indian Territory, Texas, Arizona, California and New Mexico. Most of this time he has been on the frontier and he has had many of the exciting adventures which have attended newspaper publication in a new country. For a time he was in the federal service in the Indian Territory, being posseman to a United States deputy marshal in the Choctaw Nation. It was Mr. White who made the famous capture of the noted "witch killer," Solomon Hotena. It was also Mr. White who served the famous writ of habeas corpus just previous to the execution of the murderer, Goings, at Alikchi in the Choctaw Nation, July 13, 1899, Goings being the last man to be executed under the Choctaw Indian law. His condemnation whereby he was to be executed by the Choctaw Indian court was held to be illegal by the federal court at Antlers and the

habeas corpus issued by the federal court and directed to the Indian sheriff of Eagle county was served by Mr. White, but without effect, as the prisoner was shot according to the rulings of the Indian tribunal.

About three years ago Mr. White returned to El Paso to locate permanently. He had previously spent several years here, during which time he was connected with the *El Paso Times*. During his residence in Texas he also worked for the old *Dallas Herald* and at one time was one of the proprietors of the *Mexia Ledger*. He did a beneficent piece of journalistic work while publisher of a paper at Caddo, Indian Territory, for through the agency of the paper he broke up and ran out of town a very undesirable hoodlum population that was largely controlling affairs there in 1897. Mr. White is now engaged as employment agent in El Paso and has other interests here. The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history. Into the wild mountain fastnesses and upon the great plains of the unexplored west went brave men whose courage was often called forth in encounters with the hostile Indians. The land was rich in all natural resources and awaited the demands of the white race to yield up its treasures, but there were many difficulties to be met, far from the confines of civilization, and the Indians also resented the encroachment of the pale faces upon their hunting grounds. The establishment of homes in the beautiful southwest region therefore meant hardships and oftentimes death, but brave men undertook the task of reclaiming the district for the purposes of civilization and today Western Texas has become a thickly settled district improved with all the business interests and enterprises known to older sections of the country. No story of fiction contains more exciting chapters than may be found in the life record of Mr. White but space forbids an extended account here.

JAMES CHESTER GANN. The lapse of time and the spending of much energy has accomplished a revolution in the affairs of James C. Gann within the past twenty-five years. Since the year 1881 his efforts as a farmer have brought him from a position of semi-mendicancy to one of absolute independence and it is as a tiller of the Wise county soil that these results have been attained. Industrious and thrifty as a citizen, a sincere and earnest man





MARION GREEN AND FAMILY

with Christian thought and practice, his life and achievements are as a shaft indicating the way to those seeking guidance in the future.

When Mr. Gann drove into Wise county it was with a pony team and wagon, laden with his few household effects and his family, and about two hundred dollars in cash stood between himself and real necessity. He made a payment on the one hundred acres of land he bought in the woods north of Chico and housed his family in the wagon-box while he was getting his cabin ready for their reception. His pioneer cottage was twelve by fourteen feet with a side room, and built of logs, and it served him, with occasional attempts at repair, until 1893, when the commodious and attractive residence of today was erected and its worthy occupants permanently installed.

Clearing the timber and brush was the first act which led to the opening of a field and the annual planting and sprouting and "stumping" took place until only a spot of forest is here and there visible where once was nature's wilderness of wood. Although cotton and corn raising has brought him a substantial surplus from year to year, not all of his energy has been saved, for misfortune has occasionally knocked at his door at the sacrifice of a horse or a cow or a swine until hundreds of dollars have probably been thus lost. His surplus prosperity he has invested in additions to his farm and now four hundred and twenty-five acres are listed to him for taxes instead of the hundred acre homestead as of old.

Cooke county gave James C. Gann as a portion of her quota to Wise county's settlement. About twenty miles northeast of Gainesville his parents settled in January, 1870, emigrating from Cherokee county, where our subject was born on the 15th of March, 1859. His father, Sampson M. Gann, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, August 11, 1825, and, in 1853, brought his family westward to the Lone Star state and, for a time, resided in Harrison county, then moved to Cherokee and finally to Cooke county. He made a success of his efforts as a farmer, made a good property and divided the bulk of it among his children while he yet lived. During the Civil war he was in the employ of the Confederacy as a hatter, having a shop on his farm and selling the product of his shop to the government as headgear for the southern soldier. In politics he maintained himself a Democrat, served as a justice of the peace in Cherokee county, and is passing his years of rapid decline near the scenes of his late vigorous life.

Sampson M. Gann was a son of Marion Gann, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, a farmer and a man who reared a large family of children by two successive marriages. Many of his children came to Texas and their descendants are scattered about over many counties of the state today. Mary A. Good became the wife of S. M. Gann. Her people were old Tennesseans and her father was Manuel Good. The Ganns were Scotch-Irish in origin while the Goods claim the Dutch blood. In 1895 Mrs. Gann died at seventy years of age, having been the mother of: Margaret P., who married W. H. Rogers and died in Wise county; Sarah J., who married J. S. Wallace and died near Dexter; Mary M., deceased wife of A. J. Odom, of Indian Territory; Melissa C., wife of J. M. Conaway, died in Wise county; Nathan M., of Cooke county; Susan M., wife of J. S. Wallace, of Wise county; Rachel T., wife of Bud West, of Indian Territory; James C., of this notice; Phebe A., wife of J. W. Stadler, of Troop, Texas; Emma C., who married F. P. Blair, of Cooke county and Rebecca, wife of J. M. Conaway, of Cooke county, Texas.

James C. Gann came to maturity largely on the frontier and he joined it again when he took up his residence in Wise county. His education was obtained from the country districts and he made his parents' home his own until his marriage, September 15, 1881. His wife was Susan E. Coats, a daughter of Needham Coats, who came to Texas from Tennessee before the Civil war. Mr. Coats married Miss M. A. Speer of Smith county, and Mrs. Gann was born in Smith county, Texas, September 26, 1858. She and her husband have children: Datus, Lonzo, Bulah A., George and Ola M.

While Mr. Gann has been passing an active and useful life he has not devoted any time to politics but has encouraged and promoted a higher moral sentiment and fostered Christian and pious sentiments in his household. He is strongly favorable to national prohibition and believes in the doctrine of the Missionary Baptists as promulgated by their organic law.

MARION GREEN. Fortune has ever favored those who put forth systematic and persistent effort in whatever field of legitimate endeavor and the farmer, as the man of commerce, who navigates a craft with a safe rudder and a strong sail weathers every gale and "brings to" with his cargo unimpaired. Figurative though this declaration is, it applies with

force to the gentleman in the introduction of this review, whose steady growth and final reaching of the goal of substantial success has followed in the footsteps of those who have blazed the trees and exposed the landmarks along the highway of victory. Marion Green has never ceased to labor and although wealth has not amassed itself on his hands lavishly his constant digging in the soil has placed him in view of the "home stake" marking the end of the course of his race with fate.

Although a citizen of Texas for the past thirty-one years Mr. Green has added his presence to the rural community of Wise county only since the year 1890 and in these fifteen years has his financial victory been chiefly won. He turned the soil of Grayson, Hunt and Panola counties, respectively, prior to his advent to Wise and it was in the last named county that he first established himself when received as a citizen by the Lone Star state. He left his native county of Conecuh, in Alabama, at twenty years of age, and farmed a year each in Choctaw counties, Alabama and Mississippi. He had obtained no education worth the name, and a body filled with industry was all the capital he possessed. When nothing better offered he sold it in the labor markets and used its earnings toward placing himself where he could, eventually, maintain himself as an independent farmer. In addition to the counties above named he also passed a few years in Collin and Denton, subsequent to his marriage, and it was from the latter county that he crossed the line into Wise.

The nucleus of his present farm embraced ninety acres of the Margaret Swift survey, but his two hundred and forty acre tract was completed by additions from the Anderson and Moore surveys. With it all under fence and in cultivation he is among the large farmers of his locality. His improvements are modern and permanent and his premises attractive and few homes offer greater satisfaction and contentment to their owner than his.

Marion Green was born July 12, 1852, and was a son of Christopher C. W. Green, a farmer and a native of the same county and state. His father was born in 1818 and died where he had lived, in 1885. He was a son of John Green who was born in South Carolina, migrated to Georgia in early life and finally settled in Conecuh county, Alabama, where he passed away about 1882. The family is a distinguished one of colonial times and some of its sons fought in the patriotic armies of the American Revolution. Christopher Columbus W. Green, great-

grandfather of our subject was one of these and he was under General Nathaniel Green, a relative and the hero of the battle of Guilford Court House and of a masterly retreat through Virginia during that war.

John Green married Jane Jones and was the father of seven sons and as many daughters. He accompanied his patriot father from South Carolina to Macon, Georgia, near which place the old Virginian lies buried. Christopher C. W. Green, one of his sons, married Frances Watson, a daughter of George Watson, who, with five brothers, was an Indian fighter of the early days and all but two of whom were slain by the red man's hand. The issue of this marriage were: Thomas L., who was killed in the Seven Days' fight in the Civil War; Alexander H., of Pensacola, Florida; Narcissa, Susana and George, who passed away unmarried; Marion, of this sketch; John C., of Florida; Elizabeth, deceased, single, the youngest of the list. Mrs. Green died in 1871 and her husband took a second wife, nee Jane Rhoades, who bore him several children, now young men and women in Alabama.

C. C. W. Green, Jr., was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and a citizen of standing in his county. He was reared a Democrat and believed in the justice of the cause of secession and filled a place in the ranks of the Home Guard during the Confederate war.

Marion Green was a single man when he reached Grayson county, but November, 1876, he married there, Margaret, a daughter of Charles Reddell, a native of the state of Arkansas. Of the issue of this union, Frank married Lue Morgan and resides in Denton county; C. W. married Eva McNeal, and owns a farm joining his parents'; William A. still abides with his parents; Fannie was the wife of W. L. Wright and died in October, 1905, and Ida P. married Ellis Smith; Thomas, Lillie A., Robert, Monroe, George Homer and Grady Cordell comprise the Rooseveltian family. Mr. Green is a Methodist and his wife a Baptist. Democracy is the political watchword of the whole family.

JAMES B. DUNN. A striking example of what industry, coupled with a tenacious adherence to well-laid plans and possession of acute business foresight, will accomplish when applied to agriculture and the general activities of the farm is seen in the brief life record of James B. Dunn, the subject of this notice. Few men have undertaken the battle for financial independence with less capital or with

poorer prospects of success, and yet he actually carved out his own opportunities and turned them to his advantage so naturally and so completely as to place him among the substantial men of his municipality. In the comparatively short space of twenty years has he accomplished a task to which many men devote a whole lifetime, and are still far short of his material and substantial success.

In Pittsylvania county, Virginia, James B. Dunn was born July 21, 1865. His father, Thomas H. Dunn, passed his life in Virginia and North Carolina as a farmer and died in 1901 at the age of seventy-seven years. He was taken prisoner by the Federals while serving in the Confederate army and was held at Point Lookout, Virginia. He was a plain citizen with an eye, and rather uneventful life and was devoted to his family and to his farm. He was born in Henry county, Virginia, and was married there to Fannie M. Crogan, a daughter of Robert Crogan, of North Carolina, where his widow still resides. The eight children of their union are: Addie, Rena, Jesse, Thomas, James B., John, Allen and Ruth. All make their home under the parental roof, save John, who is deceased, and James B. of this review.

The educational opportunities of James B. Dunn were such as the country school afforded, many times having four miles to walk to attend school. He attended spasmodically until near his majority when he left home and sought a place in the world of affairs in Clay county, Texas. He came out by rail with all his belongings in a small grip-sack, so to speak, and found employment on a farm. He landed in Texas in 1887 and the next year he bought the Red river ferry boat of Robert P. Grogan on easy terms and took immediate charge. He had a contract with the government and with the stage line which yielded him fifteen dollars a month whether he crossed the river or not, and the transfer business during high water times netted him a fair compensation for his labors. His government and stage contracts terminated in March, 1893, when the Rock Island built through the territory, and he sold the ferry soon after this event. As he made money he bought cattle and later land. His first land cost him seven dollars an acre for three hundred and twenty acres. He next bought two hundred and sixty-five acres at \$6.25 and \$10.00 an acre; and three hundred and twenty acres more, where he makes his home, at \$14.25 an acre. Later he bought two hundred and sixteen acres from Byers Bros. at \$21.00 an acre, and then two hundred acres ad-

joining his first land on Red river, at \$32.50 per acre, in all making 1,422 acres of rich and fertile prairie, some of it the choicest on Red river. He farms himself about two hundred and forty acres to grain and cotton and keeps a small amount of stock about him—from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle—all the time.

January 12, 1893, Mr. Dunn married Dora Zigler, a daughter of Samuel and Maggie (Allen) Zigler, of North Carolina. Of the Zigler children Samuel V. and E. May, wife of Lee Lauten, live near the old home and mother, while Mrs. Dunn is between them in age and concludes the family. Mr. Zigler died April 20, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn's children are: Bethel; Addie May; Maggie Lee; Thomas Clay; John Zigler, and Jesse Allen.

In politics Mr. Dunn holds allegiance to the time-worn principles of Democracy, and while he seldom fails to cast his vote, he works politics from no mercenary standpoint and desires no opportunity to enter official life. As a citizen his achievements show him to be progressive and his popularity at home shows him to be a good neighbor and a firm friend.

WILLIAM G. NEWBY. As president of the American National Bank at Fort Worth Mr. Newby is a member of that coterie of men who both guard and guide the financial current of North Texas. The banks of Fort Worth are remarkably prosperous, their clearings have shown an almost phenomenal growth within the last few years, and their stability reflects the substantial prosperity of the country from which they receive their streams of golden wealth.

The president of the American National was born in St. Charles, Missouri, March 11, 1859, a son of John H. and Mary A. (Broadhead) Newby, natives of Virginia but married in Missouri. His father was a tobacco manufacturer in St. Charles many years, in 1871 came to Texas and engaged in the mercantile business in Bowie county, three years later became a farmer in Parker county, and, finally retiring in 1887, moved to Fort Worth, where his death occurred the same year. His wife died in 1890. Of their six children two live: Dr. James B. Newby, of St. Louis, Missouri; and W. G.

In St. Charles College at his birthplace, Mr. Newby received his education, and, coming to Texas in 1873, two years after the arrival of his father, was at once introduced to the typical Texas industry of ranching as an employe of the late C. L. Carter on his noted ranch in Young county. Eighteen months lat-



er he entered the employ of the Joseph H. Brown wholesale grocery house, the pioneer wholesale business of Fort Worth and in its day the most extensive concern of its kind in North Texas. Mr. Newby was identified with this institution, in various capacities, for sixteen years, and his withdrawal from it was induced by his entrance into banking. From 1890 he was cashier of the Traders National Bank of Fort Worth, and passed from that position into the presidency of the American National Bank, where he has since served.

December 14, 1883, Mr. Newby married, in Fort Worth, Miss Etta O. Price, who was born in Mississippi, a daughter of W. S. and M. S. Price. Fraternaly Mr. Newby is a member of the various Masonic bodies, and has filled all the offices in the commandery.

**OSWALD WILSON.** There is no citizen of Texas who deserves greater credit for what he has done for agricultural development and progress of the commonwealth than Oswald Wilson, who is now secretary of the National Cotton Association and statistical agent for the agricultural department at Washington with headquarters at Fort Worth. His life has been devoted largely to benefiting the agricultural classes of the state and often at a personal sacrifice. He has labored untiringly and persistently to bring before the people a knowledge of methods and of measures that would contribute to the welfare or promote the farming interests of this great section of the country. He has studied along practical and scientific lines and has perhaps broader knowledge of the needs and possibilities of Texas for agricultural development than any other one man.

Mr. Wilson was born at Grooversville, Brooks county, Georgia, October 27, 1860, his parents being Dr. A. H. and Sallie (Groover) Wilson. In 1865 the father with his family came to Texas and cast in his lot with the early settlers of Bryan, Brazos county. He was a native of Kentucky and was a physician by profession. In 1870 he returned to Georgia with his family where he lived for two years, remaining part of the time in Savannah and a part of the time at the old family homestead in that state, but in 1873 he again came to Texas and later established his home in Dallas, where he embarked in the drug business, conducting his store in addition to practicing his profession. His wife was also a native of Georgia and both died in Texas.

Mr. Wilson acquired his education at Bryan

and in one of the well-known preparatory schools at Savannah, Georgia. When not yet sixteen years of age he began teaching, holding sway over a little school that convened in a log cabin in Coryell county, Texas, his salary being twelve dollars per month. He afterward became connected with his father in the drug business in Texas. On the 23rd of July, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss S. Eva Glascock of Hays county, Texas, a young lady whom he had met in Austin. Subsequent to his marriage he became connected with the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, and helped to obtain for that corporation a concession from the Mexican government to build a telephone line across the Rio Grande river into Mexican territory. When this was accomplished Mr. Wilson built the telephone exchange at Brownsville and the southern extremity of Texas, it being the first telephone line into that country. Later he located in Lampasas county, where his energies were devoted to agricultural pursuits and school teaching.

The greater part of his life, however, since he has attained manhood has been devoted to the work of promoting and organizing associations for the advancement of agriculture in the south, rendering distinguished service in that line. While he was teaching school in Parker county in 1879 the first Farmers' Alliance in the state was organized there on the 29th of July by Mr. Wilson's associate in school work, W. T. Baggett. He became prominent in Texas in organizing farmers' alliances and in May, 1887, he went to Georgia for the same purpose and subsequently extended his efforts into Florida. In October, 1887 he organized and was elected the first president and manager of the Florida State Farmers' Alliance with headquarters at Jacksonville. In February, 1888, he returned temporarily to Texas and in connection with C. W. MacCune he formulated the plans whereby the National Farmers' Alliance Exchange was organized but in March of the same year he returned to Florida, remaining at Jacksonville until January, 1890, actively engaged in the discharge of his duties as president of the State Farmers' Alliance there. In the last mentioned year, however, he went to New York City to take charge of the business affairs of the National Alliance. On the occasion of his leaving Jacksonville he was presented with a gold headed cane by the employes in his office there and again in January, 1891, on the occasion of his retirement from the presidency of the Florida State Alliance, he was presented with a gold

watch charm by the officers and employes in the state office at Jacksonville in recognition and appreciation of his splendid services for the alliance.

In 1892 because of ill health Mr. Wilson resigned his position in New York and spent nearly two years in traveling, being for about one-half of that time in California. In 1894 he returned to Texas and has since made his home permanently in this state. He was in the publishing and printing business at Galveston when the storm and flood of September, 1900, came and wiped away his business and his home, leaving him without a dollar. He then located at Houston and on the advice and with the co-operation of Colonel Morse, the general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific railway system, he established and was the editor and publisher of the "Texas Industry," which has since been changed to the "Rice Industry." It was Mr. Wilson who called the meeting at which the rice growers of Texas were organized. One of the first important questions that he discussed in the columns of his paper and through other channels was the matter of obtaining government aid for promoting the agricultural development of Texas, particularly the tobacco industry. In the interest of tobacco growing he formulated and carried out an aggressive campaign at congress and among the officials of the agricultural department at Washington for the purpose of securing an appropriation to the agricultural department in order that he might carry out his plans for the development of the tobacco industry. He spent five weeks in arduous campaign work in the capital city and in the face of many obstacles and discouragements he finally succeeded in bringing about the desired appropriation of half a million dollars, being aided in these efforts by Congressman John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and by Milton Whitney, the chief of the division of soils in the agricultural department, and one or two others prominent in public life.

Mr. Wilson's work at Washington having been brought to the attention of Hon. James Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, he was offered by Secretary Wilson a good position in his department as special field agent for Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. This position he accepted and filled with great efficiency but later he asked to be relieved of the duties of traveling and accordingly the department gave him the position of statistical agent for the government, involving only office duties. This position he still fills.

Another work which Mr. Wilson has done that has awakened the admiration and gratitude of

thousands of agriculturists in the south and which alone would entitle him to distinction as one of the prominent men of this state is in connection with the cotton growing interests. The increasing ravages of the boll weevil and the extremely low prices of cotton in the fall of 1904 awoke the cotton growers of the south to the necessity for organization and also of the need of a remedy to relieve the distressing situation. Accordingly a National Cotton Convention was held at Shreveport, Louisiana, from December 12th to 15th, 1904, and in this Mr. Wilson took a very prominent part. As a result of the convention the National Cotton Association was organized, of which Mr. Wilson was elected secretary with E. S. Peters of Calvert, Texas, as president. Immediately on the adjournment of the convention he returned to Fort Worth, which has been his home since 1903 and entered upon the duties of the secretaryship in carrying out the plans of the association, which, briefly, consist of reducing the cotton crop at least 25 per cent and the diversification of crops. To carry out this plan the cotton growing states have been organized into school-house and precinct organizations, the intention being to have every cotton grower a member. Perhaps the extent and scope of the work, which is largely under his immediate supervision, may be best indicated by incorporating the report of the National Cotton Convention held at Shreveport. The resolutions adopted read as follows:

"The effects of the ravages of the boll weevil in Texas may be summarized as follows:

"1. It has during the past five years caused a loss of at least \$80,000,000.

"2. It has increased decidedly the area required to produce a bale of cotton.

"3. It has practically destroyed the credit of the small farmer who has been in the habit of depending upon cotton, although farmers who have diversified their crops are still able to obtain necessary credit.

"4. It has had the effect of driving large numbers of negroes from the cotton lands of the state. Negroes lend themselves poorly to the modifications in the system of producing the staple which are necessary on account of the ravages of the pest. Intensive cultivation, to which negroes can be brought only with great difficulty, is one of the great essentials in producing a crop.

"5. It has afforded a diversification of crops, and in this way is considered by many as a beneficent influence. While this may be the ultimate result of the work of the boll weevil, the depression that comes from the changes necessary be-

fore a complete system of diversification may be followed is apparent to all who have investigated the matter in Texas."

A plan for organizing all the cotton growers of the south to combat the boll weevils, introduced by Oswald Wilson, statistical agent of the United States department of agriculture of Fort Worth Texas, was received and incorporated as a part of the resolutions. It is as follows:

The result of experience of all the scientists and practical farmers in the boll weevil area up to the present time is that cotton can be made, even under boll weevil infection, if the farmers are properly organized. This means the adoption of what is known as the cultural methods.

Until some remedy is found which will destroy the boll weevil and eliminate him from the cotton fields of the south, to make a cotton crop will depend upon the individual efforts of each cotton farmer, and without this organization the government can not aid the farmers as it should. As 72 per cent of the cotton farmers are tenants, it is absolutely imperative that they and their landlords be organized. As 50 per cent of the cotton farmers are negroes, it is more important that they should be organized, as the boll weevils will affect the tenants and negroes more than landlords, or those who own their own farms.

In order that every farmer in the south may have the benefit of this cultural method, we recommend

1. That a permanent organization be effected and that the president of this convention shall select five members who, with himself and the secretary, shall constitute the national executive committee.

2. That the vice president of each state shall select six prominent men from his state, who shall constitute a state executive committee.

3. That state executive committee shall organize each county in their respective states by appointing a chairman who, in turn, will select an executive committee to assist him.

4. The county executive committee will enroll the names of all the cotton farmers of their counties, sending the same to the state executive committee, who, in turn, report to the national executive committee.

5. We recommend that each state raise a sufficient fund among the cotton farmers, merchants and bankers to carry on this work.

6. We recommend that the various state legislatures and department of agriculture, through the bureau of plant industry, and the division of entomology, co-operate in the campaign of education, with the national, state and county executive committee to reach each individual planter,

as they have done in Texas, and that sufficient appropriation be made by congress to provide the necessary legislation and instructions to carry out the cultural methods and other recommendations of this convention.

Resolved, That this convention indorses and recommends for adoption by the legislature of the cotton states a law relative to the importation of the boll weevil in any of its stages of growth. Be it further

Resolved, That a vigorous campaign of public education should be inaugurated; first, through the farmers and pedagogical institutes of the several cotton states; second, through the press particularly by means of prepared copy on stereotyped plates furnished free to the rural press by the departments of agriculture of the cotton states; third, through the public schools from the kindergarten up to the higher colleges by means of illustrated lectures and through every other agency that may contribute in creating an enlightened sentiment and thus make possible the execution of the cultural methods, diversification, restrictions, salutary laws or rules of action approved by the scientists and indorsed by this body.

Whereas, We have learned through the farmers of the boll weevil infested district of Texas that commendable progress has been made in combating the cotton boll weevil in their districts and that a cessation of the great work so auspiciously begun might prove to be a calamity to this great wealth-producing section; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we extend our sincere thanks to the department of agriculture for the timely assistance it has afforded in efforts to overcome this menacing evil through the bureau of plant industry instituting the farmers' co-operative demonstrative work, and that this department, headed by Dr. S. A. Knapp, has faithfully carried into effect what appears to be the most effective methods yet used in checking the ravages of the boll weevil.

2. That we thank the division of entomology, headed by Dr. L. O. Howard, through his assistant, Dr. W. D. Hunter, which has accomplished excellent results in educating the people regarding the nature and habits of the boll weevil and other insect pests, and for the well conceived plans and work of experiment along this line.

3. That we desire the departments to continue their work in the infested districts, as well as to closely watch other sections which might become endangered by the boll weevil, and that we invoke a continuance of national aid whenever and wherever it may be asked.

4. That we heartily approve the methods

already employed as being both scientific and practical and that we emphasize the idea of thorough preparation of the cotton lands, a reduction of acreage, the rotation of crops and intensive cultivation and diversification with efforts to secure early maturing cotton for all the boll weevil districts.

5. That cotton planters throughout the districts infected by the boll weevil and the south are hereby urged to co-operate with the general government in the plan for overcoming this devastating pest.

"First—Burn every stalk in the fall while still green. This exterminates the hibernating weevils.

"Second—Plow deeper. This helps force the cotton.

"Third—Harrow your ground all winter. This keeps up the work.

"Fourth—Plant early.

"Fifth—Use early maturing seed.

"Sixth—Use fertilizers.

"Seventh—Plant the cotton in wide rows, a little wider than the cotton grows high, and with the stalks wide apart, this lets the sun in, and the sun kills the weevil.

"Eighth—Use a tooth harrow as soon as the cotton appears. This breaks the earth crust and helps the cotton grow.

"Ninth—Keep cultivating the cotton and agitate the squares to knock off the weevils.

"Tenth—Pick up the fallen squares and burn them. This is extremely important.

"Eleventh—Control too rapid growth of the plant by barring off or plowing the ridges away from the growing rows, leaving ridges between the rows.

"Twelfth—Select your seed for future crops from the earliest and largest bolls. Don't get any weevils in your seed.

"Thirteenth—Rotate crops; plant cotton one year, cow peas and corn the next. Never let cotton succeed cotton in the same land.

"Fourteenth—Plant legumes freely between the cotton rows. It improves the mechanical conditions of the soil."

Whereas, The wholesale destruction of insectivorous birds, their eggs and young, is annually removing from the plane of militant action innumerable natural enemies of the boll weevil; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the legislatures of the cotton growing states be memorialized to enact stringent laws for the protection of all insectivorous birds, their eggs and young, whenever such laws are not already in operation, and where they do exist to

strengthen their punitive provisions and provide for their enforcement when enacted.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this national convention that in the early fall the destruction of all cotton stalks in the boll weevil infested areas of Louisiana and Texas is an absolute necessity. Burning the stalks will destroy many weevils and will prolong the hibernating period to such an extent as to destroy a large portion of those weevils attempting hibernation.

Resolved, That it is necessary for the stalks to be uniformly destroyed by counties and parishes to secure the full benefit of fall burning; therefore, it is the sense of this convention that we commend to the legislative body of any infected district the urgent necessity of taking measures under the proper authorities to burn the cotton stalks of next year systematically and at once behind the pickers.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the use of paris green is, in the opinion of many, very useful, and we recommend the continuance of the use of poisons when advisable.

The work that the National Cotton Association has been doing is bearing fruits in more ways than one and it has secured the co-operation of people of all classes who are anxious for the best development of the state. Mr. Wilson has been carrying forward the work with great energy and not the least of his efforts are toward getting the farmers, the bankers, the merchants and business men generally to co-operate in this matter, all working toward a common goal and having a tendency to abolish whatever antagonism there may be in agricultural classes against other classes. Only through such a systematic, well organized work could be accomplished the object for which the association is striving and to Mr. Wilson in large measure is due the credit. Mr. Wilson also originated the map of the cotton crop of Texas, which has since been adopted by the agricultural department at Washington. He has unselfishly and at the sacrifice of his own private interests labored for many years to advance the agricultural development of the south and to promote the organization of the agricultural interests. His services in this direction have brought great results and have been generously commended and appreciated by the most prominent men of the south and by the press of this portion of the country, as having been the means more than any other one agency of developing southern interests.

The home relations of Mr. Wilson are very pleasant. Unto him and his wife have been born two sons, Frank and Harold.

NOTE.—Since the above was written Mr. Wil-

son has severed his connection with the various interests and positions he held in Texas and is now in Zacatecas, Mexico, where he has large and very valuable mining interests, which he is developing and which are now on a producing basis.

HON. H. R. JONES, judge of the thirty-ninth judicial district of Texas, was born in Warren county, Mississippi, about ten miles from Vicksburg, on the 29th of December, 1854. His father, Thomas J. Jones, was a Mississippi planter and was a native of that state, in which he died in April, 1868. The family is of Welsh lineage and the parents of Thomas J. Jones removed from South Carolina to Mississippi, where they established their home at an early day. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Tamey Whatley, and was also of Welsh descent. Her people settled in Alabama at an early period in its development. Mrs. Jones died in 1874. She was the mother of ten children, four of whom were born by a previous marriage and six of her marriage to Mr. Jones. She was Mrs. Vaughan, a widow, at the time she gave her hand to Thomas J. Jones.

H. R. Jones, whose name introduces this review, was reared on the plantation owned by his father, who prior to the Civil war was a wealthy planter and slave owner but like thousands of others in the south his financial circumstances were greatly reduced owing to the loss of his slaves and most of his personal property. This made it necessary for H. R. Jones, like many other young boys of the period, to earn his own living. He was able to attend the country schools of the neighborhood for a limited period but by far the greater part of his education was received through experience, observation and study in his leisure hours. He has planned for his own advancement and has accomplished it in spite of difficulties and obstacles and to-day he occupies an honored position as a representative of the bar. He began his law studies when about twenty-four years of age, obtaining books and pursuing a private course of reading which covered quite an extended period. He arrived in Texas in 1886, reaching Haskell on the 15th of February of that year. Soon after he arrived here he secured a license entitling him to practice in Texas courts and immediately afterward entered upon his chosen life work. He formed a partnership with R. C. Lomax under the firm name of Lomax & Jones, attor-

neys and land agents. This partnership continued until September, 1891, since which time Mr. Jones has been alone in practice. He soon gained a distinctively representative clientele, manifesting his ability to cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence. In the fall of 1891 he was elected county judge of Haskell county and served for one term of two years and in 1902 he was elected district judge of the thirty-ninth judicial district, which position he now fills. The district is comprised of seven counties, as follows: Haskell, Jones, Fisher, Throckmorton, Kent, Scurry and Stonewall. Judge Jones' career on the bench is in keeping with his record as a man and lawyer, being distinguished by the utmost fidelity to duty and a masterful grasp of every question which is presented to him for solution.

Judge Jones was married February 15, 1891, to Miss Connie Killough, a native of Washington county, Texas, who had been reared, however, at Brenham, this state, her father, C. P. Killough, having been an early settler of that locality.

While living in Mississippi before coming to Texas Judge Jones served for several terms as justice of the peace in Warren county and was also supervisor of the county for a number of years, acting as president of the board during a part of that time. During the cotton exposition held in New Orleans in 1884 he was appointed an honorary member of the state board of commissioners by Robert Lowry, governor of Mississippi. In political matters he has always taken an active interest and is a firm supporter of the Democracy. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities and belongs to the grand lodge of the former and has served in two sessions as a member of the committee on legislation for the state of Texas. His superior intellectual force, native ability and developed talents have made him a valued representative of the legal profession in western Texas and his position in the public regard is one given only in recognition of genuine personal worth as well as professional ability.

WILLIAM ROBERT FREEMAN. A little more than a year subsequent to the founding of the Freeman family in Montague county the subject of this personal sketch was born. As told in the sketch of Richard Freeman, William Freeman, the father, was a pioneer of the earliest time and was for a third of a century a leading and active spirit in the industrial and



WILLIAM R. FREEMAN



pastoral affairs of the county. Robert Freeman was his second child and was born October 27, 1858, in the pioneer habitation pointed out in recent years as the spot where the career of the Freeman family was launched. Like many another son of pioneers Robert Freeman came to maturity with a very limited knowledge of books. The family circumstances were adverse to the acquirement of an education and if he excelled in anything it was as a youth in the saddle, for from his earliest years the back of a pony was his home and his father's well-stocked ranch his playground.

When his father brought ranching to a close, by the sale of his stock, Robert Freeman was of that age to become most useful to his parents on the farm. At the age of seventeen he married and established his first home on the family homestead, and a most humble and unpretentious home it was. The young couple traveled the long and lonely road from dependence to independence without murmur or complaint, relying on their combined industry to work out their destiny on the farm. From their primitive home of the early days they established themselves in their new home on the side of the mountain near Montague Springs, where their children are fast reaching their majorities and taking their stations in the affairs of real life.

Mr. Freeman owns some six hundred acres of land on the waters of Denton creek, nearly three hundred of which yield abundantly to the touch of the industrious husbandman and the cotton, corn and other grain which constitute the annual crop of his farm add much to their already independent condition year by year.

In August, 1875, Robert Freeman was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Johnson, a daughter of Allen Johnson, who came to Texas prior to the war, from Mississippi, and fought the Indians on the western border of the state. Mr. Johnson settled in Young county, where his son Reuben was killed by the Indians and where he himself passed away. His widow, who was Miss Nancy Braço, still survives and is a resident of Montague county. Mrs. Freeman was born in Young county, Texas, in 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman's children are: Ella, Robert, Lon, Thomas, Eva, Sam, Bessie, Vi, and Vent, all of whom remain with the family circle and contribute of their industry toward the maintenance of the family prosperity and independence.

In the quiet performance of his every day affairs Robert Freeman has acquired his enviable reputation as a citizen. Content with his honorable lot as a tiller of the soil he has year by

year added new successes to his achievement and he is now numbered among those who have helped in the internal development of the county, but who has reared an honorable posterity and clothed it with the material things of life. His ambition has led him only in the paths of agriculture and while he votes with the Democrats it is the result, largely, of custom rather than from a conviction that there is nothing good in any other political party.

WILLIAM M. REA has been chief of police in Fort Worth for the past seven years, and has made himself one of the most popular and at the same time most efficient men ever incumbent of that municipal office. The administrative departments of law and order of Fort Worth and Tarrant county have in various ways been served by and felt the influence of William Rea for the past quarter of a century, and he probably holds a record for long continued and excellent service. He went on to the police force of Fort Worth on January 1, 1879, being the fifth man to be placed on the force, at a day when the police department was comparatively insignificant in numbers and importance as contrasted with to-day. In the spring of 1883 he was elected city marshal, and re-elected in 1885. In 1887 he took a position in the county sheriff's office, where he was employed until 1897, in which year he became a candidate and was chosen to the office of chief of police. He has been holding this office ever since with credit to himself and the community.

Mr. Rea was born at Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, in 1850, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cannon) Rea. His parents were both born in Ohio, and came to Illinois in the early year of 1831, and were again pioneers when they arrived in the state of Texas, in 1859. They settled in Tarrant county, seven miles west of where Mansfield now is, there being no town there then. The country was all wild then, ranching and cattle-raising being the industries of those settlers who were already there. Thomas Rea pre-empted government land and went into the cattle business, which he continued until his death in 1878.

Mr. Rea was nine years old when the family made the trip from Illinois to Texas, and that journey of course made a permanent impression on his youthful mind. From then on until he was grown he lived on his father's ranch, and when he had reached maturity he engaged in the cattle industry for himself, following it



ssippi, he was born in Smith county July 9, very successfully for some years. He moved into Fort Worth in 1878 and for a time conducted a wagon yard. Those were busy days for Fort Worth, which was then growing with phenomenal rapidity and gaining the numbers and the wealth of resources which are now its chief pride. In the cotton picking season Mr. Rea has seen the streets crowded day after day with wagons loaded with cotton brought from many miles around to this market.

Mr. Rea was married in Tarrant county, in 18—, to Miss Laura Blue. They have four children: Mrs. Rhoda E. Hill, Mrs. Ida Rogers, Mrs. Caroline Jackson and Mrs. Easter Wells.

JUDGE C. H. EARNEST, who has left and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon the judicial history of western Texas and has gained special distinction as a land lawyer in Mitchell county, was born in San Marcos, Texas, on the 9th of April, 1859, and in the paternal line comes of German ancestry. His grandfather was a resident of northern Alabama and one of his sons, William Earnest, was born in that state in 1822. When a mere boy he went to Tennessee to live with his uncle, as he was left an orphan by the death of his parents and until 1852 he continued a resident of Tennessee, after which he came to Texas, settling in San Marcos. He was one of the first merchants of that place, handling a general stock of goods and continuing in business there for about fifteen or sixteen years, subsequent to which time his eldest son, J. W. Earnest, became his successor. Mr. Earnest, the father, continued to make his home in San Marcos until 1871, when he removed to Austin, where he is now living at the venerable age of eighty-three years, while his wife has attained the age of eighty-one years. His marriage occurred while he was living in Tennessee when about twenty years of age, the lady of his choice being Miss Martha Williamson, who was born in that state and was of Scotch Irish descent. Her father and mother came to Texas about the same time the Earnest family did. They settled in the San Marcos country, where her parents lived to a good old age, their home being at Purgatory Springs, about twelve miles from San Marcos. In the family of William Earnest there were twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. Of this number four have passed away, while the remainder are residing in Texas, the family record being as follows: Fannie, deceased;

Jo. W., who is residing in San Marcos; A. Reams, who is living in Colorado, Texas; James M., of Austin, this state; A. Clay, who makes his home in San Antonio, Texas; Robert, deceased; Tennie, the wife of R. P. Wright, of Austin; Charles H., of this review; Emma and Henry, both deceased; David C., who is living in Dallas; and Walter L., who resides at Austin.

Charles Houston Earnest acquired his early education in San Marcos and in 1871 upon his father's removal to Austin he entered the Texas Military Institute conducted by John G. James and was graduated from that school in 1877 with first honors in his class. Later he was engaged as a sub teacher in that school for about one term and afterward taught in a German American school conducted by Professor Jacob Bickler at Austin. In the year 1879 he went away to school, pursuing one course in the law department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, in the session of 1879 and 1880. He afterward obtained a license to practice in the courts of Tennessee, which was also recognized by the court of Texas, and he was admitted to practice here. He first located in Austin for a few months but afterward removed to Runnels, the county seat of Runnels county, which had just been organized. There he opened an office in the spring of 1881 in connection with A. G. Wills in the land business, which partnership continued for two years. He then returned to Austin and spent about a year there and in March, 1884, came to Colorado, where he entered into partnership with Judge J. L. Shepherd in the land business, in connection with which Mr. Earnest also practiced law. This partnership was continued until January 1, 1901, and was attended with a gratifying measure of success.

In 1890 Mr. Earnest was elected county judge of Mitchell county and served for one term of two years, after which he declined to be a candidate for re-election. Since the termination of his partnership with Judge Shepherd he has been alone in the practice of law and in real estate dealing. His practice is largely along the line of land litigation and thus his entire work is largely in connection with realty operations. The lands which he has in charge are both improved and unimproved and lie in Mitchell and adjacent counties. He is also agent for the Texas & Pacific Railroad lands in this section of the country. Judge Earnest is a highly educated man and in

the course of his long residence in this country and in association with its public and business interests he has had splendid opportunity for the development of his best faculties and talents. A gentleman of pleasing address and a fine conversationalist, his words always elicit attention and interest. He has a remarkably keen insight into the current affairs of the day. In the road that he has traveled he has met many disappointments and also many victories and at length he has reached the goal of prosperity, not through any fortunate combination of circumstances but because of his sincere and laudable ambition and straightforward course. He has consecrated all of his energies to one purpose and he now enjoys the reputation of being one of the most successful and capable land lawyers in Mitchell county.

Judge Earnest was united in marriage May 25, 1886, to Miss Fannie Craig, a native of Pennsylvania, who resided in Lynchburg, Virginia, prior to her arrival in Colorado, Texas, where she resided at the time of her marriage. They now have two sons and three daughters: Charles Reams, Martha Agnes, Jeannette, Mable and Jo. Judge Earnest is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being affiliated with the lodge at Abilene, Texas. In a life of intense and well directed activity he has gained an honored name and stands to-day as one of the representative men of western Texas, who has ever been the champion of progress, reform, improvement and substantial development.

HON. W. B. CROCKETT, judge of the county court of Mitchell county, occupies a position of distinction as a representative of the bar of western Texas. He has been engaged actively in practice since September, 1888, and with a laudable ambition to attain success and prominence he has made a close study of the principles of jurisprudence, resulting in a ready mastery of the points in litigation that have come before him. He makes his home in Colorado, where he is esteemed as a citizen as well as a member of the bar, his personal characteristics endearing him to a large circle of friends.

In tracing back the ancestry of the Crockett family it is generally supposed that there were originally four brothers of the name who came to this country from Ireland and were progenitors of the various branches of Crocketts now found in the United States. Judge Crockett is a fourth cousin of David Crockett, the noted

scout and Indian fighter, whose experiences and discoveries in the west did so much to open up this great region for the purposes of civilization. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Crockett, removed from Tennessee to Marshall county, Mississippi, in 1836, and settled on a farm near Holly Springs, where he lived and died. He was a slave owner and planter prior to the Civil war, and was a well known and influential resident of his community. He died in 1878, during the yellow fever epidemic in Holly Springs, at the age of seventy-nine years. In his family were five sons and five daughters: William Samuel, Henderson, Nathaniel, Columbus, Sally, Nancy, Mary, Martha and Betsy. All were married and reared families, except Martha and Samuel.

William Henderson Barnett Crockett, father of Judge Crockett, was born in Tennessee and went to Mississippi with his parents in 1836, ever afterward making his home in that state. He was a planter and successfully managed his agricultural interests. He died at Forest City, Arkansas, in 1874, while on his way to Texas. He had been an interested student of Texas history, its progress and development and for many years had desired to come to this state. Finally he made arrangements to visit Texas, but death claimed him ere he reached his destination. He married Sally Elizabeth Newsom, who at the time of their marriage was a resident of Mississippi. She died in 1890 near Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, where several of her brothers and some of her own children were living. She was the mother of fifteen children, and five of her sons still survive. One daughter lived to be grown, but has since passed away. The sons are: Thaddeus, Lafayette, Samuel Edwin Johnson and Robert Sterling Lee, twins. Of this number, Thad, Lee and Edwin are residents of Arkansas and the others of Texas.

William Barnett Crockett was born in what was then Green county, but is now Craighead county, Arkansas, January 29, 1855, and when a year old was taken to Mississippi, where he was reared to manhood. His early education was obtained in the country schools, but his opportunities for intellectual development were somewhat limited prior to his twentieth year. He then asked his time of his father, saying that if he could obtain it he would educate himself. The first year he earned some money and then with what he had saved paid his expenses while attending a country school for three or four months. Later he worked as a farm hand in the vicinity of his old home, and as soon as he saved money enough matriculated as a student in a

Methodist school in Montezuma, Tennessee, where he spent one term. He then obtained a license to teach and entered upon the active work of the profession, which he followed for a term or two and in this way earned the funds that enabled him to continue his own education in the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville. He had spent five or six months in that institution when he became ill and was forced to return home. Later he again engaged in teaching and pursued a course of study in T. A. Leddin's business college at Memphis, Mississippi. He did not quite complete the course there but later at Iuka, Mississippi, finished a course and received his diploma. This was a normal school and he took the normal course in teaching in addition to completing his course in bookkeeping. Subsequently he had charge of the village school at Haynes, Arkansas, for three years and during the summer he attended the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, where he pursued a scientific course. Before entering that school he had done special work in rhetoric, letter writing, drawing, penmanship, debating, phonics and diacritics. His object in pursuing the course at Lebanon was to prepare himself for the teacher's profession, but a death in the family interfered with his plans and he returned south.

About that time Judge Crockett entered the law office of Judge R. S. Stith of Holly Springs, Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1888, at that place. He practiced with his preceptor for about a year and was then appointed deputy clerk of the chancery court of Marshall county, Mississippi, retaining the position until the first of January, 1892, when he resigned to come to Texas on account of his health, arriving on the 29th of April, 1892, in Mitchell county, where he has since remained in the active practice of law. He was elected county attorney soon after coming here and held the position for four years. Later he was chosen county judge and has served upon the bench for five years. He is also ex-officio county superintendent of schools in Mitchell county by reason of his judgeship. His practice is now confined to the district and higher courts of the state. He has a keen analytical mind, is logical in his deductions, strong in his reasoning and seldom, if ever, at fault in the matter of the application of a legal principle to a point at issue and his course on the bench is in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, being distinguished by unswerving fidelity and a masterful grasp of every problem that is presented to him for solution.

In 1882 Judge Crockett was married to Miss Penelope Branch, who resided near Holly Springs, Mississippi. They have no children of their own but are rearing and educating a nephew and niece of Mr. Crockett and the children of his brother Edwin, namely: Winnie Davis and W. B. Crockett, Jr. Judge Crockett has been a member of the Methodist church since 1876, and is ever an advocate of reform, improvement and progress. He holds membership relations with the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in both the subordinate encampment and Rebekah lodges and with the Grand Fraternity. The salient elements of his character were early manifest in his determination to educate himself and to-day he is a well informed man with broad literary and general knowledge, as well as thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence. He has risen steadily in the ranks of his profession from the initial step in his career to the present time and has most efficiently conducted the school affairs of Mitchell county, making a close study of the needs and requirements of the public school system and laboring for the uplifting of the standard of public education. He is well versed in the law and his decisions as county judge have met with general approval not only from his professional brethren in Mitchell county, but in the higher courts of the state as well.

ROYAL WESLEY GROGAN. The subject of this biographical review holds the distinction of being the oldest surviving settler of the Red River portion of Clay county. He identified himself with it when it was hazardous for a white man to establish his residence so near the murderous and thieving Comanche as his location brought him, but he came to this new country to settle and help in its development, and not to make reprisals on the red man, and his operations here and the conduct of his business were not seriously interfered with.

In the spring of 1874 a few new settlers drifted into Clay county from eastern points and selected locations upon the bleak and unbroken stretches of prairie, the home of the prairie dog, the coyote and the cowboy. They came with peaceable intentions and quietly went about their vocations, as tamers of the frontier, winning the confidence and high regard of their isolated neighbors and making for themselves and their posterity a name and a local fame as enduring as the sand of the sea. Among these settlers was the gentleman named in the introduction of this article. He was a settler



ROYAL W. GROGAN



from Kanawha county, West Virginia, and introduced into the Lone Star state the youth, the vigor and the pure blood of one of the best families of North Carolina, for it was in Rockingham county, that state, that its early American history was made.

Royal W. Grogan was born December 8, 1828, in Rockingham county, North Carolina, and his parents were Robert and Serena (Harris) Grogan, native to the same county and state as our subject, and of Irish ancestry. The father was born about the year 1800, was a carpenter and died at the age of fifty-six years, while his wife died at about fifty years of age. Of their family of eleven children Royal W. is the third. He was schooled in the rural district schools and his education was up to the average of his day and time. He began life independently as a tobacco manufacturer in his native state and after a year went into West Virginia, Kanawha county, and engaged in the manufacture of salt at Malden. He conducted the business with success till the emancipation of the negro deprived him of his help, when the business fell into sudden decline. From this event until his advent to Texas, a period of some dozen years, no business connection engaged him and the stocking of his little ranch and the grazing of his herd were the acts which again brought him into full fellowship with the business world.

The first decade of his experience on the range was attended with little effort beyond that required in applying the brand and counting the herd. Stock roamed the unlimited and boundless grassy sward without molestation until the season of "rounding up" when each owner scoured the plains for and gathered unto himself his own. Mr. Grogan was one of the small growers of the county and has continued so, having a ranch of four hundred and eighty acres.

Mr. Grogan was married in Kanawha county, West Virginia, in 1859, to Miss Fannie Summerfield, a daughter of Samuel Summerfield. Mrs. Grogan died February 2, 1898, being the mother of Robert P., one of the leading young ranchmen of Clay county; Edward W., also a prominent ranch and stockman and farmer, near Byers, and widely known as a successful business man of Clay county; Serena, Helen, John, Ida, Jesse and Moses.

In his relation to his county Mr. Grogan has been a plain, unassuming gentleman. His business obligations have always been met and his methods have stood the scrutinizing eye of nearly a third of a century without suspicion of

evil. His social nature has brought him into contact with all his neighbors and his universal popularity is the result. His family have taken honorable places in the busy world and he manifests a pardonable pride in their success.

A. G. PERSON, M. D. In the paternal line the ancestry of Dr. A. G. Person, of Snyder, can be traced back to Thomas Person, in whose honor Person county, North Carolina, was named. He was a general in command of American forces in the Revolutionary war. His native state was Virginia and the place of his birth was probably Southampton county. He lived for many years in what was known as Dodge county, North Carolina, but this county was afterward divided into Wayne, Greene and Lenore counties. General Person continued a resident of the old North state throughout his remaining days. He was the great-grandfather of Dr. Person of this review. He had several sons, of whom Josiah Person was the next in line of direct descent to our subject. The father, Dr. A. G. Person, was born in 1816 and became a practicing physician of Fremont, Wayne county, North Carolina. He was a native of that county and made his home there throughout his entire life, passing away in July, 1856. He married Miss Arabella T. Handley, who long survived him and died in 1895 at the age of sixty-four years. In their family were six children, three sons and three daughters, but the daughters all died in infancy. The sons are: W. B., a resident of Goldsboro, Wayne county, North Carolina; Dr. J. E. Person, a practicing physician of Wayne county; and Addison Garland.

The last named was born in Nahunta, Wayne county, North Carolina, August 12, 1856, but the name of the town has since been changed to Fremont. His father having died and his mother married again he was reared principally by his guardian who sent him to school to Fremont Academy in his native state. This was after the close of the war and prior to that time he had very little opportunity for obtaining an education. In 1868 or 1869 his mother and stepfather were living at Wilmington, North Carolina, and he went there and became a student in Cape Fair Military Academy, then in charge of General J. B. Coleston, afterward the general in charge of an expedition which crossed the desert of Sahara and which was sent out by the Khedive of Egypt. Charles B. Alfreud was also a professor in that institution. Dr. Person's step-

father, William R. Bass, died in 1871. The following year Dr. Person entered Wake Forest College, at Wake Forest, North Carolina, where he spent two years, acquiring the greater part of his literary education in that institution. He afterward engaged in teaching school during the winter of 1874 at Watery Branch schoolhouse in Wayne county and in 1875 he entered the drug store of Cox & Person (the junior partner being his brother) in Fremont, where he remained as a clerk for about twelve months. He next entered the employ of Aycock & Edgerton, general merchants of that place in the capacity of a salesman and bookkeeper, remaining with them until December, 1877.

It was on the 12th of that month that Dr. Person was married to Miss S. Fannie Wood, who was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and was a daughter of Penuel and Calista Wood, both natives of that state. Mrs. Person's home at the time of her marriage, however, was in Montgomery county.

After his marriage Dr. Person went to Wilson county, where he purchased a farm, which he operated for about a year. He then removed to the town of Wilson and was engaged with Branch & Hadley, general merchants from 1878 until 1883. During that time he began reading medicine in his leisure hours with the intention of becoming a member of the medical profession. He attended lectures in 1883 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated from that institution in 1885. Following his graduation he returned to Fremont, his old home town, opened an office for practice and remained there until December, 1886.

In that year Dr. Person came to Texas, settling first at Nixon, Guadalupe county, where he practiced until November, 1891, when he returned to Fremont, North Carolina, there remaining until February, 1893. He then again came to Texas, going to Hico, Hamilton county. In 1893, while living at Hico, Dr. Person, his wife and one of their sons, were taken ill and in order to regain their health they made their way to the prairies of Cooke county, being much benefited by the change. They afterward returned to Nixon, continuing there until July, 1897, when they again went to Hico, where the following year Dr. Person formed a partnership with Professor J. H. Wytson, one of nature's noblemen and a noted chemist of the state. This partnership was continued until October, 1899, when on ac-

count of ill health Dr. Person was again forced to leave Hico. Seeking a higher altitude and the free air of the western country he removed his family to Snyder, Texas, where he has since remained, here enjoying perfect health himself as have his entire family.

In his profession he has made continuous advancement, being an earnest student of the principles of medicine and keeping abreast of the times with all modern research. He took a post graduate course at the New Orleans Polyclinic in 1903, pursuing special lines of study concerning the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has built up a good paying practice, receiving a patronage from some of the best families in this section of the state. He was first licensed to practice medicine by the state board of medical examiners of North Carolina in May, 1885, was elected a member of the board of health of Wayne county in September of the same year and was chosen president of that board in 1889. He was a member of the Caldwell county, Texas, Medical Society from 1894 until 1899 and he was licensed to practice by the fifth district board in 1898 and afterward by the state board of medical examiners in 1902. He was one of the organizers of the Southwest Medical Society of El Paso in 1901, in 1902, he became county health officer of Scurry county, while since 1902 he has also been president of the board of health of Snyder. He joined the State Medical Association of Texas in April, 1903, at San Antonio and the American Medical Association at New Orleans in May, 1903. He was also one of the organizers of the Mitchell, Scurry, Kent and Dickens Counties Association in 1903 and is at present president of the county organization. He was a member of the house of delegates of the State Medical Association, which authorized the publication of its proceedings in journal form, known as the Texas State Journal, at present published at Fort Worth.

Dr. and Mrs. Person are well known socially and have a large circle of warm friends. They are the parents of four living children, Affleta Belle, Fay Burkhead, Addison Garland and Benjamin Vale. They have also lost one son, the eldest of their children, Edgar Bascom Person, who died in Wilson, North Carolina, in 1880, at the age of one year and ten months.

Dr. Person has not only been actively interested in the progress of the medical fraternity but has also been instrumental in the promotion of various enterprises for the general

good. He was a prime factor in the organization of the Snyder independent school district in 1900 and for some years was one of its trustees. As a result of the united forces on the part of enterprising citizens of this place a handsome school building was erected and this is now one of the best schools in the state. Dr. Person is an Odd Fellow, having been made a member of the order in Enterprise lodge, No. 44, at Wilson, North Carolina, in 1880. He was one of the organizers of the lodge in Snyder, being appointed special district deputy grand master for the purpose of organizing Snyder lodge, No. 485, which lodge has since had a prosperous existence. He is a devoted member of the Methodist church, with which he has affiliated since 1877, when he joined the denomination at Fremont, North Carolina, having, however, made a profession of religion some years before. He has since been actively interested in religious work and it has been a matter of earnest endeavor to exemplify his belief in his daily life.

G. G. WILLIAMSON, owner of ten hundred and eighty acres of valuable Texas land in Scurry county, is engaged at the present time in general farming, having five hundred acres under cultivation. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, September 12, 1850. His father, James Williamson, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1808, and became one of the early settlers of the Buckeye state, to which he emigrated in 1836. He had removed from North Carolina to Virginia when a young man of twenty-one years and in the Old Dominion had educated himself for the ministry, becoming a preacher of the Christian church. When the division occurred in that denomination he was one of the organizers of the New Light church. In Springfield, Ohio, he edited a paper called the Christian Herald, continuing its publication for several years. He was married in the Buckeye state to Miss Phoebe Monfort, a native of Ohio, and in 1857 he removed to Iowa, where he began farming. His death occurred in Columbus City, Iowa, in 1886, while his wife died in the town of Tribune, in Greeley county, Kansas, in 1890, having made her home with her daughters in that place. In their family were five children, three sons and two daughters: Francis, who is a resident of Renfrow, Oklahoma; P. M., who is living in Como, Colorado; Annie Maria, the wife of Columbus Orr, of Greeley county, Kansas; G. G., of this review; and Elizabeth, deceased.

Gilbert Gordon Williamson was born in Springfield, Ohio, and made his home with his

father until 1872. In March of that year he went to California, having just five dollars left after buying his ticket. The trip was attended with various difficulties, because the train was snowbound on the way, and he reached his destination with twenty-five cents in his pocket, which sum was expended for a breakfast. He then started for the country, where his brother-in-law, Columbus Orr, was then living, his home being in Napa county. Soon afterward he obtained employment with a neighbor of Mr. Orr named Wilson. He worked for his board for two weeks, at the end of which time he secured a position in a dairy near Napa at a salary of thirty-five dollars per month and board. He worked there for three months, after which he was employed in connection with a steam thresher outfit, carrying sacks at three dollars per day and for one hundred consecutive days he was thus employed at threshing in the service of a Mr. Hubbel. Later the firm of Hubbel & Williamson was formed and they rented land from Mr. Wilson, for whom Mr. Williamson had first worked when he went to California. They put in a crop of wheat of one hundred acres in the fall of 1872, and from that planting harvested five thousand bushels or an average of fifty bushels to the acre. This gave Mr. Williamson a start in business and he then purchased a half interest in a steam thresher, Mr. Hubbel being his partner, and together they operated a thresher through the summer and fall, or until November, 1873.

By this time Mr. Williamson had accumulated quite a comfortable competence, and he decided to make a trip back to Iowa to visit his people in that state. This he did, remaining there until March, 1874. He spent the winter in Iowa but the climate proved too severe for his comfort and he again started for California, where he once more followed threshing and farming until 1879. When he sold out his threshing business he accepted a position as agent at the State Insane Asylum at Napa, California, at a salary of forty dollars per month and board, but eventually was given a salary of forty-five dollars per month and placed in charge of the largest ward in the building, containing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty patients. He was thus engaged until March, 1882, and while there he met the lady who afterward became his wife. She bore the maiden name of Miss Mima Henry, and was an attendant and nightwatch in the asylum for seven years. After his marriage Mr. Williamson went to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he purchased a



flock of sheep of twenty-six hundred head, which he drove overland to Texas. He was accompanied by a Mr. Grigsbee, who also bought two thousand head. They bunched their sheep and drove them through together, leaving Las Vegas on the 28th of July and arriving at Colorado, Texas, about the 1st of September. There the two men divided their sheep and Mr. Williamson brought his flock to Scurry county, arriving where Snyder now stands about the 1st of October. He decided to locate here, for looking over the country he was pleased with its natural resources and its possibilities for future development. He settled on section 146, Scurry county, the land being surveyed by Judge Loony, of Colorado, Texas. The place originally comprised fourteen hundred and forty acres, but at a recent date Mr. Williamson sold a small tract and now has ten hundred and eighty acres of good land, of which five hundred acres is under cultivation. It is situated on the road between Colorado and Snyder, two miles north of the village of Dunn. After surveying the place he hauled lumber from Colorado and put up a house fourteen by twenty-eight feet, doing all of the work himself. On the 3d of November he met his intended wife, Miss Mima Henry, at El Paso and they continued their journey on to Colorado, where they were married on the 4th of November, 1882, in the Baptist church, which was the first house of worship erected in that city. The young couple removed to the new home on the hill and there began housekeeping. Their nearest neighbor was three miles distant and there was not a half dozen families in the county at that time. Here Mr. Williamson has since made his home and has been an active factor in the development and progress of the county along various lines. He was one of the first commissioners of Scurry county, which was organized in the summer of 1886, and in the fall of that year he was elected for a full term and was re-elected in the fall of 1888, thus serving until 1890. In 1896 he was again nominated and was elected to the same position, continuing in the office until 1900.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have been born five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. In the long period of his residence in this county, covering twenty-three years, Mr. Williamson's bills for medical attendance have not exceeded seventy-five dollars—a fact which indicates the remarkably healthful conditions of the country. The children are Gilbert De Witt, Annie Maude, James Gordon, Jennie Varena and Edward Henry.

As the years have passed by Mr. Williamson has prospered and yet there have been many hard and difficult experiences in his life. He has, however, persevered in his work and is now numbered among the successful men in the county. He has probably sunk as many as two hundred wells in different parts of the county. He continued in the sheep-raising business until 1890, when he began digging wells and the same year he started in the cattle business, in which he continued until 1905, when he sold his cattle and is now giving his entire attention to farming, which he finds to be a profitable industry, the productive soil of Texas responding readily to irrigation and cultivation. He is a member of the Methodist church and also belongs to the Odd Fellows and Woodmen societies, having been identified with the former for twenty-six years and the latter for six years. He has had an eventful career but on the whole has made consecutive progress and is today accounted one of the prominent and influential residents of his community because of the part which he has taken in advancing material, intellectual, social and moral progress here.

J. M. SMITH, vice-president of the First National Bank of Snyder, is a native son of Texas, his birth having occurred in Burnet county on the 16th of November, 1857. His father, James G. Smith, was a native of Dixon county, Tennessee, born about 1822 and was reared in that state, devoting his time and energies to farming and stock raising. In 1850 he came to Texas, locating first in Williamson county and afterward removed to Burnet county, where he located in 1856. He was married in the latter county to Miss Sarah James, a native of Arkansas. He was there during the Indian troubles, for during the period of the Civil war the red men were especially hostile in that country. Mr. Smith instead of entering the Confederate service was engaged in active duty at home associating himself with the rangers for the purpose of fighting the Indians, running them out of the country whenever they appeared and thus protecting families and property at home. He continued his residence in Burnet county up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902. His widow is still living on the old homestead in that county at the age of about sixty-five years. In their family there were eight children, seven sons and a daughter: George W., recently of Scurry county but now deceased; Lon, residing in Scurry county; Ozro, also of

the same county; Dolphus, living in Burnet county, Texas; Edgar and Elzy, also of Burnet county; Laura, the wife of David Sims, of Kent county; and Jackson Monroe Smith.

In taking up the personal history of Jackson M. Smith we present to our readers the life record of one widely and favorably known in Scurry county because of his active connection with business interests and his support of progressive public measures. He was reared in Burnet county, making his home with his parents until the time he attained his majority. Since old enough to ride a horse he began tending cattle for his father and he spent a portion of his time in the country schools. In 1878 in connection with his brothers George and Lon he went to Coleman, Texas, where they engaged in the stock business on their own account. They took a herd of stock with them and herded them on the free range. In 1881 the brothers transferred their stock to Kent county and about this time developed a formal business organization under the firm style of Smith Brothers, the relation between them being maintained for ten or twelve years, their brand being the  $\frac{T}{O}$ , which was a noted brand in the country. After dividing their interests, J. M. Smith established the L O X brand, which he still maintains. By this time the country was pretty well under fence. Mr. Smith purchased land in Kent county and has made quite extensive additions to his landed holdings. His ranch now comprises fourteen thousand acres, most of which lies in Kent county with about two thousand acres in Scurry county. His herds are mostly Herefords with some Durhams, having some fourteen hundred head of finely bred, high grade cattle.

Mr. Smith made his home in Kent county until his marriage, which occurred February 12, 1889, Miss Lillian Napier a native of Burnet county, Texas, becoming his wife. About this time he removed to Snyder, where he has since resided and the home has been blessed with three children, Neil E., Nellie C. and Leslie O.

In October, 1900, Mr. Smith became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Snyder, which was capitalized for thirty-five thousand dollars. The first president of the institution was his brother, George W. Smith, who served until his death, while J. M. Smith was made vice-president. The present bank building was erected at a cost of six thousand dollars and is well equipped. The officers at the present writing are: J. Dodson, president;

J. M. Smith, vice-president; T. F. Baker, cashier; and Lee Boren, assistant cashier. Mr. Smith is a typical cattle man of Texas and has experienced all of the vicissitudes attendant upon life on the plains. His knowledge of the cattle business is not excelled by that of any other man and in this calling he has won a very gratifying measure of success and is rated with the best business men of the country. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the past fifteen years and is a charter member of the lodge in Snyder.

HON. ARTHUR YONGE. No history of business development in Snyder would be complete without mention of this gentleman and it is with pleasure therefore that we present to our readers his life record. He comes of English ancestry, the line of descent being traced down from Henry Yonge, who emigrated from England sometime between the years 1800 and 1812, settling in the West Indies, where he became a sugar planter. From there he afterward went to Florida when it was under Spanish rule and again he conducted a plantation. He was in that state at the time of its occupation by the United States troops and he had a large amount of property confiscated by the soldiers while this country was engaged in war with England in 1812. He spent much of his time at St. Augustine and Tallahassee, but his last years were passed in Georgia, where he died about 1834. He was twice married, his second union being with Miss Cox, of Washington county, who was a lady of some prominence in social affairs of that part of the country.

The youngest child of the second marriage was William Penn Chandler Yonge, who was born in Georgia about 1822. Henry Yonge died when his son William was about twelve years of age and the latter obtained no property from his father's estate and from that early age made his own way in the world. Having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Miss Mary Anne Godwin, of Girard, Alabama, the wedding being celebrated about 1846. Mr. Yonge was living in Girard at that time, being engaged in merchandising there. He had previously been a clerk at Columbus, Georgia, for the firm of Mulford & Adams, dry goods merchants. In 1849 he went to California, spending eighteen months in that state, during which time he traveled extensively over the gold fields and was reasonably successful in his search for the precious metal. In 1851 he

returned to Alabama with the intention of going again to California but while in Columbus, Georgia, he was shown a piece of raw lime stone rock by a negro brick layer. His attention was thus called to the fact that there was valuable lime stone in Russell county in eastern Alabama from which good lime was being made on a small scale. He became interested in the matter and after investigation organized what was known as the Chewacla Lime Works, admitting to a partnership Charles T. Pollard, of Montgomery, Alabama, and Samuel G. Jones, also of Montgomery. Mr. Yonge was actively in charge of the enterprise as superintendent. The company was chartered under the laws of Alabama with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and he successfully conducted the business until 1872 or 1873. During the war he manufactured the large amount of lime that was used in fortifications for the Southern Confederacy. He also owned what was known as Spring Villa in Lee county near the Chewacla Lime Works, where he maintained his home. This was known as the finest country home in that part of the south because of its proximity to the lakes, its beautiful flowers and splendid orchards. William Penn Chandler Yonge was a man of excellent financial ability and keen business insight as was manifest in his capable control of the lime works, but he spent much of his money in lavish entertainment at his country home and died in 1879 in limited financial circumstances. He was small of stature, weighing perhaps from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five pounds and his educational privileges were extremely limited, for owing to his father's death he had to rely upon his own resources from an early age. He had not the opportunity for an education that other members of the family enjoyed, yet he gave people the impression of being a well educated man, possessing a Chesterfield manner. His knowledge had been acquired through reading, observation and experience and was largely supplemented by a natural adaptability. He was of an impulsive nature, generous in the use of his money, and entertained his friends very liberally. He was also public spirited and gave freely to every enterprise that promised to be of benefit to the community at large.

William P. C. Yonge was united in marriage to Miss Mary Anne Godwin, who was with one exception the eldest child of John Godwin, of Girard, Alabama, formerly from Cheraw,

South Carolina, in which place Mrs. Yonge was born. Her father was an architect of considerable reputation and owned a crew of negro mechanics with Horace King as foreman. He built the first bridges across the Chattahoochie river at Columbus, Georgia, and also many of the finest residences of that city are standing today to remind the citizens of his ability as an architect. He also built the present capitol of Alabama at Montgomery—the building in which Jefferson Davis was proclaimed president of the southern Confederacy. Horace King, before referred to, was manumitted by John Godwin before the war but remained with him as foreman of his mechanics until Mr. Godwin's death in 1861. While the latter was at one time worth a large sum of money he divided it among his children before his death and when his demise occurred had but little property. The Columbus (Georgia) *Enquirer* said, "All that remains of John Godwin are the shade trees around the place where his beautiful home has long since been burned and the lonely graves on the little hill top a half a mile distant that mark the spot where he and the greater number of the members of the family lie buried. On a tombstone are engraven these words, 'John Godwin, born October 17, 1798, died February 26, 1859.' This stone was placed there by Horace King in lasting remembrance of the love and gratitude he felt for his lost friend and former master." This tombstone is in Girard, Alabama, one mile west of Columbus, Georgia. Mrs. Penn Yonge is still living, making her home with one of her sons in El Paso, Texas. By her marriage she had four sons: Arthur, Claude and Charles, who are residents of El Paso; and Joseph, who died in Spring Villa, Georgia, when twenty-one years of age.

Arthur Yonge, born August 15, 1852, at Girard, Alabama, was only about two years old when his father removed to Russell county, that state, which county was afterward divided, Lee county being set off. The family lived alternately at Yongesboro and Spring Villa, Mr. Yonge remaining with his parents until the 10th of April, 1869, at which time, having become fascinated by tales of western life in Texas, he came to this state, making his way at first to Jefferson. When he left home he was in his seventeenth year and he never saw his father alive again. He gradually drifted westward and engaged in the business of driving cattle, generally in the employ of others, spending his time between Texas, Indian Ter-





MR. AND MRS. GARRETT H. GOWAN

ritory, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado until 1879, at which time he returned to his native state on account of the death of his father and in order to look after his mother's interests. There he remained until November, 1884, when he came again to Texas. At that time he engaged in the railroad business, first at Toyah as agent of the Texas & Pacific Railway, and he was afterward employed in the same capacity at Baird, where he remained until the fall of 1889, at which time he was made train master of the eastern division of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company with headquarters at Marshall. This position he filled until the spring of 1890, when the office was abolished. Mr. Yonge was offered other positions with the railroad company but in the meantime he had acquired some cattle and other interests at Baird, Texas. His health had also become quite seriously impaired and he left office work and gave his attention to the cattle business and merchandising until April, 1893. In the meantime he also began reading law and in the month of April, 1893, was admitted to the bar at Baird, where he immediately afterward entered upon the active practice of law, there continuing until September, 1901. He has since been in the practice of law at Snyder, Scurry county, and he also owns a fine and complete set of abstract books, being the only abstract books compiled in this county. In March, 1905, the county judge having resigned his office, the same was tendered Mr. Yonge by the commissioners' court without any solicitation on his part. He accepted the position but will not be a candidate for the office on the expiration of his present term.

Judge Yonge was married in Alabama, in 1882, to Miss Amanda Cordelia Edwards and they became the parents of two children, Mabel and Ellen. The wife and mother having died, Judge Yonge afterward married Miss Edna Teeple in Baird, Texas, in 1891. By the second marriage there are six children, four sons and two daughters: Arthur, Philip, Anne, Louise, Charles and Rienzi.

Judge Yonge is regarded as one of the most prominent, influential and valued residents of Scurry county. He is a director in the Snyder National Bank and he confines his practice to civil law, being connected almost entirely with land litigation and land titles. While he has managed some important cases in the courts yet the greater part of his business is connected with the law relating to property and to examining and perfecting titles. In the early

days he met with some of the experiences usual to the cattle man on the plains and as the years have advanced he has progressed in keeping with the development of the state which has made rapid strides in the business world and in the assimilation of all of the advantages and improvements known to the older and more thickly settled districts of the south and east.

**GARRETT H. GOWAN.** Among the early settlers of Clay county who, with brave hearts and willing hands, accepted and overcame the dangers and hardships incident to pioneer life, contending successfully with the trials that inevitably meet the pioneer in all new countries, none is more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch; a brave, good man whose sterling honesty, upright bearing and manly conduct won and retained the respect of all, while his untiring industry and unrivaled business acumen have been rewarded by a handsome competence which, being honestly acquired and wisely used, naturally places him in the foremost rank of the citizenship of the county.

Mr. Gowan was born in Smith county, Mississippi, and there his youth was spent. His father, Richard Gowan, while a young man, had settled in Simpson county, Mississippi, and there met and married Susan Peacock, a native of the formerly well known Peacock family of Louisiana. Nine children were born of this union, viz: Matilda, wife of John Young, of Blooming Grove, Texas; Samantha, who died as Mrs. G. W. Thomason; Garrett H., our subject; William, who died in early life; Terry, wife of Capt. J. V. Hodges, of Blooming Grove; Richard R., of Seattle, Washington; John W., near Lawton, Oklahoma; Alice, now Mrs. J. B. Jones, of Georgetown, Texas, and Mississippi, who passed away in early life.

The father having peculiar business ability and tireless energy soon became one of the wealthiest planters of Smith county, owning many slaves and having a large amount of landed and other property. He was largely interested in the breeding of blooded stock and it was while with him that our young planter acquired the thorough knowledge of the cattle business which paved the way and proved the groundwork of his future success. He was a student of Sylvareno Academy, in his native county, when the war of the rebellion came on, was among the first to enlist there at the age of sixteen and left the county with the first company it furnished to the Confederate

army. His was Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, under Captain W. H. Hardy, Colonel Posey's regiment, Trimmell's brigade and Hill's corps, and, later, in Jackson's brigade and Longstreet's corps. He went with his company into Virginia, reaching the front just after the first battle of Manassas. He was detailed there, being so young and immature, on provost guard duty under Major Payne at Warrenton for six months and then rejoined his company in the valley of Virginia, where under Jackson's command, they were engaged in battle at Cross Keys. The seven days' fight followed and in the desperate battle of Malvern Hill he also participated. While the army was resting up from its hard work Mr. Gowan was discharged from the army on an order from the war department issued in pursuance of an act of the Confederate Congress for the discharge of all soldiers under eighteen years of age. He remained at home for ten months and having then reached the required enlistment age, he returned to Virginia and resumed his place in his old company. His first regular engagement after his return was at Spottsylvania Court House, during which he received a severe wound in the leg and was sent to the hospital for treatment. He soon recovered and, six months later, in a battle on the Weldon and Petersburg railroad in North Carolina, was taken prisoner and sent to Point Lookout, Maryland, where he was paroled the ensuing winter.

He made his home trip by boat and soon thereafter became a member of a company of the Home Guard and remained out of active service during the remainder of the war. The work of his father's farm occupied him the remainder of his stay in Mississippi and early in the year following the declaration of peace he took the step which established him in Texas and identified him with the west.

May 16, 1866, Mr. Gowan married Mary E. Lyles, a daughter of John T. Lyles, a prominent merchant, farmer and man-of-affairs who served with distinction during the war in the Twenty-seventh Mississippi Infantry, and who died in 1874, from the effects of a terrible wound in the neck received during the Vicksburg siege the day before the surrender. He was of a family prominent in the state, had creditably filled public office in Noxubee and Smith counties, Mississippi, and was universally esteemed. His brother, Dr. W. D. Lyles, was surgeon general in the Confederate army and was a conspicuous figure in his profession. The wife of John T. Lyles, whose maiden name was Juli

A. Davis, was noted not only for her attractive personality and numerous accomplishments, but was distinguished by her marked intellectuality, charm of manner and gifted conversational powers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gowan were married on the 16th of May and on the 20th of the month, having heard of the better opportunities offered in the west, and especially in the newer state of Texas, and being of enterprising and adventurous disposition, they determined to remove hither, and, by rail, departed from Lake station, for Vicksburg, where the steamer "Madam Ruth" conveyed them to Napoleon, Arkansas, and the "Linnie Drown" took them on up the Arkansas river, to Little Rock. Arriving there they were only entering on the really difficult stage of their journey. Mr. Gowan began his preparation for the overland trip by buying a good yoke of steers and one of the old Illinois wagons and laying in a supply of stuff for their commissary started bravely forth. Blessed by favorable conditions and delayed by no untoward incident, he made his tiresome way to Milford, Ellis county, Texas, where they halted with a relative, George Davis, and there put forth his first act as a citizen of the Lone Star state.

Shortly after reaching Ellis county he purchased of Mr. Davis the "UD" brand of cattle, which the latter had acquired about the beginning of the war and had taken no account of them and their increase during all that epoch. He paid for them in gold and began a rounding-up process which resulted in his finding some six hundred head scattered over a wide territory. Before he had really finished his round-up he began the business of driving bunches of them to the New Orleans market and it was while so employed in 1867-8 that cattlemen from Kansas and Missouri came down, bought cattle in the southern part of the state and drove them north, on their way out picking up all unguarded animals they could possibly mix with their herds, and by this system of robbery Mr. Gowan was practically "stolen out." It was on this account mainly that he decided to seek another location. He first moved to Navarro county, where he was a ranchman for nearly five years. Energetic and industrious, he was prospering reasonably well when the opening of those lands to settlement caused an influx of immigration which threatened the curtailment of the cattle range and caused him to think of removal. He decided to locate at Eufala, Indian Territory, and transferred all his interests there, but after four and one-

half years again came to Texas and in 1876 found himself beginning his long residence in Clay county. Returning here, he bought a quarter section of land on East Fork, the site of old Camp Wichita, a post erected for the protection of the settlers from hostile Indians and occupied by a company of rangers commanded by Captain Ikard. When the post was abandoned and preparation was being made to open the land to settlement this locality was surveyed by Colonel William Howett and Dr. Eldridge. Then began a wild scramble for cattle range, small farmers, or "nesters," were bought out and wild lands secured.

Mr. Gowan devoted himself almost entirely to the handling of stock, in which he could rightly claim to be an expert. By wise management he gradually increased his holdings, buying up adjoining lands until his real holdings amounted to a princely estate. He was the first to introduce wire fences for pastures and thereby keep his cattle in and strange cattle out of his herd. In proof of the success, the result of his unremitting care, and almost faultless system of business it may be stated that in 1901, desiring to shift much of his responsibilities to younger shoulders, he divided among his children his eight thousand acre ranch, fenced, cross-fenced and supplied with tenements and has since amused himself with his little stock ranch of eight hundred acres within a mile of Henrietta. He has here a ranch-farm stocked with sheep, cattle, hogs and horses and in 1891, when he became interested up here, erected a nine-room brick residence, the only one of its kind in Clay county, and here he and his estimable wife are surrounded with all the necessities to make life comfortable and enjoyable.

Mr. and Mrs. Gowan's children are seven in number and their names and locations are as follows: Teedo, wife of M. L. Putty, of Henrietta, with children, Rose, Gowan, Cecil and Malcom; Sherwood, married to Hettie Harbison and has children, Clifton, Elmer Buford, Eddie May and Francis Josephine; Richard T., married to Myrtle Crozier and has children, Crozier Gowan, Robert Lee and Hattie Lucile; Maggie, widow of Ed Kerr, resides in Corsicana and has a daughter, Marguerite; Susan, now Mrs. John L. Cecil, has a child, Mary Vivian; Miss Mary Gowan and Garrett H. Gowan, Jr., both with the parental home. The children have fine estates carved out of the old Gowan ranch on East Fork of the Little Wichita.

Mr. Gowan's parents lived to a green old age and died in Navarro county, Texas, the

father aged seventy-seven and the mother at eighty-three. He comes of a long-lived family and is himself seemingly in the prime of life. His friends unite in the wish that, with his estimable wife, he may enjoy for many years the comforts and pleasures that crown well-spent lives.

GEORGE S. BERRY, whose advancement and enterprise are manifest in an active business career that has enabled him to make consecutive advancement until he has attained a prominent position in banking circles in western Texas, is today at the head of the First National Bank of Merkel. He is a Kentuckian by birth, his life history beginning in Louisville on the 7th of April, 1866. His father, J. Taylor Berry, was born in Taylor county, Kentucky, in 1832, and for many years was a resident of Louisville, where he entered upon his business career and in due time worked his way upward until he became a member of the firm of Tapp, Walsh & Berry, one of the largest wholesale mercantile enterprises of the city. During the financial panic of 1873 he left Louisville and removed to La Rue county, Kentucky, where he was engaged in the stock business. He became an extensive dealer in fine stock and made large shipments to southern states. Subsequently he took up his abode in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky, where in connection with D. J. Hargan he engaged in general merchandising until 1878. That year witnessed his arrival in Belle Plain, Callahan county, Texas, where he conducted a general mercantile enterprise until 1880 or 1881. At that time the Texas & Pacific Railroad was built as far as Weatherford and in connection with General John Brown of Tennessee and J. Stoddard Johnston of Frankford, Kentucky, he founded the town of Abilene in the spring of 1881. This was prior to the building of the railroad to western Texas. After the extension of the line a sale of lots was held and the town was organized. Mr. Berry further continued his work of up-building in Texas by founding the town of Amarillo on the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad in 1886, in which enterprise he was associated with C. W. and J. B. Merchant of Abilene. He continued to make his home, however, in Abilene up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1888. In 1861, while living in Louisville, Kentucky, he entered the Confederate service and was captain of a company under General John Morgan, with which he



served throughout the war. Mr. Berry was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Courtney Smith, a daughter of George W. Smith, a prominent citizen and miller of Louisville. Her maternal grandfather was a Furguson and his ancestors came direct from Ireland.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor Berry were nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living, as follows: W. T. Berry, who is living in Merkel; Ellen F., the wife of John Bowyer of Abilene; George S.; J. T., residing in Cisco; Bettie H., the wife of J. W. Hampton of Abilene; Courtney S., who is living in Los Angeles, California; Alice S., of Abilene; Charles S., of El Oro, Mexico; and Frances C., the wife of Sam Wells of Abilene.

George S. Berry was a small boy when brought to Abilene by his parents. His early education was supplemented by study in the University of Texas at Austin, where he remained for three years and following the completion of his course he returned to Abilene, where he embarked in merchandising. Two years later he went with his father to Amarillo, Texas, and aided in locating that town. He was appointed postmaster of Amarillo under President Cleveland and remained there for two years. He was also associated with his father in the ownership and sale of a large amount of real estate but on account of his father's failing health he resigned his position as postmaster and after disposing of his realty interests to good advantage returned to Abilene to take care of his father, who, however, died shortly afterward. George S. Berry was appointed administrator of the estate, which he settled up to good advantage. He then accepted a position in the Abilene National Bank of which William Cameron was president and soon afterward Mr. Berry was made cashier, which position he filled for about six or seven years, resigning on the expiration of that period. He then removed to Merkel, where he opened a private bank under the name of Steffens, Lowdon & Company. Later Mr. Berry purchased the interest of his partners and changed the name to the Bank of Merkel. The institution was capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1901 he organized the First National Bank of Merkel, liquidating the former bank and capitalizing the new institution for thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Berry owns a controlling interest in the stock and has served as cashier from the beginning. That success has attended the enterprise is shown

by the fact that the capital stock was increased to fifty thousand dollars on January 2, 1903, and that there was a surplus of ten thousand dollars after paying six per cent semi-annual dividends from the date of organization. Again the capital stock was increased on the 2nd of January, 1905, to eighty thousand dollars, Mr. Berry still retaining the controlling interest and there are today surplus and undivided profits to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. Six years ago the smallest bank in Taylor county, it is now the largest financial institution there, enjoying a constantly growing patronage and conducting all departments of banking. Mr. Berry is now president of the institution, which has made such a splendid record and is justly regarded as one of the safe and reliable financial concerns of the county. A man of resourceful business ability, he has extended his efforts into other fields of activity, and several enterprises have felt the stimulus and beneficial effect of his co-operation, wise counsel and sound judgment. He is a stockholder in the Merkel Hardware Company, which was incorporated and capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars; is also a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants Gin Company of Merkel; is a stockholder and director of the Fort Worth Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company of Fort Worth, Texas, capitalized at two hundred thousand dollars; and is treasurer of the Capps Land Company of Fort Worth, capitalized at thirty thousand dollars. On the 14th of June, 1905, Mr. Berry was elected treasurer of the Texas Bankers Association, which is indicative of his high standing and bespeaks his popularity in financial circles of Texas.

On the 10th of June, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of George S. Berry and Miss Evelyn Belcher, a native of Memphis, Tennessee, and unto them have been born a son and two daughters. Mr. Berry belongs to the Masonic fraternity and also is identified with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church. Through his own unaided effort, strong purpose and laudable ambition guided by sound judgment he has achieved his present position at the head of a flourishing financial institution. He is a man of broad mind, capable of seeing both sides of a proposition and he has the happy faculty of winning the confidence of men through his natural charm of manner fortified by untiring energy.

DR. JAMES MINOR ALEXANDER, a leading physician of Abilene, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, September 18, 1867. His father, James Franklin Alexander, is represented elsewhere in this work. In his youth Dr. Alexander remained upon his father's farm and attended the common schools of the home locality, therein mastering the common branches of English learning. After putting aside his text-books he became connected with the drug trade and while thus engaged acquired a good knowledge of chemistry and prescription work. He was thus employed for two years in Hillsboro, Texas, and this led to his desire to become a member of the medical fraternity so that ultimately he matriculated in the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1889. He then returned to this state for the practice of medicine, opening an office in Victoria, whence he came to Abilene in November, 1889. Here he has since resided, ever seeking for the latest discoveries and modern theories of medicine and surgery. He has at different time pursued post graduate work in the Post Graduate Hospital of New York, and has thus kept in touch with the onward march of his profession. Since locating in Abilene Dr. Alexander has built up a large and lucrative practice and is regarded as an excellent physician and skillful surgeon, having comprehensive knowledge of the principles of medical science which he applies accurately and correctly to the needs of his patients. Recognizing the need of a suitable place where the sick of the western country could receive proper attention he erected in 1904 a sanitarium at the west end of North Fifth street, in Abilene. This is a spacious two-story structure, containing about seventeen rooms and is fitted up with all modern appliances and apparatus, including the X-ray and other electrical equipments. The building is well furnished, lighted throughout with electricity and heated by steam and in fact has every comfort and convenience for its patrons in harmony with the lines of health and sanitation. Dr. Alexander is a member of both the State and Taylor County Medical Associations and his fraternal relations connect him with the Elks, the Woodmen of the World and other societies.

On the 19th of November, 1896, Dr. Alexander wedded Miss Madge Quarles, a daughter of William Quarles, and a native of Charleston, Mississippi. They have one son, James Word Alexander.

JAMES FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, now enjoying in well earned ease an honorable retirement from labor at his pleasant home in Abilene, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, October 31, 1833. His father, James Minor Alexander, removed from Camden, South Carolina, to Tennessee in the year 1810. His mother was Margaret Carter prior to her marriage into the Alexander family. Having arrived at years of maturity James M. Alexander married a Miss Aiken, also a native of South Carolina, whose father removed to Tennessee about the same time the Alexander family was established there. Mr. and Mrs. James M. Alexander became the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom James Franklin is the only one now living.

He was reared on the farm up to the time of his father's death in 1857, after which he went to Spring Hill, Tennessee, and there engaged in the dry goods business with which he was connected for three years. At that time the country was involved in the throes of the Civil war and Mr. Alexander espoused the cause of the south, offering his services in its defense, enlisting on the 21st of May, 1861, as a member of Company E, Third Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, the company being known as Brown's rifles, for the regiment was commanded by Colonel John C. Brown. He was afterward promoted to the rank of general and commanded a division. Dr. Alexander was with his command and brigade up to the time they left Bowling Green, Kentucky, and there he was detached on special duty for service in the pay master's and quartermaster's department. He remained with the army throughout the war and was with General Joe Johnston's command at the time of the surrender at Greenville, North Carolina.

After being paroled he returned to Nashville, where he arrived on the 21st of May, 1865, just exactly four years from the time of his enlistment. The next important event in his life was his marriage, which was celebrated on the 28th of September, 1865, at which time Miss Elizabeth McLemore became his wife. She is a native of Maury county, Tennessee, and a daughter of Jefferson McLemore, of a representative family of that section of the country. Unto them have been born three children: James M., who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Bethenia J.; and Dr. Sydney McLemore Alexander, also a practicing physician at Abilene. The wife and mother departed this life in August, 1891.

Following his marriage Mr. Alexander turned his attention to farming near Spring Hill, where he remained until 1890. At that time he sold his farm and removed to Abilene, Texas, where he engaged in the drug business, having purchased the stock of P. H. Cartèr. This store he conducted for eight years with good success and then sold out to L. H. Bradford, since which time he has lived retired save for the supervision of his invested interests, for he owns considerable property in this part of the state. He is a member of Abilene lodge, No. 562, B. P. O. E., and is a man of genuine worth, enjoying in high measure the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

CAPTAIN BELA A. HUDGINS, a well known stock farmer at Hale Center, Hale county, was born in Pickens county, Alabama, in 1836. During his lifetime of nearly seventy years he has had a varied yet withal very successful career, and has been a gallant soldier, an enterprising business man and a thoroughly public spirited citizen. He has spent the last fifteen years of his life in Hale county, where he is known and esteemed for his high personal worth and integrity of character.

His parents were Austin and Nancy (Mangum) Hudgins. His father, a South Carolinian by birth, went to Pickens county, Alabama, when a young man, and became one of the successful and prominent planters and slave-owners of that county. He died there at the beginning of the Civil war. His wife, also born in South Carolina, died at the Pickens county home in 1878.

Reared on the Alabama plantation, of which he became superintendent in early manhood, Mr. Hudgins continued the peaceful course of his life until he was twenty-five years old. In the summer of 1861, however, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-first Alabama Infantry, and was made first lieutenant of his company. Within a few months he was promoted to captain, and as such he commanded his company until he was wounded in battle and disabled. His company was a part of the Army of the Tennesse, and for some time was attached to the first Kentucky, better known as the Orphan Brigade, so called on account of the early death of two of its first commanders, General Roger W. Hanson and General Hardin Helm. Captain Hudgins' first battle was at Bridgeport, Alabama, and subsequent to that most of his active service was in Tennessee. At

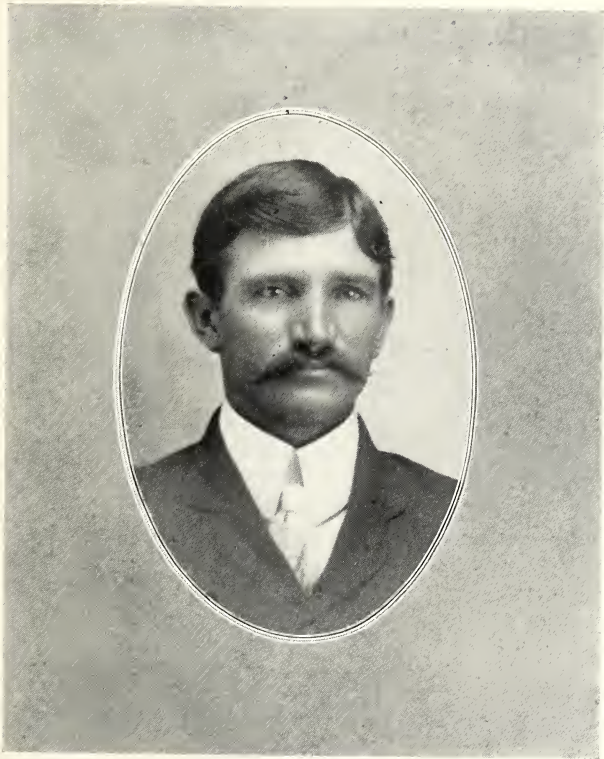
the battle of Murfreesboro he was wounded and disabled for six months, after which he rejoined his regiment. His last battle was at Chickamauga, following which his old wound began troubling him to the extent of disablement, so that he was placed in the enrolling service at post duty, being at different points in Alabama and Florida in that branch of the service until the close of the war.

After the war Captain Hudgins went back to his old home and was engaged in farming and other lines of business there until coming to Texas in 1879. In this state he went into the cattle business, his first location being in Young county, and then for a few years he was in Palo Pinto county, in both of which counties he was among the early settlers. In 1889, deciding to come still further west, he drove his cattle out to Hale county and located at his present home, four miles south of Hale Center. There he has a pasturage of five sections, and carries on a general stock farming business. He has a comfortable home, prettily situated, and noted as a hospitable place of meeting for his old friends and neighbors. Captain Hudgins is an interesting talker and a most pleasant man to meet, and his rich fund of experiences in military and business affairs makes him a resourceful and ready man in all the emergencies of life.

Captain Hudgins was married in Pickens county in 1859 to Miss Laura V. Walker, and they have a fine and successful family of seven children, as follows: Mrs. Nancy E. Pearson, of Mineral Wells, Texas; Fitz G., who resides on his fine ranch in Hale county; Sallie Olivia Birdwell, of Portales, New Mexico; Mattie Eliza Norfleet, living on the Spade ranch in Lamb county; Katie Myrtle Payne, in Lamb county; Lewis Decatur, on his ranch in Hale county; and Ed B., who lives with his father on the home place.

CHARLES M. DOWLEN. It is befitting to present in brief an outline of the effort expended by our worthy subject upon Texas soils during the comparatively brief period of his independent career and to set out at some length, the genealogical record of this industrious and thrifty family.

The Dowlen family was founded in Texas, in Lamar county, by a Mr. Dowlen, in 1853. He brought his family into this state from Knox county, Tennessee, and opened up a farm in the then new country about Honey Grove. His efforts were expended in the growing of



CHARLES M. DOWLEN



crops and in other ways usual to that early day and he died about 1874, leaving a widow, who had borne him the following children: John W., William H., of Windom, Texas; Samuel M., Channing, Texas; Alexander, of Honey Grove; Lewis, of Petty, Texas; Vance A., of Oklahoma; Eliza, widow of Owen Bryan; and Nancy, wife of Judson Harold of Hall county, Texas.

Vance A. Dowlen was fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Texas. He was a freighter during the Civil War and has been a man with many and varied avocations since. He is a resident of Wallace, Oklahoma, at present, and has reared a large family by Julia A. Ragsdale, whom he married in Lamar county, Texas. Mrs. Dowlen was a daughter of Robert R. Ragsdale, an early settler of that county who died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Dowlen's children are: Robert A., of Potter county, Texas; John W., of Clay county; Charles M., of this notice; William A., of Oklahoma; May, wife of William Roberts; Lucy, wife of Fulton Brown, of Canyon City, Texas; Thomas, of the same place; Mary who married Ural Brown and resides at Amarillo; Samuel H., of Oklahoma; Marvin, of Oklahoma; Lewis C., of Canyon City, Texas, and Belle, wife of Robert J. Lester, of Oklahoma.

Charles M. Dowlen acquired a smattering of education in the country schools of Lamar county and aided his father at farm and other work during his youth and early manhood. Upon reaching his majority he began life on his own account. By day's work he provided himself with the means toward preparing himself for his initial work on a rented farm and when he did begin to plow and sow for himself it was as the owner of a team and a plow, largely bought on time. He broke sod at odd times to replenish his fading treasury and remained in Lamar county till 1891, when he went to western Texas and lived first in Randall, then in Potter and finally in Deaf Smith county. He filed on a school section, worked it three years, with only fair success because of the droughty character of the seasons. He disposed of his real estate out west and came to Clay county in 1895 and two years later bought a part of his present farm. His first purchase was one of two hundred and ninety and one-half acres in conjunction with a brother, which was subsequently divided. He then purchased tracts of one hundred and five acres, and one hundred and eighty-five acres twice,

one hundred and sixty acres and two hundred acres, and from these holdings he sold one hundred and five acres, leaving him with six hundred and forty acres of rich alluvial soil. Stock and grain farming have been the chief occupation of Mr. Dowlen. He broke out his farm and fenced it and the other improvements which are coming along in the course of time are convenient and appropriate. While doing all the preliminary work toward farm cultivation and improvement he also conducted a bachelor's establishment which grew more irksome and monotonous and unsatisfactory day by day. He tired of this condition about the opening of the new century and proffered his hand and half his estate to Miss Birdie Wade and they were married October 30, 1901. Mrs. Dowlen is a daughter of John K. and Gertrude (Phillips) Wade who came to Clay county, Texas, in 1900, from Pike county, Illinois. Mrs. Dowlen preceded them two years and made her home with the family of I. S. Lightle.

Mrs. Dowlen was born on the 3rd day of September, 1879, and is one of six children, namely: Birdie, Edna, wife of Henry Musgrove, of Wichita county, Texas; Flossie, Lena, Eugenia and Celia. Mr. and Mrs. Dowlen's only child is Glenn Wade, born July 28, 1902. In their domestic arrangement they are industrious, thrifty and practice wise economy. Their home is hospitable and comfortable and they divide their substance with their fellows with a wise liberality. They are progressive within their means and expect nothing that their labor and a wise Providence does not bring them.

JOSEPH S. HIGHSMITH, of Hale Center, Hale county, has during the past years prosecuted an enterprise of inestimable value to this section of the state, one which is not only of great practical and commercial value to its owner but has also been a means of conclusively demonstrating to the world at large the boundless resources and possibilities, potential and only awaiting development, which the country of west Texas has in store for the men of energy and purpose. Mr. Highsmith is the proprietor of a large nursery and commercial orchard at Hale Center, one of the most extensive and best conducted in this part of the state, and he is accomplishing a great work in extending the fruit-growing industry throughout this plains country, which less than twenty years ago was set down on the maps

and guide books as agriculturally worthless and barren.

Mr. Highsmith was born in Sampson county, North Carolina, in 1867, a son of Noah and Ann (Alderman) Highsmith, both natives of North Carolina, and the former a farmer in Sampson county. Mr. Highsmith was deprived by death of both his parents before he was eight years old, and he was then reared by his older brothers, passing his early years in farm work in Sampson county. At the age of twenty he left his native state and came to Navarro county, Texas. In the spring of 1890 he came out to the plains country, locating in Hale county, at Hale Center, which has been the center of his activities ever since. For eight years he was in the mercantile business at Hale Center, and at the same time carried on farming on his land adjoining the town on the north. In 1900 he established his nursery and orchard, which has since attained to a fine degree of success in all its departments. He has between 105,000 and 110,000 grafted apple trees alone. He makes a specialty of the Red Winter Cluster apples, which is a very fine fruit, especially adapted to the soil and climate of the plains country, is drought resisting, and is in every way a desirable variety of apple for this country. He also keeps large stocks of the Missouri Pippin, Jonathan and Zenitan, besides a large stock of peach, pear, plum and grape and other fruits. He has made a long and careful study and investigation with a view to furnishing varieties of fruit that would be successful in this section of the state, and has invested a large amount of money in the enterprise, which means much to the future prosperity and comfort of western Texas. Besides the local market for his stock in Hale and adjoining counties, he is establishing quite a business in the Pecos valley of western Texas, where is a fine fruit country but which is not suitable for the growth of nursery stock. Mr. Highsmith owns two sections of land at Hale Center, adjoining the town on the north, and forty-five acres of this is devoted to the nursery and orchard. His nursery establishment is laid out with an idea of beauty as well as for business purposes, and it is a pretty place and attracts a great deal of attention from all visitors to this section. One important fact in connection that should not be overlooked is that his nursery stock and orchard are all grown without irrigation, thus proving the adaptability, without artificial aids, of this region to successful fruit growing.

Mr. Highsmith is a member of the Baptist church and the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Hale county to Miss Morgie Bell, and they are the parents of six children, Mary, Charles, Noah, Joe, Beulah and one unnamed.

WILLIAM B. MARTINE, county and district clerk at Plainview, is one of the high-class, public-spirited and efficient public officials of Western Texas, and the fact that he has been retained by repeated elections in his present office for over twelve years indicates the esteem and confidence which his fellow citizens cherish for him.

Mr. Martine was born at the old fort where Jacksboro now stands, in Jack county, Texas, in 1870, thus having begun his life in what was then a pioneer part of the state and having since remained and pursued his career principally in the newer country of the state. He was a son of R. W. and Julia E. (Box) Martine. His father, a native of Italy, came to the United States with his parents when he was nine years old, living first in New York and later in Chicago, and thence came to Texas. After spending a few years in Jack county he took his family, in 1873, to Montague county. The father is now deceased, but the mother, a native of Alabama, and who married R. W. Martine in Texas, is now living in Hale county.

Reared during his early years principally in Montague county, Mr. Martine, in 1886, being then sixteen years old, came out to the plains country and began "punching cows" in Lamb county. He continued as a cowboy in the employ of different cattlemen on the range until 1890, when he located in Hale county, which has been his home ever since. In 1892 he was elected county and district clerk, and has served as such continuously to the present, and in the fall of 1904 he was the candidate for and was re-elected to the office without any opposition whatever, showing to what extent he has the confidence of the citizens of Hale county. He owns a nice ranch in the county, northwest of Plainview, and has been uniformly successful and prosperous since starting out in life on his own account. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

Mr. Martine was married at Plainview to Miss Mary E. Bryan, a sister of Polk Bryan, and a member of one of the old-time families of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Martine have one son, Fred Martine.

CHARLES EDWIN WELCH. In every branch of professional or business life we find men who are representative of their particular department of labor. The merchant is a conspicuous figure in every community, and much depends upon him in the matter of educating the public, especially in the more inland towns. Upon questions of modern improvement and progress, the enterprising merchant, with his visits to the city for the purchase of goods keeps in touch with the march of progress and carries in stock and introduces through his trade the new creations of modern science and invention for the inspection and adoption of his patrons. One of the most progressive and enterprising representatives of commercialism in Abilene is Charles Edwin Welch, a dealer in harness and saddlery and manufacturer of various kinds of leather goods. He is a native of Madison county, Illinois, born on the 11th of October, 1856. His parents, John H. and Julia Ann (Rundle) Welch, were also natives of that state. The former, a harness maker by trade, left Illinois for Texas in 1870 and settled in Bonham, where he now makes his home. He opened up a business there, in which he continued until about five years ago, but at the present time is enjoying a well earned rest—the fitting reward of earnest labor in former years. His family at one time numbered six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons are now living. The Welch family had been harness-makers for three generations back of the father, and it seems that natural predilection and inherited tendency led to the choice of an occupation by the subject of this review.

Charles Edwin Welch learned the harness making trade with his father in Bonham but after completing his apprenticeship he dropped the business for a time and took to the range as a cowboy, thus riding over a great portion of the western country. At one time he had herds of cattle grazing on land where Abilene now stands. There were periods in which he left the range and followed other pursuits, and early settlers of Abilene will remember him as a mail carrier between Albany and Fort Phantom Hill and also mail carrier between this place and Buffalo Gap in Taylor county. About the time that Abilene was making pretensions to being a town of some size, Mr. Welch began freighting from this point to San Angelo. He was frequently seen at Fort Griffin, then a lively stirring little place, and on one occasion was made a deputy by the

sheriff of the county and as his assistant maintained order, keeping in subjection the ruffians and outlaws who infested that part of the country. Such a task was often a hazardous undertaking, for the district was largely unsettled and the desperadoes could range almost at will over the broad prairies. So wild was the country that large herds of buffaloes were frequently seen but they are now a thing of the past.

Mr. Welch was married in Albany, Shackelford county, Texas, May 25, 1885, to Miss Edna Wolf, a native of Tennessee, but at that time a resident of Albany. Following his marriage he returned to Bonham, where he remained for thirteen months, but he had been so long in the west and became so imbued with its spirit of freedom that he returned to Albany, where he embarked in the harness making trade on his own account, continuing in the business there for four years. In 1894 he removed to Abilene and opened his store at his present location on Chestnut street. He carries a full line of harness, saddles and all kindred merchandise and is a manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in leather goods. He has built up a large and lucrative business, which extends throughout the adjacent territory and as far as Arizona and New Mexico.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Welch has been blessed with three children, a son and two daughters: Beula, Maude and Howard Lee. Mr. Welch has been a consistent member of the Christian church for about fourteen years, and for the past eight years has served on the official board of the church in Abilene. He is also an Odd Fellow, belonging to Abilene Lodge, No. 274, since 1899, and he is likewise affiliated with the encampment. He stands today as one of the progressive business men of the city and is a typical resident of Texas, familiar with its history and its development through the era of pioneer progress as well as of modern civilization and growth.

JAMES KERR WILLETT. The subject of this personal notice is actively connected with the rural development of Montague county, and his position as a citizen places him among the industrious and ambitious young farmers tributary to the village of Sunset. His new farm lies on the waters of Sandy, and its surface is gradually yielding to the civilizing touch of the husbandman and coming into subjection with the passage of time. From a youth in his teens to



young and vigorous manhood, with a career fairly inaugurated, Mr. Willett has gone to and fro in this county, looking the world squarely in the face and meeting the stern realities of life with confidence and commendable courage. .

It was in 1887 that James K. Willett came to Montague county, then a lad of fourteen, and in company with his parents who made settlement on the waters of Sandy, in sight of which spasmodic stream with liquid soil he has ever since remained. He came hither from Clear creek, in Cooke county, where the family first stopped on coming into Texas in 1882. His birth occurred in Washington county, Tennessee, March 18, 1873, where his father, Daniel Willett, was born in 1830. The latter passed the years of his minority in his native county, but was married in Sumter county, Alabama, to Margaret M., a daughter of William Kerr. His life was a quiet one on the farm and he brought up his family in comfortable circumstances. On his advent to the Lone Star state he left the train with his little family at Gainesville, and the five years which he passed in the business of raising stock and tending the farm in Cooke county were probably the most encouraging of his life. In Montague county he pursued the even and uneventful course of his life, witnessed his children take their places as men and women of honor in their community, and himself passed away in 1902. His widow survives and finds a welcome home with her son, the subject of this review.

The children of Daniel and Margaret Willett are: Zadoc W., a well known farmer on Sandy; Elizabeth, wife of U. A. Wilson, of Sandy valley; James K.; Susan M., of Montague county, wife of M. A. Chambers; Elbert, who died in infancy; Katie, who died young; and Olive P., wife of W. T. Denney, of Rubottom, Indian Territory.

The rural schools where he happened to live provided James K. Willett with his limited education. His father's home was his own until past his twentieth year, when he married, and with his team and a cow set up his establishment in a humble home in sight of his present abode. Until 1902 he was a tenant on rented land, and whatever property he gathered together as his own in those years came to him after the products of his yearly labors had been tithed by others. However, he made some substantial progress and in 1902 he purchased one hundred and sixty-four acres of the Harriet Brown survey, the improvement and cultivation of which he and his industrious family are now occupied with. His surroundings are entirely new and the labor of clearing his farm of its post oak

growth and of bringing the soil into complete harmony with the implements of agriculture is successfully going on.

March 12, 1893, Mr. Willett married Miss Lillie Chambers. Mrs. Willett is a daughter of Spence Chambers, of Park Springs, Texas, who came to this state from Sand Mountain, Alabama. The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Willett are: Buford, Minnie, deceased, Carlie, Vida, Ewen and Margaret.

J. K. Willett is a positive and integral part of his community and the character of his citizenship has won him an influence in excess of his years. While industry is yet his chief capital, and is the lever by which he is prying up gradually the increments of a modest and comfortable competence, he has made some progress already on the journey toward success and final independence. Along with his desire to promote his personal interests he feels an interest in the public weal and aids it with his purse and tongue to the extent of his ability.

CHARLES J. SHUMAKE. Honest effort in every legitimate calling meets its just and sure reward. Well matured and industriously followed plans work out results the achievement of which is the certain and unmistakable earmarks of a successful career. He who directs his efforts in whatever department of human affairs so as to become a recognized power for good is a citizen worthy the name and his efforts deserve recognition in a work devoted to representative citizenship in his commonwealth. With these general observations, inspired by the life and deeds of a civil career, we introduce, as the subject of this biographical review, Charles J. Shumake, a large and progressive farmer, of Thornberry, in the Big Wichita valley.

August 6, 1857, Mr. Shumake was born in Perry county, Alabama. His father was a ginner, and later a shoemaker, born in Georgia, April 18, 1825, passed the years of his young manhood in Alabama, located in Washington county, Texas, in 1871 and now resides at Big Springs, this state. During the Civil War he served in the ranks of the Confederate army about eighteen months when he was detailed as a carpenter, in which service he finished his soldier career. He owned slaves, did some business as a planter prior to the war, but left Alabama in reduced circumstances to make a home in the Lone Star state.

Jeremiah Shumake, grandfather of our subject, was a native son of one of the Carolinas, was a planter by occupation, had two sons,



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES J. SHUMAKE



Martin and Jeremiah, Jr., the latter subject's father, and a daughter, Lizzie, who was first married to Mr. Bishop and later to Mr. Fagan.

Jeremiah Shumake's (Jr.) wife was Martha C. Smith, the daughter of Luke Smith, a North Carolina gentleman. She died in 1902 with the following issue: William L., of Big Springs, Texas; James DeV., who died young, and Charles J. of this notice.

A good literary or commercial education was out of the question with C. J. Shumake. The elementary principles of a country school training sufficed him while of school age and he took hold of the serious things of life with much more courage than real equipment. He was intensely observing of the speech and actions of his superiors and by natural absorption and extensive reading he acquired a vocabulary and a fund of general information most creditable to one with his opportunities. At the age of eighteen years he assumed responsibility for his own maintenance and began learning the trade of book-binder in Austin, Texas. He finished his trade with the well-known binder, R. Von Boeckman, of the capital city and remained in his employ seventeen years without a single jar or an unkind word. Having obtained and laid up some means he decided to become a farmer and purchased a small farm in Ellis county, but sold this soon and bought again in Travis county. He worked the latter place two years when he sold it at double his purchasing price and again sought his trade with his old friend, Von Boeckman. Having had a taste of the freedom and independence of rural life, after a few years he again deserted the bench and brought his family to the famous Wichita valley. He laid the foundation of his fine estate by purchasing seven hundred two and one-half acres of land from the American Land and Trust Company of Kansas City, and some time later added to this purchase one hundred eighty-eight and one-half acres. His last purchases were a quarter section from Specht and McCutcheon, another of two hundred ninety-one and eight-tenths, another of eighty, the whole making him a farm of about one thousand four hundred and twenty acres of sandy loam, a princely estate, beautiful, rich and productive. He took possession of his new home in the month of December, 1889, and set about raising grain, hogs and cattle. He was a tireless worker himself and the grass roots soon gave way to the golden harvest of small grain. To his success his wife has contributed no less than himself. He could always depend upon her encouragement, and her

advice and counsel were elements in their co-partnership which anchored him to the rock of safety. As the profits came from the farm substantial improvements took the place of the temporary affairs until the home stands today one of the attractive spots on their terrestrial landscape.

May 23, 1882, Mr. Shumake married nine miles east of Austin, Miss E. Nettie Hill, a daughter of J. William Hill, who was formerly from Effingham county, Illinois. Mrs. Shumake was born in July, 1861, and was the youngest of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Shumake's children are: Max W., twenty-one; James Lee, nineteen; Clara J., seventeen; and Charles J., Jr., seven.

In politics Mr. Shumake is a Democrat. He was chosen Commissioner of the Second district and served two years, being a member of the most economical board the county ever had. The family are Baptists and its head is an Odd Fellow, a Blue Lodge Mason, and Woodman of the World.

While Mr. Shumake and his estimable wife have achieved unusual and somewhat remarkable material success their substantial accumulations do not weigh in comparison with their personal worth. They are endowed with bright, alert and cultivated intellects and are friends of advanced educational ideas. They have made sacrifices in behalf of their children's mental training and manifest a pardonable pride in the results of these sacrifices. Their home is pervaded with an air of cheerfulness and universal good will, not the dominating characteristic of every well regulated fireside, and their hospitality toward stranger as well as friend is sincere and unbounded. Without the presence of company to entertain existence would seem to them full of monotony and the oasis of the desert would seem to have dried up. Progressive to a marked degree, charitable and sympathetic toward the deserving unfortunate and with hearts full of the real humanity toward man we commend them and theirs to the giver of all good.

JAMES P. McDANIEL, who since 1883 has been associated in mercantile enterprises with D. O. McRimmon, and who in 1900 established the present business in Stamford, came to Texas in 1861. His connection with the state has been continuous to the present time save for the period of his services in the Civil war, and his efforts in behalf of public progress, as well as of the individual advancement have been crowned with a creditable and gratifying measure of suc-

cess. A native of Saline county, Arkansas, he was born on the 21st of November, 1844. His father, Jordan McDaniel, was a native of Bibb county, Alabama, and was married there to Mary Shuttleworth, also a native of that county, born near Tuscaloosa. They removed from Alabama to Arkansas shortly after their marriage and resided in the latter state until 1860, when Mr. McDaniel came to Texas, leaving his family in Arkansas. He then purchased a farm in Collin county, on which he remained for about a year. In 1863 he removed his family to this state and a home was established upon a farm in Collin county. In the meantime the Civil war was in progress and Mr. McDaniel entered the Confederate service, enlisting at Magnolia, Arkansas, in Fagan's regiment of Price's army, with which he served for about three years, or until the close of hostilities. He afterward made his home for a short time in Collin county, Texas, and then crossed the line into Grayson county, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1902. His wife passed away about the same time. In their family were seven children, three sons and four daughters, who lived to mature years.

James P. McDaniel, the subject of this review, was reared upon his father's farm, where he remained until about three years after the close of the war. In the last year of the war there was a call for young recruits known as the "sixteen year old," and while Mr. McDaniel was a little past that age he, however, offered his services to the cause of his country and enlisted in McGinnis' Cavalry Company, commanded by Dr. Wilson. These troops only saw about six or eight months' actual service, as the war closed about that time.

In 1873 Mr. McDaniel went to Calvert, in Robertson county, and was there engaged with Sedgwick & Elliott in the lumber business, remaining with that firm for four years. This was about the time the Houston & Texas Central Railroad was built into Calvert. After about four years the road was extended to Sherman and Van Alstyne on the line of the road. Mr. McDaniel purchased the lumber business of Sedgwick & Elliott and continued in the lumber business on his own account at that point for three years. He then closed out the lumber business and embarked in the grocery business at the same place, carrying on that enterprise for about three years. When he had disposed of his stock of groceries in Van Alstyne he took up his abode on his farm just across the line in Collin county and was thus identified with agri-

cultural pursuits until 1883. At that date he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, D. O. McRimmon, in a general mercantile venture at Albany, Shackelford county, Texas, where the business was conducted with signal success for seventeen years, or until the removal to Stamford. In the spring of 1905 the business was incorporated here under the firm name of D. O. McRimmon & Company, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. This is one of the largest enterprises of the kind in western Texas, having a trade which is drawn from a large area of country. The business methods are strictly honorable, and reasonable prices, fair dealing and desire to please their customers have secured for the house a very liberal and gratifying patronage.

During his residence in Van Alstyne, Mr. McDaniel was married, in 1877, to Miss Montie McRimmon, a daughter of Cornelius D. McRimmon. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel hold membership in the Christian church, with which they have been identified for about twenty years. Their family numbers three children, Walter, Herbert Euclat and Cecil Doud. The family are prominent socially in the community where they reside, and Mr. McDaniel is one who has contributed in substantial measure to the commercial development of the city and its progress in many other ways, giving his aid in any measure that tends to advance public improvement and the general good. His business methods are strictly honorable and his entire life has been characterized by a fidelity to the principles which develop upright manhood and sterling worth.

DAVID O. McRIMMON, the senior partner of the D. O. McRimmon Mercantile Company, of Stamford, one of the leading commercial enterprises in this section of the state, has been a resident of Texas since 1866 and is therefore largely familiar with the history of its progress and development, having for almost forty years been a witness of the great changes that have occurred. He was born in Bibb county, Alabama, about forty miles north of Selma, on the 25th of October, 1859. His father, Cornelius D. McRimmon, was a native of North Carolina and when a mere boy removed to Alabama. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and was married in Alabama to Miss Elizabeth Lawhon, a native of that state. He followed farming and general merchandising, giving his attention to the latter pursuit to a greater or less extent up to the time of his death, which occurred September 17, 1879, in Van Alstyne, Grayson county, Texas, where

he had made his home from 1871. He was one of the first merchants of the town, locating there when the Houston & Texas Central Railroad was built through. He was a man of enterprise in business life, of energy, and strong purpose and of honor in every relation. His wife has also passed away. In their family were two sons and six daughters, of whom four are now living and are residents of Texas.

D. O. McRimmon was principally reared in Texas, spending his youth largely in Cherokee county, where his father first located on coming to this state. His youth was largely passed on the farm in the usual manner of lads of the period and his time was divided between farm work and the acquirement of an education. When still quite young, however, he was placed in his father's store where he received his early training in business. He was twenty years of age when his father died and the duties of caring for his widowed mother and the affairs of his father's business devolved largely upon him. Since that time his attention has been given to business pursuits and he has made steady advancement in a commercial career. In 1883 he removed to Albany, Texas, where he embarked in merchandising on his own account, remaining there for about seventeen years. About that time the town of Stamford was started, being organized in the spring of 1901. Mr. McRimmon opened a store here, which was the second mercantile enterprise of the new town. The firm of D. O. McRimmon & Company was founded in Albany with J. P. McDaniel as a partner, and this relationship has been maintained to the present time. The firm was incorporated on the 10th of February, 1905, under the style of the D. O. McRimmon Mercantile Company with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. Their capital stock when they began business in Albany was but four hundred dollars and these figures indicate the splendid success which has attended the proprietors. The Albany store was conducted for about a year after the Stamford store was opened, and the former was then discontinued, the efforts of the proprietors being concentrated upon the development of the business in the latter place. The store was first opened on the south side of the square on Hamilton street, but in February, 1904, the firm erected its present spacious building on Swenson avenue on the west side of the square.

Mr. McRimmon was married in 1893 to Miss Stella Cullum, a daughter of D. S. Cullum, now of Stamford. They have one son, Willard D. McRimmon. Mr. McRimmon is interested in

the social, political, intellectual and moral development of the city as well as in its material progress, and since 1894 he has been a member of the Presbyterian church. In manner he is courteous and affable to all with whom he comes in contact whether through business or social relations. His time naturally is largely devoted to mercantile pursuits and through his constant attention, combined with his excellent qualifications for commercial life, he has succeeded in making his house one of the leading business centers of western Texas.

MAJOR LOUIS C. WISE is one of the early residents of Abilene. In fact he visited this locality before the town was established and when it was founded he returned and took up his abode here. His history forms an integral chapter in the annals of the city, for his efforts have contributed in large measure to its material progress and upbuilding. He is a native of Norfolk, Virginia, born June 23, 1844. His father, John C. Wise, was a brother of Henry A. Wise, governor of Virginia, and the ancestry of the family can be traced back to 1635 when John Wise came from Devonshire, England, on the ship Transport and settled in Accomac county, Virginia. There is an unbroken line down to John Cropper Wise, the father of Major Wise. He married Ann Finney, a daughter of Colonel John Finney, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and they became the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living in Virginia with the exception of one son, who makes his home in Baltimore, Maryland, and Louis C. Wise, of this review.

In his youth Major Louis C. Wise became a cadet of the Virginia Military Institute, from which he was graduated in 1864. He participated in the battle of Newmarket, Virginia, the cadets from this school being an important factor in securing the victory in that engagement. The Confederate troops were under command of General John C. Breckinridge, while the Federal troops were commanded by General Franz Sigel. There were three hundred and fifty cadets who entered the engagement, of which number fifty-two were either killed or wounded. Henry Wise, brother of Major Wise, took a very important part in the struggle. Colonel Ship was in command of the battalion, but being wounded, the command devolved upon Henry Wise, who was the senior captain and who was martial, his efforts bringing success to the Confederate army. He never received credit, however, for the valor and courage he displayed in

taking the command and making the charge on that occasion. Thirty-nine years after the battle of Newmarket, Virginia, the cadets met in a reunion which was held at Lexington, Virginia, in June, 1893, and Major Wise considers these two events—the battle and the reunion—as among the most important things in his life history.

Following the close of the war Louis Wise went to Mexico as an engineer on the survey of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad, spending about eight months in that country, when, owing to the hostility between the Liberals and the Imperialists, the work was suspended. He then came to Texas in 1866, settling first at Bastrop, where he engaged in teaching school. He was afterward employed as a draftsman in the state land office, at Austin, but in 1880 he resigned that position and went on a land surveying expedition for the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company, visiting northwest Texas, principally the counties of Dickens, Crosby, Kent and Garza. There he remained for about eight months and through the present site of Abilene in 1880 and in 1881 he returned at the time of the foundation of the town. He has since made his home here with the exception of a period of eight years when he was appointed as chief draftsman at the land office at Austin. He has been engaged in real-estate dealing since coming to Abilene except for a short time when he devoted his attention to the sheep industry. His business affairs have been well directed, his ability gaining him success for it has rested upon sound judgment, unflinching perseverance and strong determination. Major Wise has been married three times. His present wife was Barbara Scott, a native of Princess Anne county, Virginia. They have two sons, John C. and Louis S. Wise.

Major Wise won his title through service with the Fourth Texas National Guards, with which he was connected a number of years ago. He is a gentleman of the old Virginia school and is an earnest advocate of several enterprises that tend toward the uplifting of humanity and the general interests of the country.

**GEORGE CLAYTON.** The family history of George Clayton records that his grandfather, Charles C. Clayton, was from Tennessee and removed to that state from Jefferson county, Alabama. He afterward established his home in Itawamba county, Mississippi, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which

occurred in 1857, when he was eighty-two years of age. His wife belonged to the well known Tony family and they were married before their removal from Tennessee. They reared a family of nine children, eight sons and one daughter.

One of these sons, Warren Clayton, father of George Clayton, was their third child and was born in Tennessee in 1809. He was reared principally in Alabama and Mississippi, where he continued to reside until 1868, when he came to Texas, settling in Kaufman county, spending his remaining days there, his attention being devoted to the occupation of farming. He married Miss Mary Ann Ratleff when twenty-one years of age. She was born in Jefferson county, Alabama, and was a daughter of Joshua Ratleff, who was a native of Ireland and came to this country when a young man. Warren Clayton died in the year 1876 in Kaufman county, Texas, and his wife departed this life in Mississippi in 1862. They were the parents of nine children who reached mature years, five sons and four daughters.

George Clayton, whose name introduces this review, was the fourth member of his father's family. He made his home under the parental roof until he was married, at the age of eighteen years. Like many other young men under the same circumstances, he was reared to habits of industry, for his father was in limited financial circumstances and needed the assistance of his sons upon the farm. After the cotton picking season was over he had opportunity to attend the country schools for a brief period and again shortly before he was eighteen years of age he was sent to a school at Mooresville, Mississippi, where he pursued his studies for about six months. He was then married, in March, 1852, the maiden name of his wife being Amanda Redding. She was born in Munroe county, Mississippi, and the young couple began their domestic life in Mississippi with very limited means. The father gave Mr. Clayton a pony and his mother gave him a feather bed, while his wife was the fortunate possessor of five head of cattle. His mother also gave them two home made chairs and his wife also had two chairs of like manufacture given her by her sister. This mainly comprised their outfit when they began housekeeping. Mr. Clayton, however, had incurred an indebtedness of seventy-five dollars on merchandise which he had obtained two years before, but with strong hope and unflinching purpose he started out to make a home for his bride.

It was at that time that Mr. Clayton began farming on his own account on a tract of rented land. He afterward rented other farms and continued their cultivation until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he entered the service of the south, enlisting in Company C of the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry commanded by Colonel James Gordon. He was afterward transferred to another regiment and was in various engagements including pitched battles and skirmishes. He had many thrilling experiences, but passed through all without a wound. During the last year and a half of the war and up to this time his family at home had been in straitened financial circumstances and in order to do something for their support Mr. Clayton obtained a permit from his regimental and brigade officers to supply the soldiers with whiskey. Searching out the distilleries in the neighborhood he by some means got the product such as they were able to make. From the revenue derived from the sale he was not only able to care for his family at home but at the close of the war had money enough left to buy his first quarter section of land, for which he paid one thousand dollars in Confederate money. He lived upon the place for about two years after the war and then sold it for three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

At that time Mr. Clayton came to Texas, arriving here in 1868. He settled in Lamar county, where he began farming, making his home there for over eight years. On the expiration of that period he came to western Texas in 1876 and located first in Coleman county, where he resided for about a year. He then turned his attention to the cattle business and removed to Runnels county, where he continued the business for about six years. Having found out by experience that sheep were more profitable than cattle, he decided to deal in the former and did so. While in Runnels county he also purchased five thousand acres of land at one dollar per acre and after holding it for less than a year he disposed of it for two dollars and twenty-five cents per acre, thus realizing a good return on his investment. He next removed to Abilene in 1883 and has here made his home continuously since. After eighteen months he embarked in the livery business on the ground where his present business property now stands on Chestnut street. On closing out his livery business he erected the business block which he yet owns, building the corner store first. He then purchased a stock of merchandise at sheriff's sale

and became a representative of commercial interests in Abilene. Mr. Clayton enlarged his stock from time to time and became proprietor of an extensive establishment, handling a splendid line of general merchandise. During the year 1887 there was a financial panic caused by the failure of crops the preceding year. Many people had exhausted not only their supply of money but of clothing as well and Mr. Clayton, coming to their relief, sold much of his goods on credit, thus tiding over the families who were in need. He disposed of in that way one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars worth of goods, paying little attention to cash sales. That his faith was well placed and that his patrons appreciated his confidence is shown by the fact that he did not lose over five thousand dollars of the entire amount—a statement that is certainly creditable as showing the honesty of Texas people. Mr. Clayton continued his business successfully until 1900, when he sold out, but after two years he again entered mercantile life as a grocer, conducting his store until 1905, when he once more retired from trade. His life record is an example of what may be accomplished by a young man who possesses determination, perseverance and strong and honorable purpose. He has been one of Abilene's most successful merchants and accounts for his prosperity by his close application to his business, his reasonable prices and his straightforward methods. He now owns large landed possessions in Taylor county beside valuable business and residence property in Abilene.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Clayton have been born nine children by two marriages, four sons and five daughters, one son and one daughter of these being by his second wife, who when he married her was Mrs. Esther Pruitt, and all are now married and have families of their own, so that Mr. Clayton has sixty-seven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, all living at this writing in 1905.

Such in brief is the life history of one of Abilene's representative citizens. He has seen Texas pass through all the marvelous changes that have converted a wilderness into a land that blooms and blossoms like the rose. He has witnessed the rapid transformation from buffalo range to cotton patch and he has lived an active life, interesting himself in every movement that stands for progress and advancement. He is now able to enjoy the pleasures of his own fire-side surrounded by the creature comforts that so amply reward his earnest toil in former years.



ELISHA ALPHEUS MATNEY, the subject of this review, was among the honored and widely respected settlers of Montague county for nearly thirty years and his death removed an early settler and a man who had been identified with the frontier practically all his life. He grew up in the state of Missouri when it was new and crossed the hostile country of the red man to the borders of civilization on the Pacific coast, returning east in the early seventies and becoming a settler of Texas and Montague county in 1874. After an active and successful life of sixty-five years he passed away August 3, 1902, having made ample provision for those whom he left behind.

Elisha A. Matney was born in Haywood county, Tennessee, January 27, 1827, a son of Broadwaters Matney, who left Tennessee during the boyhood of our subject and established his family in Macon county, Missouri, where he brought up his family on the farm and from where he emigrated, with his son, to Oregon, in Jackson county, in which state he passed away about 1874. The latter married Miss Sarah McCully, and was the father of sixteen children.

The farm knew Elisha A. Matney all his long life and the rural schools of Missouri gave him a scant education. He was possessed, naturally, of an active and logical mind and a sympathetic heart and this combination brought his efforts substantial returns and won and maintained warm friendships through life. His second experience away from home was as a "forty-niner," and he crossed and re-crossed the "Great American Desert," as the plains were then known, six times. His first experience with the world at large was when he enlisted in the army for service in the war with Mexico. He was in the quartermaster's department, attached to the wagon train, and Hancock Jackson and General Sterling Price were his immediate commanders. Although his sympathies were with the south in her efforts to win independence, he did not enlist as a soldier in her armies.

Upon his return from California in 1852 he was married, October 22, in Randolph county, Missouri, to Miss Mary Mayo, a daughter of Valentine and Margaret (McCulley) Mayo. Mr. Mayo was born in Virginia, but came into Missouri from Tennessee and was married in Missouri, and died upon the place he settled. His children were: William and Jackson, who died in Missouri; Jane, who married William McCulley and resides in Howard county, Missouri; Thomas, who died in Nebraska; Rev.

Samuel Balso died in Nebraska; Mary, wife of our subject; Isaac, who passed away in Arkansas, and Sarah, wife of John Cockrell, of Nebraska.

Having brothers on the Pacific coast and being urged on to go thither by his father, who wished to be among his sons, Mr. Matney settled up his affairs, loaded his wagons and joined a caravan on the Missouri river en route across the plains. There were from forty to forty-eight wagons in the train and they followed up Platte river, crossed the mountains and traversed Green and Snake rivers and across the mountains in Idaho into Oregon to their destination in Jackson county, eight miles from Jacksonville. Mr. Matney was not pleased with that country and remained only one season, going thence to California, and locating in Shasta county. He followed agriculture on the coast and after spending four years in California he decided to return "to the States" and he reached Arkansas after months of travel, without his family, who subsequently came to him by rail, and in that state he remained until his advent to Texas. He chose a spot near Queen's Peak, in Montague county, and in 1877 purchased twelve hundred and ninety-seven acres of the Philpott and Connor survey, which he occupied, improved, cultivated and divided among his wife and children before his death.

Elisha A. Matney was a man who practiced the teachings of the golden rule. He liked friends, welcomed everybody to his home and turned no man away from his door hungry. He belonged to no society or organization and was always just plain Matney, as he often said.

Mr. and Mrs. Matney's children to reach maturity were: Iantha, wife of Charles Berry, who died June 11, 1897, leaving a son, George; William P., born in Macon county, Missouri, February 19, 1860, resides on a part of the home place with his wife, nee Lizzie Boone, whom he married December 16, 1900. Mrs. Matney, Jr., was a daughter of Needham A. Boone and Sarah Smith, of Bosque county, Texas, and their other children are: James A., William R. and Clara, deceased. Ida, the second daughter, is the wife of J. E. Walthall, of Bowie, and John T., of Hansford county, Texas, is the youngest and is married to Edna Crowthorn, his children being: James, Virgil, John T. and Mary Edna.

Elisha Matney and his posterity have filled a niche in the industrial fabric of Montague county. The founder of the family has finished



ELISHA A. MATNEY



his work and gone to his reward, yet he has left his imprint upon the heads of families of succeeding generations that only time can efface.

JOHN W. WOOTEN has passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey and is yet a hale and hearty man. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity, nor need it suggest a lack of occupation, and we find in Mr. Wooten one who is yet energetic and who in his interests seems yet in his prime. He was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in Taylor county and is still the owner of valuable property here. Moreover he is numbered among the pioneer settlers and his mind forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present.

Mr. Wooten was born in Jasper county, Tennessee, January 16, 1826, a son of Jesse and Frances (Thompson) Wooten, who were likewise natives of that state. In their family were seventeen children, nine sons and eight daughters, of whom John W. was the second in order of birth and is the only one now living. The family removed to Mississippi about 1836 and there he was reared, making his home in that state until 1846, when he came to Texas. There was a party from his home neighborhood in Mississippi who planned to remove to this state and he joined their number. By trade he is a blacksmith and wheelwright and he followed those pursuits for twenty years.

First locating in Smith county, he there remained until 1879, when he removed to Taylor county, where he has since made his home, being engaged largely in farming for ten years, making his home at Buffalo Gap. In 1882 he removed to Abilene and the following year took up his abode on his farm about five miles southwest of the town. There the family lived for about seven or eight years. This locality was then an open country and he put up the first wire fence around a pasture. As the years passed he prospered in farming and other undertakings and he is today the owner of some valuable property in Abilene.

Mr. Wooten has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Mason, of Mississippi, whom he married in 1849. She died in 1854, and was the mother of two children, William F., deceased, and James P.

In December, 1857, Mr. Wooten was married to Miss Sarah Human, of Smith county, Texas, who died in 1887. She had become the mother of nine children, five of whom reached years of

maturity. These are: Horace O., a wholesale grocery merchant; John P., who is employed as a salesman by his brother; Elizabeth, the wife of John L. Leatherman, of Toyan, Texas; Emma, the wife of R. P. Altman, of Toyan, Texas; and Minnie, the wife of Lynn Smith, residing in Arizona.

While now well advanced in years Mr. Wooten is still strong and hearty and today he is numbered among the honored pioneers of the county, his mind bearing the impress of the stirring scenes and incidents that transpired here at an early day, when the country was being opened by the first settlers. His sons are now among the representative business men of Abilene, while the wholesale grocery house of H. O. Wooten & Company stands as a leading commercial institution of the city. He was made a Mason and Odd Fellow about thirty years ago, and is a member of the old school Presbyterian church.

FRED LANE, a representative of the financial interests of Callahan county, being the efficient and popular cashier of the Home National Bank at Baird, was born in Newburn, Pulaski county, Virginia, November 18, 1869. His father, J. E. W. Lane, the present county treasurer of Callahan county, is also a Virginian by birth, as was his wife, who bore the maiden name of Harriett Fleeman, who died in Callahan county in 1889. The year 1875 witnessed the arrival of the family in Texas and they have been continuous residents of the state to the present day. Their first location was at Dallas, the Texas & Pacific Railroad having been completed and put in operation that far. The father, a cabinet maker by trade, followed his chosen pursuit in Dallas county, principally at Scyene, for about two years, his residence in the county, however, covering about four years. Subsequently he removed to Weatherford, where he entered the employ of the Texas & Pacific Railroad in the bridge and building department, the line at that time being in process of construction west of that place. When three years had passed he came to Baird, Callahan county, arriving here in 1883 and this place has since been the home of the family. Mr. Lane has become active and influential in the public life of the county and his fellow townsmen have given tangible evidence of their trust in him by electing him to the office of county treasurer, in which position he is now serving.

Fred Lane, whose name introduces this record, acquired the greater part of his education

through private reading and study. He entered business life at Weatherford as a salesman in the book store of A. J. Stanger, now a prominent merchant of that place. When the family came to Baird Fred Lane accepted a position as messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company and also acted as newsboy, selling the daily papers on the streets of this city. He afterward secured a situation with S. L. and A. M. Robertson, general merchants, with whom he continued for about three years. He then attended the public schools in Baird for a short time and afterward entered the store of T. E. Powell, with whom he remained as a most trusted and capable employe for six years, save for a very brief interval in which he was a student in the college at Belle Plain, Texas. In 1890 his connection with the banking business was begun in the capacity of bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Baird. There his fidelity, close application and ability won him recognition and he was advanced until he became assistant cashier. When the Home National Bank was organized in Baird in 1900 Mr. Lane was offered a position as cashier of the bank, in which capacity he is now serving. He is also one of its stockholders and directors. He has a thorough understanding of the banking business and his obliging manner and courteous treatment of the patrons of the institution, as well as his executive force and enterprise, have contributed in no small degree to the success of the institution.

In January, 1891, Mr. Lane was united in marriage to Miss Susie C. Trent, a daughter of John Trent, one of the earliest settlers of Callahan county. In their family are five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Fred, Arthur, Bessie, Corinne and Trent. Mr. Lane has been a consistent member of the Methodist church, South since 1888 and is also a Mason, having taken the degrees of the lodge and chapter. In municipal affairs at Baird he is deeply interested and his co-operation has been a resultant factor in the promotion of many interests for general progress. He has been treasurer of the city for the past eight or nine years and well merits the trust that is uniformly accorded him. His business positions have come to him unsolicited, his employers recognizing his worth and ability. He is regarded as one of the most deserving young men of western Texas. Starting out in life amid humble surroundings, willing to perform any work that would yield him an honest living and showing a strong and commendable disposition to help himself, he won the interest

and attention of others and gained advancement and promotion from time to time. His leisure moments have been largely devoted to study and investigation and he has kept in close touch with the progress of the world and the history of business development. His latent powers have been called forth in his business career and he has gained an enviable position in financial circles.

THOMAS EDWARD POWELL, whose name figures prominently in connection with the banking interests of Callahan county and western Texas and whose efforts in business life have been of material benefit to his fellow men as well as a source of individual profit, now makes his home in Baird and is president of the Home National Bank. He is also proprietor of a large mercantile enterprise, dealing in clothing, shoes and hats and also general dry goods, and this store has become one of the leading commercial centers of Callahan county.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. Powell was born in Louisville on the 15th of July, 1859, his parents being Thomas and Anna (Gallager) Powell, both of whom were of Irish descent. The father was reared by well-to-do parents and for many years was a dry goods merchant in Louisville, while later he conducted a similar enterprise at LaGrange, Kentucky. The last years of his life were passed in Baird, Texas, where he died in 1900. His widow still survives him and is now living in Baird. They reared a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living and the sons occupy prominent positions in business life in their respective localities.

Thomas E. Powell was reared in Louisville, Kentucky, where he attended the public schools. At the age of fifteen years he began conducting a store in LaGrange, Kentucky, but after two years sold out to his father and turned his attention to railroading in the bridge and building department of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. He followed this for nine years and became superintendent of bridge building of the first division out of New Orleans for this company, occupying the position for four and a half years. His health then failed, causing his resignation and he removed to Texas. About this time, in 1885, he was married to Miss Amanda A. Gray, of Louisville, Kentucky.

With his bride Mr. Powell removed to the Lone Star state, locating at Baird, Callahan county, where he became identified with mercantile interests as a dealer in clothing, shoes

and hats on a small scale. His patronage, however, constantly increased and he enlarged his stock to meet the growing demands of his trade. Later he extended the fields of his operations by the establishment of a dry goods department and although there have been hard times in Texas occasioned by the droughts of 1886-7 Mr. Powell has by unremitting diligence, careful management and close application built up a large and growing business, to which he has constantly made additions until he now carries a stock valued at sixty thousand dollars. It is by far the largest business house in Baird and the trade is the most extensive carried on between Fort Worth and El Paso, the sales of 1904 amounting to one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars, while his minimum sales during the last ten years have amounted to one hundred and ten thousand dollars. In the meantime Mr. Powell, in 1900, organized the Home National Bank with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, which carries deposits of over one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Mr. Powell is president of the bank and in 1904 he also organized the Bank of Clyde and likewise the Bank of Cross Plains. Of both of these he is likewise president and they are all flourishing financial institutions doing a prosperous business. Each bank carries a deposit of forty thousand dollars. In 1901 Mr. Powell became one of the organizers of the Texas Cotton Company capitalized for thirty thousand dollars with headquarters at Abilene, of which he was chosen president and in 1904 he assisted in the organization of the Abilene Dry Goods Company at Abilene, Texas, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars and of this enterprise he is likewise president. His business interests are thus extensive and are of a very important character. Mr. Powell also owns considerable farming land in Callahan county, much of which is under cultivation and he likewise has a small mercantile store at Cross Plains which is doing a good business.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Powell has been blessed with eight children, two sons and six daughters, namely: Ada L., Robert Gray, Jennie Belle, Jessie, Leota, Luzon, Irma and Carlton. Mr. Powell has been a Mason since 1881, joining the order in Louisville but taking his third degree in Texas. Since that time he has taken the various degrees of the York and Scottish rites, becoming a Knight Templar and Consistory Mason. He belongs

to the Royal Arch chapter of Baird, to the commandery at Abilene, to the consistory at Galveston and to the Mystic Shrine at Dallas. Mr. Powell is likewise a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Woodmen of the World and has been a member of the Methodist church from the age of sixteen years. For fourteen years he has been a teacher in the Sunday school and also Sunday school superintendent and during that entire time has never been absent from school on Sunday mornings save on a few occasions when he was away from home on business. His life has been honorable, his actions manly and sincere and at all times his career has been actuated by high and noble principles. He is a leading figure in business circles of western Texas and gives to his business his close and unremitting attention, regarding no detail as too unimportant to receive his supervision, while at the same time he gives due attention to the more important concerns of his extensive business interests. His record as a merchant and banker is such as any man might be proud to possess and he enjoys the unqualified regard and trust of his contemporaries. He has worked his way steadily upward from a humble position to one of affluence and is now controlling important financial and mercantile concerns. He also takes great pride in advancing the interests of his home town and is liberal in his donations to charity and the church. He is likewise an active supporter of the cause of temperance in all of its forms and his contributions to religious work and co-operation therein have done much to promote the moral advancement of the community. In social life he is genial and courteous and has won the esteem and confidence of his patrons, his friends and the community at large.

**CAPTAIN W. C. POWELL.** The ancestral history of Captain W. C. Powell of Baird can be traced back to Colonel Leven Powell, his great-grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and served on the staff of General George Washington. His son, Burr Powell, settled at Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, and his fourth son, Francis Whiting Powell, was the father of Captain Powell of this review. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Harriet Harding and was a daughter of John J. and Dorcas (Davis) Harding, the latter a daughter of Richard Davis of Montgomery county, Maryland. In the family of Francis Whiting Powell

were thirteen children, of whom six sons and three daughters reached years of maturity.

William Cuthbert Powell, the fourth son in his father's family, was born in Middleburg, Virginia, December 29, 1845, and was reared in his native town, attending private schools until fifteen years of age. At that time his father sent him to Halifax county, where he became a student in Halifax Academy, remaining there for two years. The Civil war being in progress at that time, he left school with the intention of entering the Confederate army and in August, 1863, just after the battle of Gettysburg, while he was on his way to join the army, he was taken prisoner by the Federal troops, the capture occurring on the Rapidan river in Culpeper county, Virginia. He was held for twenty-one months before his release. On the expiration of that period he was exchanged and arrived at Richmond on the 28th of February, 1865, where President Jefferson Davis received the Confederate troops and declared them duly exchanged, the parole being for ninety days. Mr. Powell then joined the first regiment of engineering troops of the army of northern Virginia, then in the trenches at Petersburg. On the 2nd of April the Confederates retreated from Petersburg and surrendered on the 9th of that month at Appomattox Courthouse.

Captain Powell arrived at his home in Middleburg, Virginia, in May, 1865, after which he again attended a private school for one year. He next entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, entering the third class and was graduated with the third honors of his class in July, 1869. Subsequently he engaged in teaching school for two years in the same institution, being instructor in civil engineering and chemistry as assistant to General G. W. C. Lee. While thus engaged he also took up special courses of study and won the degrees of B. S. and M. E. in 1872. Subsequently he taught in the University School at Richmond, Virginia, for a year and in the fall of 1872 came to Texas.

Captain Powell here accepted a position in connection with the engineering corps of the Texas & Pacific Railroad and continued with that corporation during the construction of this line and the survey of its land grants until the road had been completed to El Paso. He next went to Arkansas, where he engaged in building a railroad from Knobel to Forest City. On returning to Texas he built the road from Greenville to McKinney and in 1877 he came

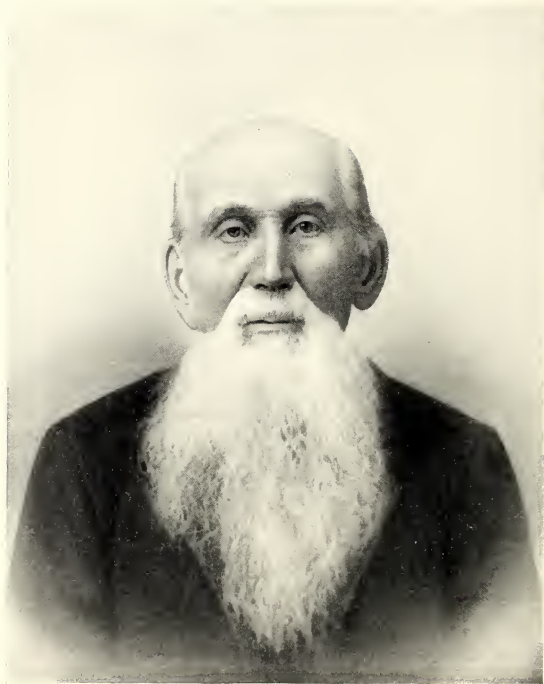
to Callahan county, where he established a sheep ranch. In 1879, however, he resumed railroad building and constructed the road from Taylor to Sealey. In 1879, however, he became cashier of the First National Bank at Baird, holding that position until August, 1904, a period of twenty-five years. On account of failing health he was then compelled to give up his position and seek outdoor life and has since devoted his energies to farming and stock raising. He owns a tract of land adjoining Baird, comprising one thousand acres, of which two hundred acres is under cultivation. He also has six miles northwest of the town a ranch of twenty-six hundred acres, of which one hundred acres is under cultivation, while the remainder is devoted to stock raising purposes. He likewise owns valuable city property in Baird.

Captain Powell was married September 18, 1884, to Miss Sallie Lane, a daughter of J. E. W. Lane, who was a native of Virginia and came to Texas with her parents when fourteen years of age. By this marriage eight children, four sons and four daughters, have been born, as follows: Harriet Lane, William C., Daisy Leigh, Francis Whiting, Louis Hamilton, John Burr, Lillie Brooke and Cuthbert. Mr. Powell has been a member of the Episcopal church for the past forty years and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, having filled all of the chairs of the local lodge, while at one time he was a delegate to the grand lodge.

While engaged in railroad surveying across the plains in 1874 Captain Powell had a number of exciting experiences peculiar to border life. At one time while in camp a large herd of buffaloes were heard coming toward them on a stampede. It was dark and there was no possible chance to escape, as the herd were almost upon them, so that the party took their stand close to the ground and each in turn fired his rifle, the flash of which caused the herd to separate for the time being and thus pass around the party but came together again after they had passed. In this way the party stood their ground and in about half an hour the last of the buffaloes had gone by. On another occasion their supply of water gave out on what was commonly known as the Great American Desert. Some of the men composing the party refused to go any further and demanded that the captain give them a part of the water in the last remaining keg. Captain Powell thereupon took the keg from the wagon







Thos Byrne

and sat upon it, at the same time declaring to the men that if they wanted to go back they could do so but that they could not have a drop of the water. He was of the opinion that they were not far from the Pecos river, where water was sure to be found and that it was no further to that point than they would have to retrace their steps. During the parley that ensued it was finally agreed upon that a well should be dug. This was done and at a depth of about fifteen feet water was struck and the problem was thus solved for the men and their horses. This was about fifteen miles south of the original survey. It was no uncommon experience for the men engaged in this work to find the burial place of ill fated emigrants who perished there while on the trail bound for the gold fields of California in 1849. On some of the dead bodies there was found writing to the effect that they had perished from thirst in what they supposed to be a vast expanse of desert, little dreaming that an abundant supply of water could have been had by digging for it. Few men have taken a more active or helpful part in the development of the great west than has Captain Powell in his railroad building and in the conduct of his private business operations. He is now associated closely with the great farming and stock raising interests of Texas, which form perhaps the leading industry of the state and is meeting with very gratifying success in his undertakings.

THOMAS WYNN, a prominent fruit farmer of Palo Pinto, Texas, and one of the most progressive citizens in this part of the state, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1820, his parents being Jonathan and Mary (Wynn) Wynn. The father was born in Schuylkill county and in early life located at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in the coal region. Subsequently he removed with his family to Chester county, Pennsylvania, his home being about thirty-five miles from the city of Philadelphia. In 1834 the family emigrated to Indiana, settling about thirty-five miles north of Indianapolis, and their next place of residence was in Edgar county, Illinois, Mr. Wynn taking up a farm about thirty miles west of Terre Haute, Indiana. His death occurred at Monticello, Illinois. Throughout the greater part of his life he had carried on agricultural pursuits and was a successful farmer. His wife, who belonged to a different branch of the Wynn family, died in Pennsylvania, prior to the removal westward.

When the family went to Edgar county, Illinois, and the father secured land there, Thomas Wynn of this review took part of the farm, which he conducted in capable manner, winning prosperity with his well directed efforts and unremitting diligence. He continued a resident of Illinois until 1877, when he came to Texas. With his sons he made a trip of investigation through this state, traveling from the northern portion southward almost to the Gulf. They made the journey in a wagon in search of a favorable farming location that would suit their purpose. Mr. Wynn finally decided upon the place which has since been his home, his farm being located three miles east of Palo Pinto, in Palo Pinto county at the foot of Wynn Mountain. Here he began making extensive improvements which he has industriously and systematically continued from year to year, his labors resulting in the development of one of the finest vineyards and fruit farms in Texas. He at first owned over one thousand acres of land and not wishing to engage in general farming or in the cattle business he sold off all except that which he used in his horticultural interests, a place of three hundred acres. He built a beautiful residence of two stories and basement, but this house was destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy, however, he replaced it by the present substantial home, one of the finest country residences in all Texas. It is equipped with every modern convenience, is built of excellent materials, has splendid interior finishing, and is elegantly furnished. The house is also arranged so as to furnish the maximum amount of convenience with the minimum amount of labor. Upon starting this place Mr. Wynn took advantage of a fine spring in the ravine above his residence, constructed an extensive system of piping, not only to supply the bath-room, kitchen, and other parts of the house, but also for irrigating the vineyard and orchard, for which purpose there is twelve hundred feet of piping. The vineyard is very extensive and most attractive in appearance, and together with the orchard is in the highest state of cultivation in accordance with the most modern and scientific methods of cultivating grapes and other fruits. Mr. Wynn has been assisted in the management and improvement of his fine fruit ranch by a competent German horticulturist, Mr. F. W. Bester, who has had long years of experience. He has one hundred bearing apple trees, also pears and peaches and an orchard of Japanese persimmons. There are also twenty-two different varieties of plums on his place, together with apricots, strawber-

ries and blackberries. There is a greenhouse filled with beautiful flowers and it would be difficult in any part of the country to find a more attractive or desirable country home than this.

Mr. Wynn was married to Miss Lida Mitchell, a native of Ohio, who presides with gracious hospitality over their home. They have two living sons and four daughters: Isaac Newton, who is cashier of the bank at Mineral Wells, Texas; John, who is living on the old homestead farm in Illinois; Mrs. Mary Southers, a resident of Kansas; Mrs. Rachel Moyer, of Weatherford, Texas; Mrs. Viola Hudson, and Mrs. Linnie Watson, deceased.

Mr. Wynn is probably one of the oldest Masons of the country, for he was made a Master Mason at the age of twenty-one years, or in 1841. He is also a Knight Templar, having been formerly actively connected with Palestine Commandery No. 27, at Paris, Illinois. His is a notable career for many reasons, not the least of which is that he is still active in the business affairs of life, although he has reached the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey. Such a career should put to shame many a man of younger years who has grown weary of the trials and struggles of business life and would relegate to others the duties that he should bear. Mr. Wynn has also been very successful, owing entirely to his own enterprise, persistence and business sagacity. He has not attained success at the sacrifice of other men's fortunes, but has gained his wealth through honorable business methods and commands the entire respect and confidence of the business community.

S. L. DRISKILL, a well known representative of the cattle industry, his home being in Baird, has been a resident of Texas since 1856. His birth occurred in Barry County, Missouri, November 19, 1851. His father, John J. Driskill, was also a native of that state, born in 1822. The family is of Irish lineage and Samuel Driskill, the grandfather, emigrated from Ireland when about seventeen years of age, settling in Alabama, whence he afterward removed to Missouri. He followed the occupation of farming in the latter state and was there married, the lady of his choice being Miss Minerva Peevey, who was a native of North Carolina. They resided in Missouri for a number of years, Mr. Driskill then devoting his energies to farming until 1856, when he came with his family to Texas, settling in San Marcos, Hays county, where he was identified

with agricultural pursuits until 1858. He then turned his attention to the cattle business, driving a herd of cattle from San Marcos by way of Missouri to Chicago. He wintered the stock in Missouri and then sold it in the Chicago market the following spring, grazing his herd while there on the very site of the stock yards of the present day. In the fall of 1861 he returned to Texas and in 1862 began driving cattle for the Confederate army and furnishing beef for the troops, taking contracts from the Confederate government for this purpose. Following the war he engaged in freighting from Port Lavaca and Powder Horn to Austin and San Antonio, following this for three or four years. Subsequently he engaged in farming until 1871 at San Marcos and in the latter year he drove his first herd of cattle to Newton, Kansas, following what was then known as the old Chisum trail. Subsequently he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1875 and in 1876 removed to Brown county, where he conducted business along the same line until his death, which occurred in 1896. In his family were ten children, of whom nine, six sons and three daughters, reached years of maturity, while one son died in infancy.

Samuel Lafayette Driskill, whose name introduces this review, was about five years of age when he came to Texas with his parents and when a young man of twenty years he began driving cattle for his father, spending the winter in Kansas in charge of a herd in 1871. He returned to Texas in the fall of 1873 and drove cattle for his uncle, J. L. Driskill, to Kansas in the spring of the following year, returning to this state in the succeeding autumn. Again he took a herd to Kansas for his uncle in the spring of 1874, returning when fall came again and in the spring of 1875 he drove cattle for Mabry, Millett, Ellison and Dewees through Kansas to North Dakota, there delivering the cattle to the Sioux Indians. In the fall of 1875 he returned to Texas and later drove a herd for Major Mabry to the Indian Territory, where they were wintered and in the spring of 1876 were taken to Kansas and sold. Again in the fall of that year Mr. Driskill reached Texas and he drove cattle again to the territory in the spring of 1877. In the fall and winter of that year he quartered his stock at Fort Sill. In the fall of 1877 he entered the employ of Mr. Oburn, for whom he worked for a year in western Kansas on Smoky river and returned to Texas in the

fall of 1878. A year later he again went to Kansas and drove cattle from there to the Black Hills for J. L. Driskill, also taking a bunch of his own. He spent six years in the Black Hills country and returned to Texas in 1885 or 1886 to Callahan county.

In that year he turned his attention to general merchandising, which he conducted at Baird for three years, when he sold out and again engaged in the cattle business, which he has followed up to the present time. Mr. Driskill has a ranch in Callahan county of thirty-six hundred acres, of which one hundred and eighty acres is under cultivation. He is a breeder of high grade Herefords, making these a specialty and his business has become extensive and profitable, so that he is now recognized as one of the leading cattle men of this section of the state.

Mr. Driskill was married in the spring of 1880 to Miss Laura Day, a native of Texas and a daughter of John W. Day, an early settler of this state. Mrs. Driskill passed away in 1883 and is survived by one of their two children—Lula, the wife of C. B. Snyder of Baird. Mr. Driskill was again married in 1884, his second union being with Miss Betty Day, a sister of his former wife. In their family were six children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Ford Lafayette, Homer Day, Everette, John and Jeannette. Mr. Driskill's life if written in detail would present an excellent picture of pioneer experiences on the plains as known to the cattle men of the state. He has borne many hardships and trials in connection with the business to which he gave his attention in the early years of his residence here but he has lived to see a wonderful transformation, not only in the appearance of the state but in business conditions and in those departments of life which lead to intellectual and moral progress. In his business undertakings he is energetic, determined and reliable and stands today as one of the prosperous cattle men of Callahan county.

J. B. CUTBIRTH, long a representative of the cattle industry of Texas and a prominent citizen of Baird, was born in this state. His father, Willis Cutbirth, was a native of Giles county, Tennessee, and on the 2nd of December, 1852, he removed with his family from Arkansas to Texas, locating in Denton county. He was a young man when he went to Arkansas and was there married in Washington county to Miss Mary Wagner, who was born in that

state in 1824. Mr. Cutbirth was not long permitted to enjoy his new home in Texas, for he passed away in 1853 when about thirty-five years of age. In his family were six children, three sons and three daughters. His widow afterward married Anga Washington McFarland in 1861 and is now again a widow, making her home in her old age with her son, J. B. Cutbirth.

The latter was born at Pilot Point in Denton county, Texas, on the 17th of May, 1853, and remained at home until nine years of age, when he started out in life on his own account. He began at the very bottom round of the ladder and with little assistance in the way of education. He is in large measure a self-made man, and through his own industry, pluck and perseverance has won success and is now in possession of a very comfortable property. During the first two years and a half after he left home he lived with Uncle Johnny Morgan, and later with his older brother, Samuel Cutbirth, for a year. He then began to work for himself, going on the range with cattle for Elijah Emerson of Grayson county. The next year he drove a herd of cattle into Kansas for the firm of Cutbirth & Skinner, and for the following three years he drove cattle on the trail into Kansas. He then located on the old Shegog place in Cooke county, being in charge of the Ben Hardwick cattle, acting in that capacity for about eighteen months, after which he began trading in cattle on his own account. In 1874 he removed his stock from Denton to Lampasas county, and in 1877 went from there to Callahan county.

In February, of the same year, Mr. Cutbirth was married to Miss Alice S. Skinner, a daughter of John Skinner of Pilot Point, Denton county, and in June of that year he removed his family to Clyde, Callahan county. There was no settlement there at the time except, perhaps, two or three houses, and the family used the wagon bed for a temporary house until such time as lumber could be hauled from Fort Worth to be used in the construction of a dwelling. This was the beginning of Mr. Cutbirth's permanent land possessions in Callahan county. He has given very little attention to farming in a general way, but has concentrated his energies upon general stock raising, buying, selling and trading. Mr. Cutbirth owns large tracts of land in Callahan county, amounting to about ten thousand acres. He is also one of the heaviest tax payers in the county and one of the largest, if not the largest,

individual cattle owner in the county. He has made his home in Baird since 1893.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Cutbirth has been blessed with eight children, who are yet living. Adelia, who was born July 31, 1878, is the wife of George B. Scott, county clerk of Callahan county. The younger members of the family are: Willie, born August 3, 1883; Fred, born May 13, 1886; Alice, born October 4, 1891; Lula, March 4, 1894; Ruth, October 30, 1896; Naomi, October 22, 1899; and Bonnie, January 22, 1901. There were four other children, but all died in early life.

Mr. Cutbirth belongs to several fraternal organizations, holding membership in the lodges at Baird of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and also the Woodmen camp. He is interested in community affairs and is intensely loyal and public spirited in his devotion to the general good. He is serving as a member of the city council at Baird for the third year, and exercises his official prerogatives in support of every movement which he deems will prove of general good. His business interests have been carefully directed and his keen sagacity and unflinching industry have formed the foundation upon which he has builded the superstructure of his success.

J. S. McCALL, who at one time was closely identified with mercantile interests, but for the past ten years has given undivided attention to the cattle industry, makes his home in Colorado, Texas. He was born in Mount Vernon, Rock Castle county, Kentucky, and is a son of J. L. L. McCall, who is represented elsewhere in this work. He was eighteen months old when brought by his parents to Texas, and his early boyhood days were spent in Waco, while his preliminary education was supplemented by study in Baylor University. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of R. M. Reveire, a druggist of Waco, with whom he remained for about two years, when he became an employe of the old firm of Kellum & Rotan, predecessors of the Rotan Grocery Company of Waco. He continued with that house for twelve years and in 1883 came to Colorado, Mitchell county, where he opened a wholesale and retail grocery house under the firm style of McCall Brothers & Rotan, continuing in the business for five years, after which he purchased the interest of his partners and was then alone in the conduct of the enterprise for nine years. In this business he was quite successful. The country was enjoying an era of growth and prosperity. The cattle were found upon a thousand hills,

values were high and money plentiful. Every branch of business was proving profitable, and there were few failures. Mr. McCall's trade extended for a hundred and fifty miles to the west and south. Groceries brought about the same price that they do to-day, but the profits were much greater. Mr. McCall also did quite a large jobbing trade, for stock men bought from him in large quantities. This was in the day of the open range, before the farmer was cultivating the soil and the entire country was devoted to stock raising. After closing out his grocery business, Mr. McCall gradually worked in the cattle business and has been connected with the stock interests of the state for the past fifteen years, while for ten years he has given his attention exclusively to this industry, operating and dealing in cattle on quite an extensive scale. He has been a director and stockholder in the First National Bank and the Colorado National Bank for the past fifteen years, and for a short period was cashier of the latter.

Mr. McCall was married October 1, 1874, to Miss Mary Smith, of Waco, Texas, and they now have a daughter and son: Katie S., who is the wife of Dr. R. G. Davenport, of Trinidad, Colorado, and J. C. McCall, who is associated with his father in the cattle business. They also lost one daughter, Pet, who died April 6, 1899, at the age of eleven years. Mr. McCall has been a member of the Presbyterian church since about twenty-two years of age. He is one of the early settlers of the west and has been closely identified with the history of this portion of the state throughout his entire life. During his residence in Colorado he has been recognized as one of the most active, influential and prominent business men of the town and as a successful financier. He stands as a typical representative of the spirit of progression, whether in business or public life, and has always identified himself with the enterprises that have for their object the public good. He is an earnest active worker and his enterprise, coupled with his good judgment and ability, has led him into those lines of operation that are almost sure to bring success.

A. C. WILMETH, who has been honored with various public offices indicative of the trust and confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, and who is regarded as a worthy exponent of the law, successfully engaged in practice in the courts of Texas, now resides at Snyder, Scurry county. He is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. Tradition says that at an early period in the colonization of the new

world a young man of the name of Wilmeth came to this country after securing a prepaid steerage passage, but on his arrival in America he was sold by the ship captain to labor for a term of years to pay the passage again. As far as is authentically known the progenitor of the name in this country is William Wilmeth, who emigrated with his family from North Carolina to Kentucky. His wife was in her maidenhood Miss Mary Crawford, and they reared a family of thirteen sons, who separated after reaching manhood, five of them coming to the south, while the others went north. Their descendants are numerous and are to be found in various parts of the country. They are in Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa and California, and the southern branch has sent its representatives to various parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and western Tennessee.

One of the sons of William Wilmeth was Joseph Brice Wilmeth, who was born in North Carolina, September 11, 1807. On leaving the place of his nativity he went southward and became a resident of McNairy county, Tennessee, where, on the 26th of December, 1826, he was married to Miss Nancy Ferguson, a daughter of James and Martha (Hogge) Ferguson. Her place of birth was on "Caney fork of the Cumberland," near Sparta, Tennessee, to which wild region with its wooded hills and gushing streams her father had been attracted by its abundance of wild game, making his way thither soon after his discharge from the Revolutionary army, in which he had served from his sixteenth year. This service, however, developed the rather unusual occurrence of father and son being opposed to each other in war, for his father was the Colonel Ferguson who fell while commanding the British forces in the memorable battle of Kings mountain in North Carolina, October 7, 1870.

In the autumn of 1831, J. B. Wilmeth and his father-in-law, James Ferguson, headed a movement of about ten families, all related by blood or marriage, and crossed the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tennessee, locating in Lawrence county, Arkansas. For about a decade and a half no one was more actively engaged in the various enterprises of that region than Mr. Wilmeth. He rafted timber to New Orleans, became village blacksmith, served as a United States soldier in escorting the Choctaws and Chickasaws from the Mississippi to the Indian Territory, also engaged in farming, raising live stock and distilling whiskey, served as clerk of the courts and preached the gospel. While

there he experienced a new awakening in religious matters and did his preaching "without money and without price," also without serious interference to his business interests, for he made his own house a chapel for Christian preaching and worship, and to it his neighbors were often invited on the Lord's day to join with him in worship. In 1845 J. B. Wilmeth, having learned—mainly from an advertising pamphlet of a colony agent—of the fertility and other attractions of the broad prairies in the region "the three forks of Trinity," and also of the grant of title free to one mile square of land to every man who was head of a family located in the colony, he determined to possess himself of a Texas home. He accordingly resigned his position as clerk of the Lawrence county courts, which position he had held for eight consecutive years, and began preparations for a removal to Texas, and in the latter part of October of that year started on his way. They ferried across Red river at Lane's Port to Clarksville, which was the first Texas town that they reached, and which probably contained thirty-eight or forty houses at that time. They stopped at Skidmore's Mill, a few miles west of Clarksville to rest a day or two and await the grinding of an additional supply of meal. Pinhook, or Paris, as it was afterward called, had nothing in sight save a dozen or more cabins. At that point all signs of civilization were left behind. A dim wagon route called the "military trail" stretched across the prairie to the southwest. East fork was crossed by bridging the stream, the work being accomplished on Christmas day. The following day brought the company to Dallas, Texas, which then consisted of about a half dozen cabins, and there they spent most of a week in camp, about two hundred yards south of where the courthouse now stands. On the 1st of January, 1846, the party went into camp on the south bank of West fork near the present site of Grand Prairie. Thus occurred the arrival of one of the early settlers of the state, and did space permit many incidents of life in a new country could be recounted. The settler had ample opportunity to indulge in hunting on account of the abundance of wild game. The pioneer experiences also included dealings with the Indians, who were at times friendly and then again assumed a very dangerous attitude in possession of the inroads made by the whites into their then undisputed possessions. The children of the Wilmeth family became worthy and valued citizens of Texas, and many of them have occupied important positions of honor and trust in the affairs of the

state. Some of them gave up their lives for the southern Confederacy during the Civil war, fighting bravely for the cause which they espoused.

James Brice Wilmeth and his wife made their home in Collin county, Texas, where, after sixty-six years of married life, they passed away, both dying in January, 1892, so nearly together—she on the 14th and he on the 15th—that they were laid to rest side by side in the same tomb. They had reared a family of twelve children, and with the exception of two, James B. and William C., who lost their lives in the war, were married, and reared families of their own. These children were: Mansel W., Martha M., Ketura M., James R., Joseph B., William C., Hiram F., Nancy Ann, John F., Andrew J., Amanda, C. M. and Betty. The last three were born in Texas and one died in infancy.

James R. Wilmeth, father of A. C. Wilmeth, was born in Lawrence county, Arkansas, in 1835, and came to Texas in 1845, first settling at Eagle Ford, Dallas county. He afterward removed to a place two miles north of McKinney, Collin county, and while residing there some time in the fifties he went to Bethany, West Virginia, where he continued his education by attendance at Bethany College, a school of the Christian denomination then presided over by Alexander Campbell. He was graduated from that institution in 1858. Returning to Texas he was married the same year to Miss Maria Florence Lowrey, and unto that union five children were born: Charles T., who is living in Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas; A. C., of Snyder; Nellie, the wife of W. T. Malone, of Odessa, Texas; Clara, the widow of A. M. Millar, and a resident of Ballinger, Texas; and Jo B., who is also living in Ballinger. Mr. Wilmeth's wife died in 1867, and about that time he was called to a professorship of the Kentucky University, where he spent three years. During the summer months he engaged in preaching the gospel and made extensive trips throughout the northern states and in Canada. In 1870 he went to Mexico, preaching and teaching, going as far as the city of Mexico, and his labors were thus devoted to intellectual and moral progress until 1875. He then returned to Collin county, Texas, where he founded the first Christian paper published in the state. This was afterward merged into the *Texas Christian*, now known as the *The Texas Christian Courier*.

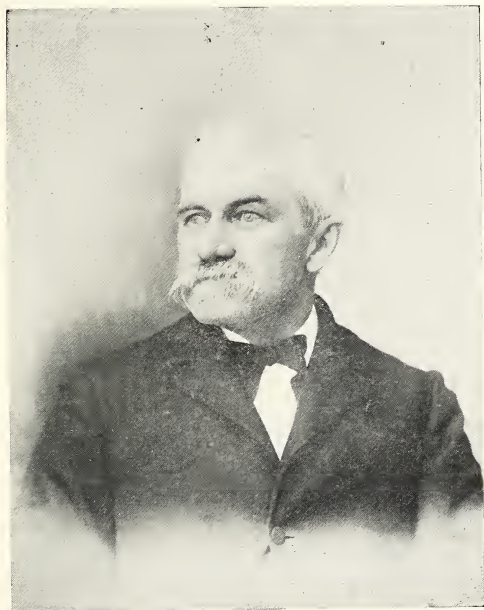
James R. Wilmeth was again married in 1876, his second union being with Miss Clara Schultz, and unto them were born four children, who are yet living, Clementine, James, Edna and Grace.

The elder daughter is the wife of Oll Dwyer, of Brownwood, Texas. The father remained in Collin county until 1882, and then removed to Hood county, where he accepted the professorship of English and Latin at Add Ran University, acting in that capacity for three years. He then resigned and became president of the Nazareth University in Howard county, Arkansas, but after a year again resigned and returned to his ranch in Mills county, Texas, where he is now living.

Alexander Campbell Wilmeth was born April 7, 1861, in Collin county, Texas, obtained a common school education in his youth, and worked upon the home farm until twenty-one years of age. Having decided upon the law as a profession, he entered the office of Jenkins & Pearson, of McKinney, Texas, and was admitted to the bar March 27, 1884. Three days afterward Mr. Wilmeth was elected city attorney of McKinney, which office he held until August of that year, when he resigned and came to Snyder, Scurry county, where he has since resided. He was appointed state surveyor in October, 1886, serving for three years, and for two years he was attorney for the Thirty-ninth district, being appointed in March, 1897. In 1904 Mr. Wilmeth was elected to the twenty-eighth general assembly of Texas, of which body he is now a member, and he is regarded as one of the most prominent representatives of political interests, his course being characterized by a public-spirited devotion to the general good. In his chosen profession he is a successful exponent of the law, his practice being confined principally to both civil and criminal.

On the 1st of August, 1887, Mr. Wilmeth was married to Miss Mary Camp, of Snyder, and they have three children, Lex, Mary and Willie. Mr. Wilmeth has been a member of the Christian church since 1883. He joined the Woodmen of the World in 1897, and is a charter member of Valentine lodge No. 544, of Snyder, Texas. Not alone because of his capability in his profession, but also because of the active part which he has taken in public life is he regarded as a representative citizen of this state, having in recent years done much to mold public thought and action.

CHARLES S. HUMPHRIES, county tax assessor of Baylor county, has been a resident of Seymour and vicinity for over twenty years, and is one of the representative and public spirited citizens of this portion of the Lone Star state. He has led a very active career from an early age, and has seen many phases



Chas S Humphries





of life, as soldier, business man, farmer, and public official.

He was born in Sussex county, Virginia, July 6, 1846, a son of G. W. and Harriet (Jones) Humphries. His father was well known both as an educator and as a minister in the south. He was born in Georgia, was educated in Virginia, and soon after completing his college career married in that state. He became professor of chemistry in Randolph-Macon College in Virginia, and held that chair for some years, until his entrance into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church South. He occupied pulpits at different places in Alabama, and died in that state shortly before the war. His wife was a native of Virginia, and during her widowhood moved to Texas and died at Seymour.

Mr. Humphries got an early start in his educational work, and during his early boyhood was a student at the Georgia Military Institute at Lexington. In 1860 he attended the Wesleyan University at Florence, Alabama, where his mother was making her home at the time. Most of his youth was passed in the state of Alabama. He was one of the boy soldiers of the Confederacy, and was only fifteen years old when he enlisted at Florence in the latter part of 1861. The regiment, however, was not organized and he did not get into service until the spring of 1862. He was a member of Company B, Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment, and his service at first was largely in Mississippi. He was with Johnston's army when it tried to relieve Vicksburg; was in the battle of Baton Rouge and in the defense of Port Hudson against the federal gunboats; was next in the campaign toward Atlanta, in the fighting at Jonesboro, Peach Tree Creek and Resaca; after the fall of Atlanta was with Hood's army when it fell back to Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville; thence was sent into North Carolina, and his regiment was with those that surrendered at Greensboro, that state.

After the war he returned to his mother's home in Lauderdale county, Alabama, and a short time thereafter was married to Miss Pattie J. Vincent, which happy union has remained true and faithful for nearly forty years. Mr. Humphries came to Texas in 1868, locating first in Palo Pinto county in the western part of the state, where he engaged in the cattle business. In 1873 he acquired a farm on the old Indian reservation in Young county. He was one of the first settlers of that region, before the present county seat of Graham had been started.

He lived there for about ten years, and in 1882 came to Seymour, Baylor county, which has since been his home and center of business activity. For nine years he was engaged in the mercantile business here, and then for some time he resided with his son on a farm in this county. He is a staunch Democrat, very popular throughout the county, and in 1902 he was the choice of the people for the office of county tax assessor, which office he has filled to the eminent satisfaction of all. He is regarded as one of the old-timers of this section of the state, is a man of good education and broad mind and in every way a substantial citizen. He affiliates with the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders. He and his wife have one son, Paul Humphries, a resident of Baylor county.

HENRY C. McGAUGHY, a pioneer settler of Montague county, who is meeting with prosperity in his well conducted farming interests in the Red River valley, was born in Lee county, Mississippi, on the 11th of June, 1848. He was reared to farm life with the advantages afforded by the common schools. His parents were William L. and Mary (Harris) McGaughy, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, in which state they were married. Soon afterward, however, they removed to Mississippi. The paternal grandfather was G. W. McGaughy, of Georgia, who eventually became a well known and leading planter of Mississippi, where he owned a large number of slaves and conducted extensive agricultural interests. He prospered in his undertakings, lived an honorable upright life and was a devoted and loyal member of the Presbyterian church. His residence in Mississippi continued up to the time of his demise. In his family were the following named: William L.; Carroll and Lee, who came to Texas; Jack, who is living in the Indian Territory; Benton, also of Texas; and Sally, the wife of John Nicholson.

William L. McGaughy, father of our subject, took up his abode in Mississippi soon after his marriage, there purchased land and engaged in farming, becoming a prominent planter and slave owner of his locality. For many years he successfully conducted his business interests there and he remained upon the old homestead in Mississippi during the period of the Civil war and until after the re-construction. His farm lay in the path of the contending armies, who foraged on his place and largely reduced the value of his estate. His slaves

were freed, his property devastated and, desiring then to abandon farming, Mr. McGaughy in 1869 turned over the plantation to two of his sons and with the remainder of his family came to Texas, settling first in Grayson county, where he remained for a year. He then removed to Dallas county, where he spent two years, and in 1872 he came to Montague county, locating in the Red River valley, where his son, Henry C., now resides. He had made a prospecting tour in the spring of the same year and had purchased five hundred acres of valley land, whereon he finally took up his abode, giving his attention to its development and improvement. His remaining days were devoted to agricultural interests here and he remained upon the homestead farm until his life's labors were ended in death in 1874, when he was seventy years of age. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Whig in ante-bellum days, but at the time of the Civil war he became a staunch Democrat, favored secession and remained an advocate of the party throughout his remaining days. He was too old for active service in the army but he furnished eight sons to the Confederacy. In his business interests he manifested an intelligent understanding of all that he undertook, close application and untiring purpose, and his prosperity resulted from honorable and active effort. His wife survived him and died February 20, 1874, at the age of sixty-nine years. She was a daughter of George Harris, a leading planter of Mississippi, who died in that state at a ripe old age. There were three children in his family: George and Glenn, who served in the Confederate army; and Mrs. Mary McGaughy.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. William L. McGaughy were born ten children: Marion P., who was killed in the Civil war and left a wife and three children; G. W. D., who was also in the army and is now living in Collinsville, Texas; Nehemiah R., who was an army surgeon and died in the service in the Civil war; James F., who was also in the army and is now a farmer of Dallas county, Texas; W. H., who was a soldier and died at his home in Mississippi; John, who also wore the grey uniform and is now living in Mississippi; Benjamin, who espoused the cause of the Confederacy and died in the service; Henry C., of this review, who was connected with the state militia; Sally, became the wife of J. M. Buchanan and died in Mississippi, leaving four children; and Mary

J., who became the wife of Mr. Walton, who died in the army, leaving two children. Later she married Mr. Van Arsdale and had three children. Mr. and Mrs. William L. McGaughy were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and were people of the highest respectability, enjoying the friendship and regard of all with whom they came in contact.

Henry C. McGaughy was reared in Mississippi and remained upon the old home plantation until after the war. He came to Texas with his father and the family in 1869, and accompanied his parents on their removal from Grayson to Dallas county and to his present home in Montague county in the spring of 1872. He made this selection and in company with a brother and a brother-in-law, Mr. Buchanan, bought five hundred acres of land. His brother and brother-in-law, however, returned to Mississippi, but Mr. McGaughy remained and improved the farm and cared for his parents throughout their remaining days. He yet remains upon the old homestead, where he has resided continuously for a third of a century. He made a wise selection of land, his farm being a level tract of country, very fertile and productive. Farming at that time was an experiment in Texas, for previously the land had been used simply as a cattle range and it was not known whether crops could be raised profitably or not. The grass, however, was abundant and the range was free and the settlers devoted their energies to raising cattle. The country was sparsely settled and but little actual farming was done. Mr. McGaughy, however, secured his claim, which he began to open up and cultivate and he also gave a part of his time to the cattle and stock business, in which he continued as long as there was free pasturage. He was succeeding well when the country and pastures were taken up and fenced, so he disposed of his herd and has since kept stock only for the support of the farm. He raises both cattle and hogs. Farming is no longer an experiment here but a very profitable industry, and Mr. McGaughy is among those who have demonstrated the value of this work in Texas. He has never failed to raise good crops save on one occasion. He now largely gives his attention to corn and cotton. He is pleased with the country and its possibilities and his labors have been attended with a gratifying measure of success. He has done much to improve his farm and his land borders on the Red River, so that there is a good supply of water. He has erected a com-

modious frame residence, good barns and out-buildings and his home stands upon a natural elevated building site, commanding an excellent view of the farm and surrounding country. It is a fine home tastefully furnished and the entire place is equipped with modern improvements and conveniences. In 1887 Mr. McGaughy also embarked in the mercantile business, taking charge of a stock of general goods at Spanish Fort, which he conducted for twelve years. He has since, however, abandoned that line of activity and gives his entire attention at present to his farming interests.

In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McGaughy and Miss Minnie Walden, who was born in Virginia in 1862 and is a daughter of C. M. and Henrietta (Purcell) Walden, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Her father was a mechanic, plasterer and brick-layer and followed those pursuits in the Old Dominion in his younger days. He served throughout the war of the rebellion with the Confederate army in Virginia and in 1876 he came to Texas, locating first in Grayson county, where he rented land and engaged in farming, but in 1878 he removed to Montague county, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits. He also gave some attention to the stock business in the Indian Territory. His wife died September 13, 1904, and he has since broken up housekeeping and makes his home with Mrs. McGaughy. He followed his trade until he came to the west and has lived the life of a plain honest mechanic and farmer. Although he rendered active service to the Confederacy during the Civil war he was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He is a man of genuine personal worth, faithful to honorable principles and is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife was a member of the Methodist church. They had three children: Lillie, who became the wife of J. Damron and both she and her husband are now deceased; Minnie, now Mrs. McGaughy; and R. E., who follows farming in the territory.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born a daughter and two sons: Mary R., at home; William B., born December 26, 1864; and Henry W., born August 13, 1896. Mrs. McGaughy is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. McGaughy gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party and is unflinching in his advocacy of its principles, but has never sought or desired public office. In public life he is progressive but without aspiration for office, preferring to concentrate his energies

upon his business affairs. Those who know him, and his acquaintance is wide, esteem him for his genuine worth and throughout his residence in Montague county he has made for himself an honorable name and a record that any business man might envy.

ALBERT H. GLASSCOCK displays in his life the notable traits of open frankness and cordiality which is stamped on the native Texan. He is generous to a fault and is always willing to extend the hand of friendship and hospitality. At the same time his sense of justice and honor are developed to a marked degree, which would make him resent an injury or stand unflinchingly in support of the principle which he believes to be right. His father, George Washington Glasscock, was a Kentuckian by birth, his natal day being April 11, 1810, and at an early age he removed from Kentucky to Texas, settling first at Bastrop, and later on moved to Travis county, and about 1841 took up his abode on a farm in the fork of Gillian's creek and the Colorado river, about thirteen miles east of Austin. There he carried on general agricultural and mercantile pursuits, surveying and contracting, and early took an active interest in the development of the county. He was the contractor who built the lunatic asylum, at Austin, Texas, but through some complications which arose during its construction the time he needed for the work so exceeded that which had been specified for its completion that the whole thing resulted in a loss rather than a gain to him. However, he became a large land-owner, having investments in various parts of the state and because of his extensive business relations, and the active and helpful part which he took in public affairs, he became well known to the people in the different sections of the commonwealth, and was respected and honored, wherever known. For a period of three terms he served his constituents in the state legislature and took an active interest in constructive measures which have for their object improvement and benefit of the commonwealth along various lines. Eventually he left his farm on Gillian's creek and removed to Georgetown. He gave the land for the town site there and the new municipality was named in his honor. He was closely identified with its early material improvement and development, and erected there a flouring mill which he operated for several years. During the exciting and trying period that followed Texas' declaration of independence when she threw off the yoke of Mexican government, Mr. Glasscock laid aside

his surveying instruments for the weapons of war, and with others of his friends and associates marched to the assistance of the young republic in opposition to its oppressors and was in several battles, among which were the engagements at Grass, Fight and Alamo. While living in Kentucky, before coming to Texas, he was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and on several occasions they made trips together on flat boats on the Sangamon and Illinois rivers. Mr. Glasscock was a Mason of high standing, taking various degrees of the York and Scottish rites.

On the 25th of May, 1837, George W. Glasscock was married to Miss Cynthia Catherine Knight, a native of Tennessee, born July 30, 1815. In their family were ten children, of whom seven, three sons and four daughters, reached adult age. Mr. Glasscock was a typical Texas pioneer, and lived through many vicissitudes in the history of the state, and personally experienced many of the hardships and trials incident to life on the frontier. Starting out for himself when a poor boy he acquired, through his well directed labors and business relations, a comfortable fortune so that at the time of his death, which occurred on the 28th of February, 1868, his estate was estimated to be worth from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

Albert H. Glasscock, an esteemed citizen of Abilene, was born on his father's farm on Gillian's creek, February 15, 1847, and attended school at Austin for two terms, while for a short time he was a student in a private school conducted by T. J. Johnson, in Hays county, about seventeen miles from his home. After the death of his father, he and his eldest brother, G. W. Glasscock, now a prominent member of the state senate, went to Georgetown for the purpose of operating a mill which belonged to their father there. The plant was later destroyed by fire and the brother then returned to Austin, while Albert Glasscock gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits.

On the 16th of December, 1872, Mr. Glasscock was married to Miss Rebecca Northington, who was born in Georgetown, this state, March 9, 1850. He took his bride to his farm, living on a little place about a mile and a half from Georgetown, where he lived until 1881. He then took up his abode in Taylor county, settling at Buffalo Gap, then the county seat, where he was engaged in the sheep business, at that time a profitable industry, conducted on the open ranch. In March, 1883, having disposed of his flocks, he removed to Abilene, since which time he has been engaged in stock-raising and farm-

ing. He owns a ranch about seven miles south-east of the city on Lytle creek, which originally constituted twenty-four hundred acres, but he has since sold a portion of this and now has eleven hundred and twenty acres, a part of which is under cultivation. He belongs to that class of successful agriculturists who have readily recognized the natural resources of the country, the fertility of the land and the excellent advantages here afforded and have so utilized these as to win prosperity.

As the years have gone by five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Glasscock, who are yet living, three sons and two daughters, namely: Elizabeth J., now the wife of A. R. Christopher, proprietor of the Abilene Drug Company; George W., John Albert, Mary A. and Earl Horton, all living in Abilene. Both Mr. and Mrs. Glasscock have been devoted members of the Baptist church for the past twenty-five years. The latter is a daughter of Marshall Washington Northington, who was a prominent citizen of Williamson county, Texas, for a quarter of a century. Fifteen years of that time he was assessor and collector of the county. A native of Georgia he came to Texas in 1838, during the time that it was an independent republic, and he built the first log cabin in Dangerfield, Titus county, in the eastern part of the state.

HON. A. G. WEBB. The activity of A. G. Webb extends into various fields of business, for he is now a stockholder and director in the Home National Bank of Baird, is conducting a general abstract, loan and real estate business and is also the owner of a good ranch in Callahan county, devoted to the raising of horses, mules and cattle. To every work he undertakes he brings strong purpose, unfaltering diligence and unabating energy and these have served as the strong and safe foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his success.

His father, B. R. Webb, was a native of North Carolina and in early life removed to Alabama, whence he afterward went to Pontotoc county, Mississippi, in 1846. There he was married to Miss Martha Givens and entered upon the teacher's profession, which he successfully followed. He was an earnest Christian gentleman and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He held fraternal relations with the Masons and was a member of the grand lodge, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit and brotherly help-

fulness which form the basic features of the craft. Equally prominent in political circles, his ability for leadership and his devotion to the public welfare were well recognized in his election to both branches of the Mississippi state legislature and further honors were accorded him in his election to the office of secretary of state, in which position he was serving at the time of his death in January, 1860. His life was one of intense and well directed activity and his public service was an honor to the state which honored him. The surviving family numbered his widow and three sons and also two daughters by a former marriage. One of the daughters, Mrs. W. Y. Webb, is now living at Gloster, Mississippi. The other daughter became the wife of Dr. S. C. Webb, of Liberty, Mississippi, and died several years ago, leaving several children, one of whom is Professor Charles F. Webb, a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, where he is engaged in teaching in the high school of that city. Of the three sons, S. E., B. R. and A. G. Webb, all are still living, the eldest being a resident of Baird, where he is engaged in the live stock and real estate business in connection with his brother, A. G. Webb. The second son, B. R. Webb, Jr., is an attorney at Fort Worth, Texas, and for ten years has been a reporter in the state courts of civil appeals. The mother, Mrs. Martha Webb, now nearly eighty years of age, resides with her youngest son in Baird, Texas.

A. G. Webb, well known in Baird and Callahan county, was born August 9, 1855, near New Albany, Mississippi, and in 1869 he accompanied his mother and elder brother, S. E. Webb, on their removal to Gibson county, Tennessee, where he spent several years in school and in farming. In 1878 he came to Texas, settling first in Anderson county, where he spent two years engaged in general farming and also in teaching in the country schools. In December, 1879, he returned to Tennessee and for a year lived with his mother and brother on a farm there but once more came to Texas in December, 1880. During the year 1881 he traveled over the greater part of Texas as a salesman for the Gilbert Book Company, publishers of law books at St. Louis, but his health failed early in 1882 and he gave up that work, settling in Baird, which was then a new town. Here he entered into partnership with his brother, B. R. Webb, in the live stock and real estate business, his brother having located at Baird a few months earlier

in the practice of law. In the mean time his mother and eldest brother, S. E. Webb, had sold the farm in Tennessee and the mother and three brothers became residents of Baird. Among the early enterprises which they undertook in this locality was the conduct of a horse ranch, in which the brothers combined their forces. This proved to be a very wise course, especially during the great droughts and low prices of 1886 and 7, when the accounts were heaviest on the wrong side of the ledger and it became necessary to draw on the other resources and lines of business to tide them over this period of depression which extended throughout Texas.

In the meantime A. G. Webb was married, on the 30th of October, 1883, to Miss Mary Julia Wright of Trenton, Tennessee. Three children were born unto them, of whom two died in infancy, while the third and youngest, Preston Wright Webb, died May 10, 1904, at the age of seventeen years. He was a student in Carley's Military School at Arlington, Texas, when taken sick.

As the years have advanced Mr. Webb has overcome the difficulties and obstacles that barred his path to success and has prospered in his undertakings. He is now operating in real estate in Baird and Callahan county and is also conducting a general abstract and loan business. He likewise owns a valuable ranch devoted to the raising of horses, mules and cattle and the annual sales of his stock bring him a gratifying income. He is likewise a director in the Home National Bank of Baird and in all of his dealings with his fellow men he has sustained an unimpeachable reputation and is respected for his great energy and determination, qualities that have placed him in the front rank among the successful business men of his community. Mr. Webb is widely known in connection with his work in behalf of the temperance cause. He has labored earnestly for the temperance movement and prohibition work. Through his efforts the cause has been greatly benefited and strengthened and he has at the same time convinced the general public, whether friend or foe, of his earnest and conscientious purpose in temperance work. He has made sacrifices in his financial contributions in order to rid his home town and county of what he considers the worst and most degrading as well as damaging evil that rests on the American people to-day—the saloon evil with all of its attendant vices and influences. He has the encouragement and support of

many of the better class of citizens of this community. His influence and aid are always given in public measures relating to the general progress and improvement of the county and he bears an unassailable reputation for veracity and honorable purpose. He became a charter member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, upon its organization in Baird in 1882 and has since been one of its official members.

**JESSE ELI GILLILAND.** There is probably no older family living in Callahan county to-day and connected therewith through continuous residence than the Gilliland family. John T. Gilliland, the father of Jesse Eli Gilliland, was the youngest child of Eli Gilliland, and the family came from southwestern Tennessee to Texas, having previously lived in the vicinity of Memphis. Eli Gilliland served as a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Jackson, and later rendered military service to his country in the Mexican war under General Taylor. It was about the year 1826 that Eli Gilliland came to Texas, at which time the state was under Mexican rule. He obtained a land grant from the Mexican government which he located in Angelina county, consisting of a league and a labor of land amounting to four thousand seven hundred and eighty-two acres—which was the usual amount given to the heads of families as an inducement for them to settle here.

John T. Gilliland was four years of age when brought by his parents to this state. Following the attainment of his majority he lived in Nacogdoches and in Angelina until 1852, when he removed to Tarrant county, residing there continuously until 1871. In that year he took up his abode in Brown county, whence he afterward went to Callahan county in 1874. The latter became his permanent place of abode, although his death occurred in Hood county, in 1878, when he was fifty-six years of age. He had been married in May, 1849, to Miss Rebecca Monteith, who was of Irish descent, and was born in Monroe county, Tennessee. He was a stock-raiser by occupation, and was principally engaged in that business throughout his active life. His wife died in Callahan county at the age of sixty-two years. They reared a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, of the eleven children who were born unto them.

Jesse Eli Gilliland, the subject of this review, was born in Angelina county, Texas, March 10, 1850, and as soon as old enough to ride a pony he began tending cattle for his father on the

plains, and in the years that have followed has given a large portion of his life to this employment. In 1875 he obtained a ranch of his own in Callahan county and operated it as a cattle ranch until 1879, when he sold out.

On the 19th of September, 1885, Mr. Gilliland was united in marriage to Miss Miranda Loette Tanner, a native of Erath county, Texas, and they now have five living children, Evia, Perry D., Samuel H., Rexie and William Eli. They also lost two children who died in infancy.

In 1889 Mr. Gilliland entered the office of the county assessor as deputy under T. J. Norrell, with whom he remained for thirteen years, and for the past four years he has occupied a similar position in the office of the sheriff and tax collector under T. A. Irvin. In this capacity Mr. Gilliland has become a familiar figure in the court house, and he is faithful and diligent in the discharge of his official duties, while in the community at large he is recognized as a valued and esteemed gentleman. Since 1880 he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is in hearty sympathy with the teachings of the craft which has its basic elements in mutual kindness and brotherly helpfulness. He has taken the various degrees of the lodge, chapter and council and he is also an Odd Fellow, having joined that organization in 1877.

**JOSEPH ALEXANDER KEMP,** president of the City National Bank at Wichita Falls, became connected with the commercial affairs of this growing town over twenty years ago, being thus an old citizen though not an old man; made a success of merchandising, and then embarked in wholesale grocery trade, with which he is still identified; has been president of the City National since 1891, at the same time acting as a conservative and substantial figure in financial circles in this part of the state; has taken the lead in agricultural development, and in the years to come his career will be especially noteworthy for what he has done in promoting irrigation facilities and at the same time opening up countless acres of fine soil for diversified husbandry. An energizing pioneer and one who blazes the way for new enterprise must always bear the weight of responsibility and doubts alone, and his reward only comes when success has smiled on his efforts and proved his judgment and foresight to have been well directed. Thus, while Mr. Kemp is now looked upon as one of the benefactors of the entire region about Wichita Falls, only a few years ago his position was that of one who embarks upon an un-



JOSEPH A. KEMP





tried sea of possibilities and who must endure, if not ridicule, at least the doubting silence of the wary ones who hold back from the sea of high and bold emprise. But no venture in this new country can be valued more highly than that of Mr. Kemp which has added immeasurably to the material wealth of this part of the country, and what in him men formerly esteemed rashness will always henceforth be considered the acme of good judgment and industrial foresight.

Mr. Kemp is a native son of the Lone Star state, and was born in the town of Clifton, Bosque county, in 1861, a son of W. T. and Emma (Stinnett) Kemp. His father, a native of Tennessee, came as an early settler to this state in 1856, locating at Clifton, where he was a prosperous merchant for many years, was also tax assessor of Bosque county, and died at Clifton, aged forty-eight years. His wife is still living, making her home at Wichita Falls. She was born in Missouri, but was reared in Texas, and was married at Clifton.

Mr. Kemp received a good education in the public schools, and grew up in the mercantile business with his father. When he was eighteen years old he went into business on his own account in Clifton, and prospered and laid the foundation for his future success. After reaching his majority, in 1883, he came to Wichita Falls, in which town then small in size but with boundless possibilities his ambition and energy would have full scope. He engaged in the retail dry-goods and grocery business, his store being located on Ohio street about where Thatcher's hardware establishment now stands. In 1888 he sold out the retail business, after five years of excellent success, and in the following year bought out the wholesale grocery which had been established by C. C. White. He organized the J. A. Kemp Wholesale Grocery Company and became president of the firm. Under his control the business prospered exceedingly for a town of the size of Wichita Falls, and for several past years its business ran as high as a million dollars, while 1904 will see the trade reach the million and a half mark. In the latter part of 1903 Mr. Kemp sold his controlling interest in this establishment, but he still is connected therewith as vice president.

Mr. Kemp became president of the City National Bank of Wichita Falls in 1891, and has held this position ever since. The bank was organized in 1890, and it has ever since been the conservator and supporter of the commercial and industrial prosperity of Wichita Falls

and the immense agricultural territory tributary thereto.

The Lake Wichita Irrigation and Water Company as an industrial enterprise of great pith and moment had its inception and its successful working out through Mr. Kemp. The carrying out of this undertaking required "nerve," for everybody discouraged him, or tried to, and it was due to his indomitable will and confidence and perseverance that his labors in the end bore fruit. It was some three years ago that this project took definite shape in his mind. He personally explored Holliday creek for many miles and figured out the prospects for water in every detail. Then with the indubitable facts and figures in support of his contentions, he enlisted the aid of outside capital, a large amount of which was contributed by his partner, M. Lasker, a well known capitalist of Galveston. The Lake Wichita Irrigation and Water Company was formed, a large dam was built across Holliday creek forming one of the largest artificial lakes in the country, three thousand acres in extent. The lake is situated five miles south of Wichita Falls, and the land which it can reach by ditching is all adjacent and tributary to Wichita Falls. The company owns four thousand acres, which it is selling, with water rights, for seventy-five to one hundred dollars an acre; altogether at least ten thousand acres can be brought under cultivation through irrigation from this lake. Thus soon the effect of the enterprise has been felt on the commercial status of Wichita Falls, and for all years to come the city and surrounding country will receive wealth from the soil watered by Wichita Lake. Experienced agriculturists have begun the raising of all kinds of vegetables and fruits on this land, where canteloupes especially thrive, and the city is thus becoming noted as a shipping center. Similar irrigation plants, following the successful outcome of this one, have been established, and will continue to enrich the city and territory hereabout.

Mr. Kemp is a large owner of business property in Wichita Falls and also of large farming tracts and is thoroughly identified with the business affairs of city and county. He has made a remarkable success from small beginnings, and takes front place among the foreful and enterprising men of affairs in North Texas. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

He was married at Clifton, in 1882, to Miss Flora Anderson, a native of this state. They have five children: Emma Sibyl, Mary Jewel, Flora Charlotte, Bertha May and Joseph Anderson, all at home.

T. A. IRVIN, sheriff and tax collector of Callahan county, making his home in the city of Baird, is a son of William R. Irvin, whose birth occurred in Coweta county, Georgia, on the 2d of January, 1853. He was sixteen years of age when he left his native state with his parents and came to Texas. His father was Russell Irvin, and his mother's ancestry can be traced back to the coming of the Mayflower to this country. The family name cannot be ascertained, but it is definitely known that they were of Dutch stock, while the Irvins are of Scotch lineage. William R. Irvin settled in Cass county, Texas, where he lived from 1868 until 1882, in which year he arrived in Callahan county, making his home in the southeastern part near Cross Plains, where he engaged in farming. In his family were nine children, three sons and six daughters, all of whom are yet living.

Thomas Alvah Irvin, the eldest member of the father's family, was reared upon the old home farm and was educated in the public schools. He devoted his attention to study in the winter months and in the summer seasons aided in the labors of the farm. His time was thus occupied until he was sixteen years of age, after which he became a student in College Hill Institute, at Springtown, Parker county, devoting two years to study there. He afterward began teaching school, which profession he followed for eight years, spending nearly the entire time in Callahan county. He was principal of the schools at Cross Plains for four years and at Cottonwood for two years and was regarded as a capable educator, having the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. During the periods of vacation he engaged in clerking in the grocery store of Norton & McGowen, at Baird, remaining with that firm for eight months. On putting aside the work of the school room he entered political life in the spring of 1900 as a candidate for the office of sheriff and tax collector, having six opponents for the nomination. However, at the primaries he received the highest vote and was duly elected in the following fall. So acceptably did he discharge his duties that in 1902 he was re-elected and once more, in 1904, so that he is now serving for the third term.

Mr. Irvin was married in 1894 to Miss Eva Aycock, a native of Coryell county, Texas, who died two years later, and in 1898 he wedded Miss Mamie C. Aycock, a sister of his former wife. Their family numbers one son and two daughters, namely, William Buel, Irma Lee and Freda Lurlene.

Mr. Irvin is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is also identified with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World in Baird. He was reared in the Methodist faith, although he is not a member of any church, and his wife holds membership with the Seventh Day Adventist church. Although a young man he has occupied a position of prominence and trust, and has been active in the public and business affairs of the county. At all times his fidelity to duty, genuine worth and unflinching integrity have gained the esteem of his fellow men, and he enjoys the unqualified regard of those with whom business, social or political relations have brought him in contact.

JUDGE ISAAC NEWTON JACKSON. The Jackson family are originally from Kentucky, and the grandfather, whose name was John Jackson, removed from that state to Missouri, where he died. One of his sons, Isaac Newton Jackson, was born in Missouri, near St. Louis, and on leaving that state went to Arkansas, where he afterward made his home. He was married there to Miss Elizabeth J. Pride, whose people came to the middle west from Alabama. Her people, however, lived originally in Maryland, later in South Carolina and afterward in Alabama, whence they removed to Arkansas. Her father, William Pride, was a native of Maryland. Isaac Newton Jackson died in Arkansas in 1861, but his wife still survives and makes her home in the southwestern part of the state. They had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom one daughter is now deceased. After losing her first husband Mrs. Jackson married again, becoming the wife of A. J. Park, now deceased, by which marriage there were three children, a son and two daughters.

Judge Jackson, whose name introduces this record, was reared in Sevier county, Arkansas, until 1879. His birth had occurred in the town of Paraclita, that county, on the 3d of January, 1858, and his early education was acquired in the public schools there, while subsequently he attended the Washington high school. In 1879 he came to Texas and secured employment at Belle Plaine, where he remained for a year and a half, after which he entered the office of the district and county clerk in the fall of 1880, serving as deputy under John W. Newman for a period of two years. In 1882 he was elected district and county clerk of Callahan county, and acceptably and creditably filled the position for twelve consecutive years, retiring from office in 1904, as he had entered it—with the confidence

and good will of all concerned. In that year he turned his attention to the land business and the raising of cattle, which interests claimed his attention for a number of years, but in 1902 he was again called from private life and was elected to the office of county judge, which position he filled so creditably that he was accorded re-election in 1904, and is therefore the present incumbent in the office.

On the 13th of September, 1888, Judge Jackson was married to Miss Elma Richardson, a native of Texas, born near Marshall, and a daughter of David Richardson. In their family are four children, three sons and a daughter, namely: J. Rupert, Leland Forney, Clara Pearl and Isaac Newton.

Judge Jackson is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges in Baird. His has been a successful career as the result of an active life, well directed effort, keen sagacity and unflinching enterprise. His possessions in land and cattle are principally in Callahan county, his realty possessions aggregating over twelve thousand acres in Callahan, Shackelford and Taylor counties, but principally in the former. Judge Jackson, according to the laws of Texas, is also ex-officio county superintendent of public instruction. His long experience as an official has given him an excellent knowledge of legal matters, and while not regularly a member of the legal profession he has presided over the affairs of the county court in an able manner. He has always been interested in the educational department of the county, to which he has given a large portion of his time. In a business way he has been prosperous and is regarded as one of the largest tax payers in Callahan county.

**GEORGE B. SCOTT.** Among the young men active in business affairs and public life in Callahan county is George B. Scott, who through his own efforts has risen to a place of prominence and influence, his labors being crowned with success, while his efforts in behalf of public improvement have been far-reaching and beneficial. A native of Alabama, he was born in Clay county on the 14th of April, 1876. His ancestors were originally from Virginia and afterward removed to Georgia, while later they became residents of Alabama. Freeman T. Scott, the father of our subject, was born in Georgia, and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Miss Ella E. Pool, likewise a native of that state. They came to Texas in the fall of 1878, settling in

Bryan, Brazos county, where the father engaged in farming. He afterward took up his abode in Bexar county, and still later removed to Callahan county, where he arrived in October, 1885. About four years ago he removed to San Angelo, where he is now engaged in merchandising, being one of the enterprising and valued business men of that place. In his family there are six children, three sons and three daughters.

George B. Scott, the eldest, spent the greater part of his youth upon a farm, being for five years in Brazos county and for three years in Bexar county, after which he lived upon a farm in Callahan county until 1892. Prior to that date he was a public school student and in the year mentioned was graduated from the high school at Cottonwood, Callahan county. Desirous of obtaining a still broader education he went to Howard Payne College, in Brownwood, where he spent two years, remaining there until the spring of 1894. In that year he entered upon his business career as an employe in a dry goods store owned by B. L. Boydston, at Baird, Texas, remaining in his employ for eighteen months. He afterward worked for T. E. Powell in the same line for two years, during which period he gained practical knowledge of business methods. On the expiration of that period he embarked in the grocery business on his own account and continued the trade for three years, after which he again entered the employ of Mr. Powell, with whom he remained for two years. In the spring of 1904 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of district and county clerk and was elected by a good majority so that he is now filling the office and in the discharge of his duties he is found prompt, faithful and efficient.

Mr. Scott was married on the 15th of September, 1898, to Miss Adelia Cutbirth, a daughter of J. B. Cutbirth, one of the early residents of Callahan county. Two children have been born of this marriage, Maggie and Annamryl. Mr. Scott is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and has been identified with the Masonic lodge for five years and the Woodmen camp for four years. He has well earned the success and the enviable reputation that he now enjoys, standing high in public regard and esteem for his honesty in office, his integrity in business affairs and his reliability in all relations of life.

HON. B. L. RUSSELL, mayor of Baird, ex-county judge of Callahan county and an active practitioner of law, represents one of the old families of the south. His paternal grandparents were George and Leah J. Russell, of Alabama. Their son, Rev. G. D. Russell, was born in Franklin county, Alabama, April 29, 1824, and became a prominent minister of the Baptist church, devoting his life to the cause of Christianity, his services as pastor being sought in some of the eastern states as well as in Texas at a later day. He was married on the 11th of August, 1842, to Miss Emily M. Stovall, a daughter of A. L. Stovall, also a minister of the gospel, who officiated at the marriage.

The Rev. Mr. Russell was ordained to the ministry in his native county on the 17th of September, 1849, and from that time until 1853 his labors were confined to northern Alabama. In the latter year he removed to Lee county, Mississippi, where he engaged in preaching and also in teaching school for eighteen years. In the fall of 1870 on account of failing health he removed to Texas and settled near Lexington, then in Burleson but now in Lee county. After a short residence in Milan county he removed, in the winter of 1875, to Williamson county near Circleville and in 1882 he became a resident of Lampasas, where his death occurred on the 16th of February, 1884. In his family were twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

B. L. Russell, whose name introduces this review, was born October 25, 1864, at Verona, Lee county, Mississippi, and was the youngest son in his father's family. When about six years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas. His early life was practically spent on a farm and his early education was acquired under the direction of his father and in the public schools of his home locality. When he had become qualified for teaching he secured a school in Eastland county and devoted his attention to that work for three terms, but he regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, desiring to become a member of the bar. Accordingly he entered the office of T. B. Wheeler, then of Cisco, who was afterward lieutenant-governor of Texas and also studied under Colonel DeBerry, with whom he remained for several months, giving close attention to his studies through the summer of 1887. Being compelled through lack of sufficient means to earn his own living he, in the mean time, worked

in a cotton gin for John F. Patterson, being thus engaged at intervals through the fall and winter of 1888. In the autumn of the latter year, however, he received financial assistance from C. U. Connellee of Eastland, whereby he was enabled to enter the University of Texas at Austin. Subsequently he taught a private school at Cross Plains, Callahan county, for two months. It was his intention to return to the university, as an older brother had previously offered to furnish him money for this purpose, but failing to receive a reply to his request, the letter from his brother repeating his offer of assistance being miscarried, Mr. Russell abandoned the project of completing the university course and accepted a position in the public schools of Cross Plains, where he taught for seven months. He was also in charge of another private school after the close of the public school term. About this time at the solicitation of his friends he accepted the nomination for prosecuting attorney of Callahan county and was elected in the fall of 1890, serving for a term of two years. He then returned to Cross Plains, where he taught another school and in the meantime he was married and both he and his wife taught in the same school during the terms of 1892 and 1893. In the fall of the latter year he became a teacher in the public schools of Baird and in the spring of 1894, following the close of the school, he accepted a clerkship in the mercantile establishment of T. E. Powell, with whom he remained until the summer of 1896. He then again became a candidate for county attorney, receiving the nomination at the primaries and was elected in the fall of that year. At the close of his term he was offered the nomination of county judge and was duly elected to that position in the fall of 1898. He served as judge of the county for four terms, having been re-elected in 1900 and in the fall of 1902 he was again a candidate for nomination but was defeated. Since that time he has devoted his attention to the general practice of law and is accorded a liberal clientage, his law business being of a distinctively representative character, so that he is connected with the most important litigation tried in the courts of his district. In the spring of 1904 he was once more called to public office, being elected mayor of Baird, in which position he is now serving, giving a public spirited administration that is characterized by the same fidelity and interest which he displays in his private business affairs.





J. H. MATTHEWS

On the 12th of April, 1892, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Katie Surles, a daughter of John Surles, one of the early settlers of Callahan county. In their family are three children: Olbern, Wendell and Benjamin.

Judge Russell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Baird chapter No. 182, and also to Baird lodge No. 47, K. of P., in which he has filled all of the chairs. He is now district deputy grand master of the Masonic order for the state of Texas, and likewise district deputy for the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to that class of men known as self made, being compelled in his younger years through force of circumstance to carve out his own success, and he accomplished it in spite of disadvantages and unfavorable environment. He has, however, steadily worked his way upward, winning a position of prominence scarcely excelled by one of his age. In the performance of his public duties he has been guided by a sense of justice and right and extensive knowledge on legal matters, and he has therefore discharged his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a gentleman of pleasing personality, of tact and excellent business qualifications and undoubtedly a broad field of usefulness and success lies before him.

**JOHN HILL MATTHEWS.** A just tribute to those whose lives have been inseparably connected with substantial development of a community and the noontime of whose careers has been reached in the complex service of man and his municipality prompts us to a personal reference, the subject of which forms a centerpiece in the beautiful civil and commercial mosaic, set in Bowie's domestic escutcheon. It is our privilege, in this instance, to take up only one of these settings, for it marks plainly a character forming one of the main supports to the town in its march from hamlet to city and from an infant village to a strong and vigorous rural metropolis.

John H. Matthews, as events have shown, has been a positive force, a tower of strength and a shining light in Bowie's urban development and to its achievement as an important trade center he has given, unstintedly, of his energy, his money and his time. Becoming identified with it, as he did, when it was a vigorous infant, in 1882, he has been one of its constant attendants and wise fashioners until in its full majority it presents a healthy, growing corporation and bids defiance to all rivals.

While not a native Texan Mr. Matthews has

been a resident of the state since 1871, at which date his parents settled on a farm, and amid rural surroundings he grew up. The accumulation of wealth was not one of the family peculiarities and our subject faced the world at the age of seventeen with little learning, poor in body and poor in purse. He was bent on winning his way in the world and it is strange that the first permanent position which he secured was with a company whose influence so markedly shaped the course of his life and guided it into channels of usefulness. From his Grayson county home he went to Gainesville, in 1879, and applied there to the lumber firm of Lyon & Gribble for work. He was hired and made wagon man, lumber piler and all-round yard helper, and at once felt, no doubt, that his star of empire was about to rise. He had so applied himself and mastered the essential details of the business that when the company established its yard in Bowie he was placed in charge of it. From 1882 to 1890 he made his employers' interest his own and was rewarded the latter year by being taken into the firm and Lyon and Matthews then began doing business in Bowie. In 1900 this partnership decided to go into the hardware and implement business, as it is broadly understood in Texas, and the business of Lillard & Company in Bowie was purchased and this, with its various enlargements and extensions, has come to be the most extensive and important mercantile house in the city. Branch lumber yards have been established in Bellevue, Texas, and Hobart, Oklahoma, and in the latter city a branch of their mercantile house was also founded.

Forsythe county, North Carolina, was Mr. Matthews' native place and his birth occurred June 14, 1861. As an active business man, in early life, his father, James E. Matthews, was a merchant. The latter was born in Henry county, Virginia, in 1830, and accompanied his parents into North Carolina in boyhood. He grew up in the latter state where he acquired a fair education in the common schools. His father, William Matthews, was a farmer and saw mill and grist mill man who died at about fifty-six years of age, and his mother was a Miss Staples who passed away after rearing a large family of children.

In early life James E. Matthews got into politics, being elected to the lower house of the North Carolina legislature, as a Whig, before he was twenty-one years old. He entered mercantile pursuits in the town of Stokesburg, but retired from it before the outbreak of the rebellion. During the war he was a colonel of



a Confederate regiment and was in the service throughout the struggle.

The issues of the war and its results changed his political views and he became a Democrat and as such was elected to the state senate of North Carolina. He was repeatedly returned to the senate, a fact of sufficient moment to insure us of his reliability and usefulness as a legislator. When he came to Texas he soon got into politics and was elected from Grayson county to the popular branch of the Texas legislature, where he served two terms.

In 1853 James E. Matthews and Miss Susan Cole were married. Mrs. Matthews resides with her son in Bowie, while her husband passed away January 13, 1894. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow and member of the Methodist church. Of their many children George W., of Temple, Texas, was the oldest; then James F., of El Reno, Oklahoma; Robert F., of Grayson county; John H., our subject; Christopher C., of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. E. K. Flenor, of El Reno; Mrs. Ida Adkinson, of Grayson county; Mrs. Ella M. Wilson, of Dye Mound, Texas; Walter R., of Bowie, and Thomas J., of Montague county.

May 7, 1883, John H. Matthews and Miss Mary Lucia Hubbard were married in Bowie. Mrs. Matthews was a daughter of Dr. Socrates Hubbard, a New York man who, some years later, took his family to California and at Pasadena himself passed away. Mrs. Hubbard was a Snowden and of her six children Mrs. Matthews was her only daughter, and was born at Quincy, Illinois, in 1861. September 26, 1904, Mrs. Matthews died, leaving two surviving, Robert Leslie and Erminie, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Matthews' identity with Bowie dates from its inception. He was one of its organizers and held some position in the city government for sixteen years. He was mayor for ten years and actively promoted its waterworks, school houses, etc., and held out a welcome hand to everything calculated to benefit and further the welfare of the town. He donated a year's time and a few thousand dollars in cash as a member of the committee selected by the corporation to visit Topeka, Kansas, in the interest of securing the Rock Island railroad for Bowie. He is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, served long as master of the lodge and as high priest of the chapter and has several times attended the State Grand Lodge as a delegate. He is an Odd Fellow and a Pythian Knight, and a Methodist. For twenty years he has been superintendent of the Sabbath school and is

steward and district steward of the church and was a delegate to the Methodist General Conference at Richmond, Virginia, in 1886.

REV. CHARLES E. BROWN, pastor of the First Methodist church of Cleburne, Texas, was born in Macon, Georgia, in 1848, son of John T. and Mary (Ousley) Brown, both of whom were descended from distinguished ancestry.

John T. Brown was a life-long resident of Georgia, living at Macon and at Cuthbert in Randolph county, was a prominent and wealthy business man of great energy, and was among the first volunteers in the Confederate army, in which he served throughout the Civil war. He died in Macon in 1897. His ancestors came to Georgia as early as 1769. His grandmother Brown was before her marriage a Miss Talliferro, a member of the noted Georgia family of that name. Governor James A. Smith, of Georgia, married a sister of John T. Brown.

The mother of Charles E. Brown died in Macon in 1905. She received a classical education at Barnesville (S. C.) College and at Salem College, and was a most estimable woman, loved by all who knew her. Her people, the Ousleys, trace their ancestry back to an ancient Shropshire (England) family, of which Sir Richard Ousley was a member. The American founder of the family was Thomas Ousley, who landed in Virginia previous to the year 1700, and located in Stafford county, where he subsequently became known as Major Ousley on account of his rank in the militia. His sons, John, Thomas and Jonathan Ousley, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Robert Ousley, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Virginia to Georgia, and his son, Newdigate Ousley, our subject's grandfather, married Sallie Flournoy Davis, of the family from which Jefferson Davis sprang. Newdigate Ousley built the first brick warehouse in Macon, was the founder of the firm of Ousley & Son, and was for many years a prominent cotton merchant in that city.

Charles E. Brown was reared chiefly in Cuthbert. He attended school at the Georgia Military Institute, Marietta, and was a cadet there when, at the age of fifteen years, in 1863, he entered the war as a member of the Georgia Cadets, State troops, in the battalion commanded by Major Capers, who was commandant of the Georgia Military Institute. Mr. Brown's services lasted until the close of the war, principally in Georgia and Tennessee, and among the engagements in which he participated were the siege of Savannah and the siege and battle of

Atlanta. After the war he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits in Cuthbert, which he followed for a time. Since early boyhood he had been a member of the Methodist church and, desiring to enter the ministry, he studied to that end, and was admitted as a preacher of the Georgia Conference at Albany in 1868. His first charge was Morgan Circuit, Calhoun county, on which he was engaged two years, and from whence he went to Thomas county, where he spent another two years. In 1872 he was transferred to Texas, joined the Northwest Texas Conference and was assigned to charges at Culvert and Hearne. During the terrible yellow fever epidemic of 1873 he was the only minister that remained at Culvert, and was a victim of the fever. Since then he has held some of the most important charges in the Northwest Texas Conference, such as Abilene, Brownwood and Cleburne. He was pastor of the church at Waxahachie for four years, also for years was presiding elder of the Waxahachie District. In 1902 he was assigned to First Church, Cleburne, one of the strong churches of the state, with a membership of one thousand, and owning and occupying a fine church edifice. Here, as elsewhere in his labors, Mr. Brown has met with signal success, both in his ministerial work and in the management of church business affairs. He is interested in the movement for providing homes for superannuated ministers, and is active in the work of the board organized for that purpose.

At this writing Mr. Brown is building a beautiful home about four miles east of Fort Worth, on the Interurban Railway, which will be his permanent home when he retires from the active work of the ministry. He was married, at Americus, Georgia, to Miss Lou Elam, and they have three children: J. T., Charles E., Jr., and Mary, wife of Royal A. Ferris, a prominent and wealthy business man and banker of Dallas. Fraternaly Mr. Brown is a Knight of Pythias.

**WILLIAM OLDHAM MOBERLEY** was one of the first men to take part of the range land at the present town of Iowa Park and turn it into a beautiful, fertile and profitable farm. Iowa Park is now one of the growing and prosperous towns of North Texas, with all the rich territory around, through development and good farm management, contributing its wealth to this center, and it is difficult to realize that less than fifteen years ago the region was almost uninhabited range and only at the beginning of its era of progress and upbuilding. Mr. Mober-

ley is one of those who have persevered through several discouraging seasons, placing his judgment in the fertility of the soil against droughts and other evils that beset the agriculturist, and he has been successful to a high degree and is owner of as fine a farm as any in the neighborhood. He is an industrious, public-spirited and popular citizen, is a veteran of the rebellion, having fought throughout the war, and has made himself useful in all relations of life.

He was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1838. His parents were Ichabod and Elizabeth (Oldham) Moberley. His father was born near Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, and was one of the early settlers of Howard county, Missouri. In 1840, when William O. was two years old, he left there and went to Talladega county, Alabama, where he continued to make his home until his death, in 1882. He was a farmer by occupation.

Mr. Moberley lost his mother in 1855. He was reared on his father's farm, and when the war came on he was living in Talladega county, and from there enlisted, in 1862, in a battalion of cavalry which later became a part of what was known as the Eighth Confederate Battalion, so called because composed of cavalymen from a number of different southern states, who met in Alabama and organized. This battalion was in General Joe Wheeler's division and General Martin's brigade and Colonel Prather, now of Atlanta, Georgia, was one of their gallant officers. Mr. Moberley was in the fighting at Corinth, also at Blackland and a number of other places in Mississippi, and then followed Bragg into Kentucky, whence they had to fight all the way back into Tennessee; later at the battles of Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Chickamauga. This cavalry battalion was engaged mostly in dangerous scouting duties, and were sent all over the conflicting places of the south. Mr. Moberley came out of the army on his birthday in May, 1865, and like so many of the brave southrons who fought for the lost cause he returned to his home in Talladega county and took up the burdens of civil life, continuing the farming career which had been broken into by war. There were three other boys in the family who had been in the Confederate service, and they all returned home.

In 1872 Mr. Moberley moved from Alabama to Milam county, Texas, and for the following six years was engaged in farming near Maysfield; his next location was on a farm six miles south of Waco, in McLennan county, where he lived about eight years. In 1886 he came to

Wichita county, and on a tract of land adjoining the town of Wichita Falls he made one crop. In the next year he came to his present farm, eleven miles west of Wichita Falls, and the place that he selected adjoins the now beautiful village of Iowa Park, but which was not laid out until 1888. Mr. Moberley's was one of the first farms to be located here, and the land at that time was all range. His estate comprises four hundred acres, on which he carries on general farming operations, and is making and has made a good success.

Mr. Moberley is a member of the Presbyterian church. While living in Alabama he was married to Miss Myrtle Wilson, who was born and reared in Georgia. She died at Iowa Park, May 6, 1890, leaving two children, namely: William Cunningham Moberley, of Iowa Park; and Mrs. Katie May Crites, of Wichita Falls.

JUDGE JOHN H. GLASGOW, of Seymour, is a popular and exceedingly able legist in Baylor county, and his business also extends into a number of the surrounding counties. His residence in North Texas covers more than a quarter of a century, and throughout nearly all that period he has been active in the practice of law. Judge Jack Glasgow, which is his well known title over a large territory, is a born leader of men and a potent influence in affairs. At the outset of his career and while struggling to acquire admission to the bar, he taught school, in this state and elsewhere, and he has in every locality of his residence identified himself with public progress and activity.

Judge Glasgow was born near Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, in 1851. He was a son of John W. and Mary (Mayes) Glasgow. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the very early settlers of the Compromise state, taking up his residence in the northwest portion at the site of St. Joseph as early as 1824, only three years after the state was admitted to the Union. He lived at St. Joseph a number of years, and afterward moved into the southeast part of the state, in Cape Girardeau county. For about fifteen years of his later life he made his home in Colorado, where he died in 1888. He was a tanner by trade. His wife was born and reared in Missouri, and died there in 1864.

Judge Glasgow was reared in southeast Missouri, and while getting his education he taught school in Cape Girardeau county and vicinity. He began to wage the battle of life on his own account when he was seventeen. While yet in

his teens he had formed the definite purpose to become a lawyer, and was reading law while teaching in his native state. When twenty-four years of age, in 1875, he moved to Texas, and since that year has been thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of the northern part of the state. His first location was in Young county, when the county seat of Graham was a mere settlement, of three or four houses. All the country was new, and mainly given over to cattle range. It is his credit that he taught the first school in the county, with about eighteen pupils, some of whom had to come four miles. At that time none of the counties west or northwest of Young had been organized. Mr. Glasgow taught for one term at Graham, and then entered seriously upon the study of law at Graham, where he was admitted to the bar in 1877. In the meantime a considerable influx of settlers, mainly cattlemen, had occupied the lands in the county, and from the very beginning of his legal career he had a good practice. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to the office of county judge, and served two terms in that position. In May, 1886, he moved somewhat farther to the northwest and made location at Seymour, which has proved his permanent home and center of activity to the present time. His large and lucrative practice extends over Baylor and also the western counties of Haskell, Knox, King, Dickens, Cottle and others. He is well known all over this region, and as he makes his legal trips through the counties with his team and buggy he is everywhere welcomed as a good, genial, whole-souled gentleman of the true western type. He is, moreover, a pleasing public speaker, has fine address, and as he is especially well versed in Democratic politics he is often called upon for public speeches. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias order.

Judge Glasgow was married in Colorado county, Texas, to Miss Mantie Cummings, of that county. They have two children: Jim Jack Glasgow is eleven years old, and his sister Kittie Gail is six.

NATHAN L. JONES. The extensive business interests of Quanah and Hardeman county place Nathan L. Jones among the leaders in industrial circles, and he has achieved that success which is the logical result of enterprise, systematic effort, resolute purpose and straight-forward methods. There are no other qualities absolutely essential to development, and upon the ladder of his own building he has climbed





JAMES A. McNUTT AND WIFE

to prominence and prosperity. Arkansas claims him as her native son, for his birth there occurred in Howard county in December, 1856, his parents being Samuel and Paulina (Cheshire) Jones. The father was called upon to lay down his life on the altar of his country during the Civil war, in which he served as a member of the Confederate army, and during his business career he was a farmer and cotton planter. His widow still resides in Arkansas.

On the old home farm in Arkansas Nathan L. Jones spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and throughout the greater part of his life he has been connected with the cotton industry. In 1886 he came to Texas, and is numbered among the old pioneers of Hardeman county. On his arrival here his possessions consisted of but a yoke of oxen, journeying here from Erath county, Texas, in search of a favorable location in the northwest, which was then just beginning to attract attention through the impending completion of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad. Deciding to locate in Hardeman county, he erected a small house on the present site of Quanah, which place had been started that year, and secured school section No. 292 at Gypsum. For several years thereafter he was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, and in addition thereto was for three years a contractor and builder in Quanah during the boom days here, during which time he erected several buildings and dwellings. In 1899 he sold his ranching interests to embark in the cotton ginning business. Previous to coming to this state he had been for six years in that industry in Arkansas, thus being thoroughly familiar with the business, and here his interests have grown in a gratifying manner. It is only within recent years that cotton ginning has been attempted extensively as far northwest as Hardeman county, but it is now an important industry, and Mr. Jones is serving as president of the Quanah Gin & Feed Mill Company, which operates gins at Quanah, Chillicothe and Paducah, the last named in Cottle county. Besides these owned by the company Mr. Jones has individually two gins in Greer county, Oklahoma. In 1891 he suffered the terrible misfortune of having both legs cut off below the knee by a railroad train at Vernon, but resolution, faithfulness and capability triumphed over this affliction, and to-day he stands facing the future undaunted and as a leader in the business, political and social circles of the community.

He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann White, and they have thirteen children. In 1894

he was elected to the office of county treasurer, to which position he has been reappointed at each succeeding election, and at the present time is a candidate for the position. He is a prominent and worthy member of the Christian church, in which he has long served as a deacon.

**JAMES ALEXANDER McNUTT.** This biographical sketch deals with the history of a family which pioneered to the Lone Star state about the time it laid aside the mantle of a republic and since 1844 its representatives have, like a great mass of thorough-going Texans, been concerned with the state's domestic development. James A. McNutt, the only survivor of the original family, has served his state as a farmer and his southland as a soldier and, in whatever other civil capacity his services could be utilized, he has stood ready with the tender.

In 1881 Mr. McNutt settled on Briar creek in Montague county, bringing hither many cattle, his horses and other property common to the farm. The quarter section of state school land which he purchased, in section 3, possessed a pole cabin and in this he housed his family until good, comfortable quarters were provided. So long as he had free range he was conspicuously in the cattle business, but with the curtailment of this and the final closing-up of the wild lands he turned off his stock and dropped positively into the path of agriculture. His farm lies on the Bowie and Jacksboro road and he has made it one of the desirable places along that highway.

James A. McNutt was born in Lawrence county, Alabama, June 7, 1834. William McNutt was his father and William McNutt was his grandfather. William McNutt moved his family from North Carolina into Alabama and located near Decatur when William was a boy and there the latter was reared and married. William McNutt, Sr., had sons, Davison, Hamilton, Alexander, and William and a daughter Mary.

William McNutt, Jr., married Elizabeth, a daughter of Samuel Irvin, and soon after the family came to Texas she died in Upshur county. The children of their union were: Alfred, who died at Coffeyville, Mississippi; Harvey, who passed away in Upshur county, Texas; Samuel, who departed life in Lafayette county, Mississippi; James A., our subject, and Hiram, who was killed in battle at Bayou Tesche, a soldier in the Confederate army.

About 1842 William McNutt took his family

into North Missouri where he bought Pontauk Indian land, intending to settle, but after trying the country a year or so he found the winters too severe and he returned south and before he settled again he found himself in Gregg county, Texas. He seems to have been undecided, or dissatisfied, for a few years, for he tried Webber's Prairie in Travis county and then back to Gregg and, finally, to Tarrant county, where he first settled on the Toombs and Catlett land, but afterward moved into Dozier Valley and there died on his farm in 1840 at the age of seventy years. When he went into Tarrant county, in 1853, Fort Worth was only a military stronghold and there was only one farmhouse along the road between there and Decatur, and by his vote his son James A. helped locate the county seat at the Fort before the war.

James A. McNutt learned little in books while growing up and nothing of the world beyond his frontier experiences. He had taken his station in life in a humble way before the war but when that contest came up he joined Sibley's command and helped take all the western military posts from the Federal government and when he returned he enlisted in Capt. Moody's company, Steele's regiment, and saw all his service in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He helped capture Galveston and was in battle with Banks at Bayou Tesche, Louisiana. He fought at Pleasant Hill, Mansfield, Yellow Bayou and Fort Donelson. Toward the end of the war he was detailed to the Brazos river country to impress mules into the army and was so engaged when Lee surrendered.

At once upon shedding his uniform Mr. McNutt got down to the business of civil life. He bought up some wild cattle, broke them to work and began freighting between Jefferson and Houston and followed this with good profit for five years. He then began farming and remained in Tarrant county until 1875, when he removed to Wise county and pursued the same vocation until his final settlement, in Montague county, six years later.

November 6, 1868, Mr. McNutt married, in Tarrant county, Georgiann, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Brown) Simmons, who were the parents of eight children. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McNutt was productive of issue, as follows: Robert Lee, of Vernon, Texas, married Maria Rogers; Laura, wife of J. H. Stone, and Minnie, wife of Amos Pipkin, both near the family home, and James Rufus, who yet adheres to the old home.

In his course as a citizen Mr. McNutt has lent his active interest to only those things which promised good results. He has been ambitious for success only as a farmer and nothing else has tempted him or led him astray. He has eliminated politics, other than to vote the Democratic ticket, and in his spiritual relations holds to Christianity and his name is on the rolls of the Missionary Baptist church.

RUFUS K. STEWART. On the roster of Jack county's officials appears the name of Rufus K. Stewart in connection with the position of tax collector. This is an indication of his popularity and prominence, and all who know him willingly accord him a leading place among the esteemed citizens of the community. Many years of his life has been passed within its borders, and has been one of uniform honor in business and fidelity in places of trust. He is therefore deserving of mention among the representative men of this section of the state. His birth occurred in Fayette county, Alabama, in 1850, his parents being Charles and Mary (Phillips) Stewart. The father was a native of Tennessee, but his death occurred in Alabama, to which state he had removed when a young man, and his business career was devoted to agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Stewart, also a native of Tennessee, is now a resident of Jack county.

Rufus K. Stewart spent the period of his boyhood and youth on the old home farm in Tennessee. Early in the year 1876 he made his way to Texas, stopping for a short time in Grayson county, and thence continuing the journey to Jack county, where he arrived in the same year. On his arrival here he took up his abode in the southeastern part of the county, near his present home, and he is now the owner of a fertile and valuable farm of eighty acres located twenty miles southeast of Jacksboro, which he conducted for a number of years in connection with official duties. For eight years Mr. Stewart served Jack county as its deputy sheriff, while later he was appointed deputy tax assessor to fill out the unexpired term of R. C. Underwood, and following this, in 1900, he was elected to that office, re-elected in 1902, spending in all six years in the assessor's office. In November, 1904, he was elected to his present position, that of county tax collector, in which he is serving with efficiency and ability.

Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Josephine Clark, and they have seven children: Abram F., Mrs. Hattie Cox, Mrs. Minnie Shipley, Kirk, Norman, Maud and Hugh. For some

years past the family home has been in Jacksboro. Mr. Stewart is a worthy member of the Baptist church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America.

LIOLA W. CHASE, president of the Cleburne Water, Ice & Lighting Company, is a man of marked enterprise and keen discernment in business affairs. He has seemed to realize at any one point of progress in his business career the possibilities for successful accomplishment at that point. He was born at Canaan, Somerset county, Maine, his parents being Benjamin and Lavina (Connor) Chase. The father is a representative of the Chase family that has furnished so many distinguished and prominent people to New England and the nation, men who have figured in events which have formed the history of the country. During his active business career Benjamin Chase devoted his attention to farming, in which work he prospered, so that he is now enabled to live retired in the enjoyment of well earned ease at his home in Pittsfield, Maine. His wife died in the year 1880.

Liola W. Chase spent his youth in the usual manner of farm lads of his locality and period and divided his time between the work of the fields and the duties of the school room, remaining upon the home farm until twenty years of age, when he went to Wisconsin, living at Sheboygan for a number of years, and during the greater part of that time was connected with the Sheboygan Manufacturing Company. In 1878 he came to Texas and established a sheep ranch in Bosque county, where he continued in business for thirteen years, finding it a profitable industry. In 1891 he came to Cleburne and soon thereafter began the construction of a water works system for the city, realizing the great need here for an enterprise of that character, for the supply at that time was too limited. The plant was originally established by Mr. Chase and a partner, who conducted it for about four years. The business grew rapidly and extensively with the growth of the town, so it was necessary to enlarge the plant and for this purpose Mr. Chase organized and promoted the Cleburne Water, Ice & Lighting Company, procuring the assistance of eastern and local capital. He retained, however, the greater part of the stock and was made president of the company. The growth of its operations is shown by the fact that when Mr. Chase established the water works system there were about three hundred and fifty water taps, while now twenty-four hun-

dred are in use. The company supplies water to the city and to the residences, and gives general satisfaction to its many patrons, as is evidenced by the kindly commendation expressed by the citizens in general. In fact the business has added greatly to the growth and reputation of Cleburne as an enterprising, up-to-date city. The plant is thoroughly modern in every respect and improvements are constantly being made to keep pace with the growth of the city, and with new developments in methods of building and conducting water works. Mr. Chase has been signally successful in the conduct of this business and he has an able superintendent in R. J. Corson, who is also secretary and treasurer of the company. Since establishing the local water works Mr. Chase has also organized and is one of the large stockholders in three other extensive plants of this character in Texas, including the Taylor (Texas Water Company), the Clarendon Water, Light & Power Company, and the Amarillo Water, Light & Power Company.

Mr. Chase was married in Wisconsin to Miss Effa S. Goodwin, a native of Maine, and they have one son, Arthur L. Chase, who is manager of the water works plant at Amarillo. Keen discernment that has enabled him to recognize and utilize a business opportunity, combined with laudable ambition and sound judgment have been the strong and forceful factors in the successful career of Mr. Chase, now numbered with the representative citizens of Cleburne, where he is also held in high esteem because of his personal worth.

CAPTAIN ROBERT D. GOREE, of Seymour, Baylor county, has for a number of years been a foremost figure in promoting the settlement and development to agricultural purposes the lands lying in this part of Texas, especially the fine tracts in Knox county in the Brazos valley. His success in this matter is a cause of congratulation for himself, but is yet more a source of inestimable wealth and permanent up-building to this portion of the state. On land the settling up of which Mr. Goree promoted will to-day be found some of the thriftest and most substantial and industrious farmers and citizens of any part of the Union, and they are the foundation upon which will be built an enduring and wealthy community.

Captain Goree is himself one of the oldest residents of the Lone Star state, having come here when he was a boy, over fifty years ago. He was born in Perry county, Alabama, in 1840, and comes of a family prominent in the profes-



sions and industries and noted for the intellectual vigor and character of its members. His father, Dr. Lankston Goree, was of French Huguenot ancestry and was born in South Carolina. He was a physician of high standing and of broad professional attainments. He brought his family to Texas in 1850, located at Huntsville, where his death occurred three years later. Captain Goree's mother, Sarah (Kittrell) Goree, was in many ways a very remarkable woman, with rare development and harmony of the powers of heart and mind. She was a native of North Carolina and of one of the old families of that commonwealth, her father being a wealthy planter. She, as did also her brothers and sisters, received a college education. Her family is still represented in the state of Texas by her nephew, Dr. Kittrell, of Houston, who stands high in his profession. She possessed intellectual powers of a high order, and was a contributor to the Dallas "News" for many years; in fact, almost to the time of her death, which occurred in May, 1903, when she was ninety-seven years old.

After the family home was moved to Texas Captain Goree was reared mainly in Madison county. He received his advanced education in the old Baylor University, which at the time was located at Independence in Washington county. Here he drew inspiration from its famous old president, the late Dr. Burleson, who in his time was one of the most noted educators of the south. After leaving college Captain Goree turned his attention to farming along the San Jacinto river, in Polk county. He was just of age when the war came on, and in 1862 he enlisted in Madison county in the quartermaster's department, belonging to Captain George B. Forrest's company, the battalion of Colonel Robert S. Gould, and Reynold's brigade and Walker's division of the Trans-Mississippi department. His service as a Confederate soldier was in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, and he was at the battles of Pleasant Hill and Mansfield in Louisiana and in many skirmishes. He saw much hard soldiering west of the Mississippi river, and remained with the army until the close of the war, being mustered out at Hempstead, Texas, in 1865.

From the field of war he returned to his farm in Madison county, and lived there and in Houston county until 1882. In that year he came to Northwest Texas and through the cattle business became acquainted with the land of Knox county at first hand. At the time the country was all range, with no farming and very few

settlements—where the cowboy was king and the only wealth in the cattle that grazed the boundless plains. After a few years' experience in the cattle industry he became convinced that it was time to open up the land to agricultural enterprise, and he has ever since given most of his attention to real estate and colonization of this portion of Texas. He lent his efforts toward securing migration from the older states into Knox county and the settling up of the vacant lands with thrifty farmers. He had good success in these endeavors, the most noteworthy undertaking being the Rhineland colony of Germans in Knox county, who were brought there by Captain Goree, and who have without exception done well in farming. The country around the village of Goree is similarly settled, and through such efforts the Brazos valley lands have been changed from grazing to agricultural tracts and the population permanently increased. Captain Goree's real estate and business interests still lie in Knox county, but since 1897 his home has been in Seymour, of which city he is a greatly esteemed citizen.

Captain Goree was married in Harris county, Texas, to Miss Frances Campbell, a granddaughter of Governor John Clark of Georgia. They have six children. R. Campbell Goree is in the lumber business in Oklahoma; Miss Ann Clark Goree; Bryant Kittrell Goree is a lawyer, of the firm of Lee & Goree at Fort Worth; Robert Gould Goree is in the oil business in California; and the two daughters, Misses Eddie Sue and Frances Lankston.

JOHN M. STALLINGS. We introduce, as the subject of this article, one of the prominent horticulturists of Montague county and a gentleman who has been conspicuously active in promoting the fruit-growing industry in the community adjacent to the city of Bowie for a number of years. His originality and his independent research have led him into the field of experiment with the result that the possibilities of development in some fruits are much better understood and appreciated, and his vocation the more intelligently prosecuted.

Coosa county, Alabama, was the birthplace of John M. Stallings, and the date was the 9th of June, 1846. His father, Jephtha G. Stallings, was born in the state of Georgia, in 1816, and the latter's father is mentioned in the notice of James T. Stallings, recorded elsewhere in this work. Jephtha Stallings was a farmer's son, and devoted himself to that vocation till death. In 1849, he settled in Lincoln Parish, Louisiana,

and prospered there prior to the war. He believed in slavery, owned them himself and combatted their liberation with all the vehemence and energy he possessed. He bought negroes almost to the close of the war, and sold them also, and accepted Confederate money for his property to the very last. The crop of cotton of 1864 was exchanged for the worthless scrip of the defeated government, and he delivered it according to contract, even after the crash came. In 1865 he came to Texas, and settled in Denton county, when he recouped, to some extent, his former losses and passed the last years of his life.

In Bowie, Montague county, Texas, Jephtha G. Stallings married Miss Fannie King, a daughter of T. K. King of Alabama. His second marriage was to Miss B. L. Sherrard, of Louisiana, daughter of Right Sherrard. His wife bore him ten children, of whom John Mc. was the fifth. Jephtha G. Stallings died on the 8th of December, 1902, and his wife departed this life in Jackson Parish, Louisiana, in 1856.

The poor school privileges of his time prevented John M. Stallings from acquiring more than the rudiments of an education prior to the war. When he should have been in school he was in the army fighting the battles of the Confederacy, and when that fratricidal strife was over the serious affairs of civil life were at hand. In 1862 he joined Captain Kidd's Company, Second Louisiana Battalion, General Taylor's command. After the battle of Franklin, Louisiana, he was put on the detail to take some prisoners to Tyler, Texas, and there he was detailed on the Provost Guard to watch the magazine at Marshall. He joined Captain Hick's Independent Company, General Price's command, of Arkansas troops, and for a time he was made a courier for the army. He suffered another detail, later, this time to guard the farms along White river against the incursions of the enemy. He passed through the service without injury, save a slight one received while "mowing brush" during a warm little engagement in Arkansas, and surrendered, with his company, near Pine Bluff a few days after the affair at Appomattox.

Following the termination of the war Mr. Stallings spent three months in school, then married and began life in earnest. He and his wife started their career with one horse and a piece of timber land which she inherited from her father, and though he was reckoned a farmer through all the years he remained in the state, he did very little of it himself. In March, 1893,

he came to Texas and settled in Denton county, where he still owns a farm. He engaged in the blooded hog and Jersey cattle industries there, and was connected with the business until his advent to Montague county, even bringing some of his fine Jerseys hither with him when he came to Bowie, where he has always resided. He became identified with the growing of fruit and in gardening, and has planted out several small plots in the suburbs of the city to fruit. He is a member of the Bowie Fruit Growers' Association, is its chairman and its shipping agent for 1905, also the organizers of the Cotton Growers' Association for his district.

December 28, 1865, Mr. Stallings was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. May, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Grisham) May, who passed their lives in Louisiana, and were the parents of: Fannie R., who married J. G. Huey, and died in Louisiana; William H. H., who died in 1891; Mary J., born November 24, 1848; Winfield S., of Ruston, Louisiana; John T., who died in 1862; Salina, who died in September, 1891; and Stephen W. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stallings was productive of the following children, viz.: Lillie E., wife of James W. Taylor, of Bowie, with issue, Lillie, Spurgeon, Carroll, Oland Bryand, Mav and Jephtha; James William, who died in Dallas in 1902, married Lou Massey and left two children, a boy and girl, Percy Enos and John; Athlee May, wife of Martin Enright, of Omaha, Nebraska, has three boys; Stephen Leslie, bookkeeper of the Cochran-Tresvant Insurance Company, of Dallas, married Mrs. Ider and the names of her children, two girls and two boys, are Ford, Elmer, Ray and Leila; Gertrude, wife of M. C. Chambers, of Denton county; Enos McL., traveling salesman for Sweet, Orr & Company, of New York; Minnie, who married J. M. Harland, of Bowie, and has two daughters, Birney Lee and Grace; Clyde, Theodore E. and Percev complete the list and remain with the family home.

Mr. Stallings became interested in local politics immediately following the reconstruction of the state of Louisiana, and the voters of Lincoln county elected him coroner for several years, or until the law required the election of a physician to the office. He was then appointed a deputy sheriff and served as such a few years. Following this he was connected with the Commissioners' Court for some years, and he completed his official life as representative to the popular branch of the state legislature. In the house he was on several committees, among them charitable institutions and railroads. He added

his mite toward securing a reduction in railroad fares to three cents a mile and supported to enactment a law compelling weighers to issue checks for correct weights on bales of cotton, whereas, before, it was the practice to arbitrarily weigh every bale two pounds short. Also he voted to submit the constitution amendment on Louisiana lottery, believing the people had the right to vote on the question, and was a supporter of the separate car bill for blacks and whites.

In addition to the honors of public office he was often delegated by his party to represent his county in local, district and state conventions. In Texas he has continued to act with the Democratic party, and to his care has been confided local interests of the party, as precinct chairman. Wherever he has lived he has come to be recognized as a sincere and worthy citizen, and church and state alike have profited by his good works. He is a firm believer in the teachings of the gospel, holds a membership in the Missionary Baptist church, and fraternizes with the Masonic fraternity.

**JOHN S. EVANS.** The ginning industry of Crafton, Wise county, is conducted by the firm of Hunt & Evans, of whom the latter is the subject of this personal notice. He was born in Itawamba county, Mississippi, April 23, 1861, a son of a farmer, Andrew J. Evans, who was born in Columbia county, South Carolina, in 1833. The latter grew up there and passed his early manhood as an overseer. Prior to the rebellion he moved west to Mississippi and served in the Confederate army from that state. Henry L. Evans was his father and farming constituted his vocation also. He passed the last years of his life and died in Mississippi in 1885. For his life companion Andrew J. Evans chose Frances, a daughter of Henry Lessel. Mrs. Evans was born in South Carolina in 1835 and is still living, a resident of Wise county, but her husband passed away in December, 1885.

Eight children resulted from the marriage of Andrew J. and Frances Evans, as follows: Tennie, wife of W. Milholland, of Wise county; Martha, who married V. W. Cowart and resides in Johnson county; John S., our subject; James, of Cheyenne, Oklahoma; Simson, of Wise county; William, of Davidson, Oklahoma; David, of Wise county; and George, who makes Scurry county, Texas, his home.

At about fifteen years of age John S. Evans accompanied his parents to Texas. His was a country life in youth and the district school was responsible for his limited education. When he

started out for himself, after attaining his majority, he rented land four miles north of Crafton and began its cultivation with a team for which he owed the purchase money. He continued farming with some degree of success until 1891, when he met an opportunity to go into the gin business, and he arranged for a half interest in the old Prugle gin. The four years he was interested in this plant he made some financial progress and then sold his interest and put up the "Red Gin," on the Rock Island Railroad east of Crafton, in company with Lewis Combs and Kendrick. With this plant and firm he was associated profitably for five years and then disposed of his interest and bought the Crafton gin of R. L. Madden and took in Mr. Hunt as a partner. The plant has a value of five thousand dollars, is equipped with four seventy-saw stands, with a capacity of thirty bales a day, and during the season of 1904 eleven hundred bales of cotton passed out of their property.

August 18, 1886, John S. Evans and Miss Maggie Skaggs were united in marriage in Wise county. Mrs. Evans was a daughter of Berry Skaggs and Susan (Best) Skaggs, who came to Texas from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Skaggs live at Gainesville, Cooke county, and are the parents of: Mrs. Evans, born November 18, 1870; David, deceased; Mollie, who is unmarried and resides in Wise county; Lonnie, of Gainesville; Hattie, wife of Ed Riley of Paradise, and Retta, of Gainesville, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans' children are four in number, namely: Jessie, Agnes, Gladys and Dallas. Mr. Evans maintains his political interests with the Democrats, but has no ambition for a public office. He believes in the efficacy of religion and has brought up his family in the doctrines of the Christian church.

**JUDGE JOHN E. FERGUSON**, president of the Hereford National Bank, is one of the enterprising spirits who are so rapidly developing the town of Hereford and bringing it into first rank among the county seats of the great Panhandle country. Judge Ferguson has lived in Deaf Smith county almost since its organization, and has not only been an industrious and sagacious individual worker and business man, but has given his energies without stint to the welfare and material progress of his community. Through his active management and wise direction the Hereford National Bank has already become an institution of much importance to the financial and business circles of this portion of the Panhandle, and as a conservative yet stimulating influence it plays no unimportant

part in making Deaf Smith county a fertile field for agricultural and industrial enterprises of all kinds.

Judge Ferguson is still to be reckoned among the younger class of men who are accomplishing so much for Texas, for he is not yet fifty years of age, having been born in the year 1858. His birthplace was the fine city of Sedalia, Missouri, where his father and mother are still living. His father, J. J. Ferguson, was born in Kentucky and went to Missouri in 1856, and he has been a successful stockman nearly all his life. Judge Ferguson's mother is Anna (Crawford) Ferguson, and she was born in Missouri.

Judge Ferguson was reared at Sedalia and received his education there. After arriving at manhood he spent some time in the western states, being located at several different points, and for one year was on the Pacific coast. In 1891 he came to Deaf Smith county, Texas, and his activities have been centered in this part of the Panhandle ever since. The county had been organized only the fall preceding his arrival, and at that time was very sparsely settled, there being perhaps a hundred voters all told, and the population consisting mostly of single young men. Young Ferguson embarked in the cattle ranching business, on a tract of land about twelve miles north of where Hereford now stands. After five years in that location he sold out and moved to a ranch some five miles west of the present county seat, on the creek. He had been there only a year or so when, in 1898, the line of the Santa Fe pushed through the southeast corner of Deaf Smith county, thus opening up new opportunities and possibilities in this part of the country. The town of Hereford started up on the railroad, and Judge Ferguson saw that, as the county seat and railroad shipping point, it was destined to become a good town and an important commercial center. He therefore sold out his ranch in 1900 and became a resident of Hereford. On November 1st of the same year he organized the first bank in the town, named the Hereford National Bank, and he became its first president and has retained the executive direction of the institution ever since. The capital stock of the bank is \$25,000, and the surplus \$15,000, and its affairs are in a prosperous condition and managed to the satisfaction of the general business public and its stockholders. Judge Ferguson also owns considerable landed property in the vicinity of Hereford.

Judge Ferguson fraternizes with the Masonic order, and is a popular member of the social and business circles of his town. He is a staunch

Democrat, and was elected and served the county as county judge in 1893-94, the county seat at that time being LaPlata, which has since lost its existence and surrendered its prestige to Hereford. Judge Ferguson's wife is Nannie (Tannehill) Ferguson, to whom he was married at Windsor, Missouri.

HON. H. B. PATTERSON, former president of the First National Bank of Snyder, and now devoting his attention to his farming and stock raising interests, comes in both the paternal and maternal lines from ancestry from Tennessee. His grandfather, James Francis Patterson, was a native of that state and in 1856, with his family and some of his brothers, he left Tennessee and removed to Missouri, settling in Ripley county, where his death occurred in 1869, when he was sixty-five years of age. The Pattersons have always followed farming and stock-raising, and it was to those pursuits that the grandfather devoted his time and energies. He married Miss Pipkin, also a native of Tennessee, and they became the parents of three sons, William, John and Bishop.

The last named was born in Macon county, Tennessee, in 1836, and was reared in the place of his nativity to the age of twenty years, when he accompanied his parents to Missouri. About 1868 he was elected probate judge of Ripley county and served for four years. Following his retirement from office, in the spring of 1872, he left Missouri and removed to Hamilton county, Texas, where he spent two years. He afterward went to Lampasas county, where he also remained for two years and then removed to Callahan county, where he resided for three years. In 1881 he came to Scurry county some time before its organization and has since made his home here. He was married in Tennessee to Miss Martha Bennett, a native of that state, who died in Nolan county, Texas, in 1881. By this marriage there were nine children, four sons and five daughters, namely: Houston Bennett; Nancy Tennessee, the wife of J. W. Woody, a resident of Scurry county, Texas; James Haywood, also living in Scurry county; Elizabeth, the wife of Walter Wassen, whose home is in Scurry county; Mary Jane, the wife of Ernest Wright, of El Paso, Texas; Hettie Frances, the wife of Albert Morris, of Valparaiso, Indiana; Beecher, deceased; Martha Bishop; and John Hood, deceased.

Houston Bennett Patterson, whose name introduces this review, was born in Ripley county, Missouri, December 29, 1856, and lived in that

state until about sixteen years of age, when, in 1872, he came to Texas with his father. His educational privileges were somewhat meager because of the disorganized condition of the schools, owing to the Civil war. He had to walk four miles to a country school, which was maintained for only about three months in the year. Following the father's election to the office of probate judge of Ripley county the family removed to Doniphan, the county seat, and there the children were afforded better educational privileges. Mr. Patterson of this review pursuing his studies there for about seven or eight months, when, on account of illness in the family, they returned to the farm. After coming to Texas he attended a school in Lampasas county for a few months and it was about this time in his life that he began business operations by trading occasionally for a horse or two, and when he was twenty-one years of age he started out upon an independent business career. He never worked for wages except for a few months and all that he has possessed and enjoyed has been acquired through his own labors. He farmed for a time in Callahan county, having an interest in the crops with his father and he continued in that business until 1884, carrying on general agricultural pursuits and stock raising, making a specialty of sheep.

In 1881 Mr. Patterson arrived in Scurry county, and upon his retirement from the stock business in 1884 he was elected county and district clerk, being the first to hold the office in this county, which was organized on the 28th of June of that year. He filled the position continuously until the general election of 1896, so that his incumbency covered a little more than twelve years. He refused to again become a candidate, although urged to do so by many of his friends. In February of the following year a vacancy occurred in the office of county judge, and at the solicitation of the board of commissioners he consented to take his place on the bench. He filled out the unexpired term and at the general election of 1898 was elected to the same position, serving for nearly four years in all. Since then he has been out of office and has no further aspiration for political preferment as he desires to concentrate his energies upon his private business affairs. In 1880 a private bank was organized under the name of the State Bank, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars and Mr. Patterson was elected president. In 1900 this became under a reorganization the First National Bank of Snyder, with a capital stock of thirty-five thousand dol-

lars. Judge Patterson was made its first president, but has since sold his stock in the bank because of the close confinement which undermined his health and led to his determination to live a life more out of doors. Since that time he has given his attention to his farming and stock raising interests, and his home is situated about a mile south of Snyder, where he has about eight hundred acres, of which seventy-five acres are under cultivation. He likewise has a ranch in the northeast part of Scurry county, about eighteen miles from Snyder, consisting of about five thousand acres devoted principally to stock. There is between fifty and sixty acres of this under cultivation, utilized in raising feed for the stock. He has about four hundred and fifty head of cattle and the original stock was crossed between the Herefords and Shorthorns. Later Judge Patterson has given attention to the raising of a fine grade of stock from registered Red Polled bulls, crossing them with the Herefords and Durhams, and he now has the foundation laid for one of the finest herds in the country.

Judge Patterson was married in 1885 to Miss Lavina Hale, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Alexander Hale, who came to Texas with his family when Mrs. Patterson was a young girl. In their family there are now three children, Sarah Tennessee, Martha and Bennett. Since 1873 Judge Patterson has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Odd Fellows society and the Woodmen of the World. He has made his own way in life unassisted by any inherited fortune. He has been a faithful officer of public trust, filling both the position of clerk and county judge with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has likewise prospered in his business affairs and at the present time he is one of the leading stock men of the western country.

T. F. BAKER. In a history of the banking institutions of Snyder and western Texas, mention should be made of T. F. Baker, cashier of the First National Bank of Snyder, and a man of excellent business ability and enterprise, who in his career is keeping in touch with modern progress characteristic of the times. A native of Tennessee, his birth occurred in Madison county on the 30th of May, 1875, and he was but eighteen months old when brought to Texas by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson Baker. The former is now a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Jack county, Texas, where he located in pioneer times. He, too, was born in

Madison county, Tennessee, his natal year being 1832, and in the state of his nativity he was reared to manhood and there followed several different occupations. When a young man he was overseer of the negroes on a plantation belonging to his uncle, Turner Fuller, a very wealthy man. Subsequently he engaged in merchandising in Denmark, Madison county, prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. When hostilities began between the north and the south, he entered the Confederate service in 1861, and remained with the army through the four years of the war. He was several times detailed for special service and was in a hospital corps for a while. At the beginning of the war he was in the division of General Beauregard and later was attached to one of the Tennessee regiments until the fighting was ended. He saw active service, and although he participated in many hotly contested engagements he was never seriously wounded. He took part in the battle of Look-out Mountain, and he was in nearly all of the engagements in Tennessee and Georgia. After the war closed he returned home and found his mercantile business entirely ruined. He had lost all that he had and was a poor man. He then purchased a small farm in western Tennessee and entered upon the attempt to retrieve his lost possessions, remaining there until his removal to Texas in 1876, when he established his home in Jack county, where he has since resided. He has now attained an advanced age and he spends his time in supervising his stock and other interests. Mr. Baker was married twice, first in Tennessee, before the war, and again in 1874 to Miss Sarah Brown, of West Tennessee, by which marriage there have been born five children: Turner F., James E., William, Mattie Belle, and Egbert Ausburne. The daughter is now deceased.

Turner Fuller Baker, whose name introduces this review is practically a native son of Texas, for, with the exception of the first eighteen months of his life, he has always lived in this state. He remained in Jack county until fifteen years of age, and during that period attended the public schools. He then went to Hill county, Texas, where he spent two years in the employ of his uncle, Baalam Sanford, during which time he saved from his earnings a sum sufficient to enable him to continue his education, and being ambitious in this direction he spent two years at what was known as the North Texas Baptist College at Jacksboro, Texas, an institution which has since surrendered its charter. When he had completed his two years'

course of study there Mr. Baker, then nineteen years of age, began teaching school, which profession he followed for three years in Jack county and for one year at Snyder, Texas, coming here in 1897. On his retirement from the teacher's profession he entered mercantile life in the employ of L. D. Grantham, with whom he remained for nearly two years, and on the organization of the First National Bank at Snyder he became bookkeeper. This was in October, 1900, and in October, 1902, he was appointed assistant cashier, so serving until January, 1905, when he was made cashier, which is his present connection with this strong and reliable financial institution. He is also one of the directors of the bank and is a popular official, his unflinching courtesy and helpful support, which he manifests to the patrons of the institution, winning him the friendly regard of many with whom he has been associated.

Mr. Baker was married August 25, 1897, to Miss Lulu Antoinette McMath, of Seymour, Texas, a daughter of Mrs. N. E. McMath. This union has been blessed with three children, Augustus Grayum, Turner Fuller and Ralph Henderson.

Mr. Baker is deeply interested in local progress and advancement, and co-operates in many measures that have been of direct and tangible benefit in the material, intellectual and moral progress. He has been a member of the Christian church for about five years, and fraternally is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He was council commander of the former for about four years. He has always taken a deep interest in school affairs and was one of the prime movers in the organization of an independent school district for Snyder. He is a member of the school board and is now its treasurer. He built the telephone exchange at Snyder, which is an independent enterprise and after operating it for about eighteen months he sold the plant to other parties. He is a good business man, thoroughly capable of filling the responsible positions he holds.

HON. JAMES LYCURGUS LIVINGSTONE McCALL, deceased, was for a number of years a distinguished and representative member of the bar of McLennan and Parker counties. He was a son of James and Anne (Valandingham) McCall, and was descended from honorable Scotch-Irish ancestry. His birth occurred at Mount Vernon, Rock Castle county, Kentucky, September 30, 1823, and in his native state he was reared to manhood, acquiring his educa-

tion in Center College at Danville, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated in the early forties.

On the 16th of November, 1845, Judge McCall was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Anna Strum, who was born in Blountville, Sullivan county, Tennessee, on the 4th of February, 1825, and was a daughter of Jacob Strum, who was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, December 6, 1774, and died in Blountville, Tennessee, April 13, 1834. His wife bore the maiden name of Alice James, and was a daughter of Walter James. Her birth occurred February 27, 1796, and she passed away in Rogersville, Tennessee, April 7, 1850. It was on the 26th of February, 1815, that she gave her hand in marriage to Jacob Strum.

Having taken up the study of law, Judge McCall was admitted to the bar in 1845, and for eight years engaged in the practice of his profession in his native state. He then removed to Texas with his young family, arriving in Waco in December, 1853. There he opened an office and entered upon the practice of law, being connected with the courts over the greater part of northwestern Texas for twenty years. Prior to and during the period of the Civil war he was district attorney of the old nineteenth district of Texas, which then included McLennan county. While in Waco he entered into partnership with James Norris, under the firm name of Norris & McCall, and this became one of the distinguished law firms of the state, especially in connection with criminal law practice. Thirteen years after the organization of the firm, Judge Sleeper was taken into partnership and the firm style of Norris, McCall & Sleeper was then adopted. Not only was Judge McCall actively associated with the practice of his profession in Texas, but also left the impress of his individuality upon the public life, thought and action of the state. He was a member of the Texas convention which voted for secession and during the war he held the position of receiver under the Confederate government. In 1873 he removed with his family to Weatherford, Texas, from which point he continued his practice throughout the northwestern part of the state. There he entered into partnership with his son, George A. McCall, who is now one of the leading lawyers of Weatherford. Called to the county bench of Parker county, he served from 1894 until 1896, and with the exception of that period was actively engaged in practice from 1845 until within a few days of his death. He was a man of broad legal learning, and of

thorough familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence and in the presentation of his cause was logical, strong and forceful.

In 1896 Judge McCall was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 5th of January of that year. He afterward married Miss Josie Bowles of Dallas, Texas, in 1897, and she still survives him. Judge McCall died at his home in Weatherford, February 26, 1904, when more than eighty years of age. He had become the father of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom ten are now living, namely: Judge George A. McCall, of Weatherford; Mrs. Edward Rotan, of Waco, Texas; J. S., of Colorado, Texas; James, of Weatherford; Mrs. Frank Gallagher, of Austin, Texas; Mrs. Charles C. Barthold, of Weatherford; Rev. John V. McCall, of Cleburne; Will S., of Waco; Miss Mary McCall, of Austin, Texas; and Samuel K., who is living in Norman, Oklahoma.

Judge McCall, at the time of his death, was and for sixty years had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He joined the church of that denomination at Weatherford on its organization and was also a charter member of the First Presbyterian church of Waco, Texas. All through his life he lived in harmony with his professions, maintaining a high standard of professional and social conduct and of citizenship and of his means he contributed liberally toward the support of the church, not only when he was possessed of a competence but also in the early days when he was endeavoring to lay the foundation for his own prosperity. His individuality and mentality were in keeping with his wonderful physical strength and great stature. In his profession he displayed untiring devotion to the interests of his clients, and guarded their affairs with the same zeal that he displayed in the care of his own interests. He possessed all the essential qualifications of a great lawyer and as an advocate and practitioner had few equals and no superiors in practice in western Texas in his day. An exalted sense of profession honor ever characterized his bearing and conduct toward his professional brethren, and if he had faults they were rather the exaggeration of his virtues and it may be said as it was of Goldsmith's "Village Teacher" that "E'en his failings leaned toward virtue's side." While his devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial, he never forgot that he owed still greater allegiance to the majesty of the law, and he never placed a witness on the stand that he did not believe was speaking the truth. Judge







ALBERT G. ARNOLD AND FAMILY

Nugent said of him "he was the most natural lawyer he ever saw and it is impossible to trip him in the trial of a suit." He won a notable reputation in cross examination and was quick to detect any note of insincerity or untruthfulness. In politics he was an old line Whig, and cast his first presidential ballot for Henry Clay. A man of the people he was always willing to take up the cause of the populace and stood in defense of the masses as against the monopolies. Charitable to a fault, his benevolent spirit was often detrimental to his own financial interests. In the early history of Texas he at one time belonged to a company of rangers under command of Captain G. B. Erath, and made one or two trips of considerable duration seeking for Indians on the frontier. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct, and stainless in reputation, his life record covered a long period of usefulness and activity, and his name is inscribed high on the roll of eminent lawyers of Texas.

ALBERT GALLATIN ARNOLD. Among the little settlement of pioneers who gathered about Queens Peak, in Montague county, in the early seventies, a few still linger under the influences of that silent, rugged landmark and are numbered with the substantial and permanent home-builders of the county. Of such is Albert G. Arnold, the subject of this personal notice. The footprints of the savage had scarcely been blotted out and his blood-thirsty yell had hardly died away when Mr. Arnold brought his little family to the Peak that September day in 1873 and added the influence of his presence to the determined colony already established there. Almost a third of a century has passed since that eventful day, and its years have been filled with successes and reverses, yet his faith in the ultimate future of his county prompted him to hold fast and enjoy the presence of the harvest time which is now actually upon us.

He drifted to Texas from Clinton county, Missouri, whither his mother and her children went in 1859 and where the vocation of the farm occupied them for nearly fifteen years. In 1856 the family left its native state and accompanied a brother-in-law to the Omaha Indian Reserve, in Nebraska, where the latter was the government farmer in charge of the agricultural efforts of the tribe of Omahas. The accidental death of this relative severed the tie which held the family to the frontier and all hands turned their faces eastward and took up their abode in Clinton county, Missouri. The year of their departure for Texas the two brothers, Cassius M. and Albert G., loaded their families and their effects into proverbial

"prairie schooners" of that day and made their slow way over the intervening distance, stopping at Bonham as their first point of lookout in the Lone Star state. Being directed westward they prospected the country all the way to Queens Peak and when our subject reached the point overlooking the beautiful valley from the east he remarked to his brother, "In that valley I intend to locate," and he kept his word.

Albert G. Arnold was born in Lorain county, Ohio, July 18, 1848. Albert G. Arnold, his father, was an early settler in that county and was from Chautauqua county, New York, where his birth occurred in 1799. The family was established in New York state by Elisha Arnold, our subject's grandfather, a Scotch farmer and justice of the peace, whose family numbered eight children, the sons of whom were: Hiram, Horace, Thomas, Chauncey, William and Albert G. The names of his two daughters are not now accessible.

Albert G. Arnold, Sr., came to maturity in his native county and his educational advantages were those of the rural school. In early manhood he went to Ohio and in Lorain county he married Sylvia, a daughter of Freeman and Eunice (Gillett) Richmond, whose family numbered ten children. Sylvia Richmond Arnold was born in Lorain county, Ohio, and died in Clinton county, Missouri, in 1872, aged forty-nine years. Her children were: Orpha, who first married Newton Tucker, who was killed by accident as Indian farmer in Nebraska, and whose second husband was James Force, died in Clinton county, Missouri, without living issue; Cassius M., a well known farmer of Montague county, and Albert G., Sr., of this review.

Fate willed it that the subject of this sketch should pass his life on the frontier and he began it at eight years of age. The stay on the Indian Reservation served to give him a lively experience for a child and the family home in Missouri was among the scattered habitations of a pioneer community. He began contributing to his own support so early that his career seems always to have been in his own hands. He became a farmer from the first and while his resources amounted to naught then, his condition and his prospects warranted him in buying a farm before he left Missouri and upon this the first years of his married life were spent.

Having reached Queens Peak, he first located in Adaire, the first town attempted at the Peak, but when this hamlet seemed doomed to die he bought a forty-acre tract southeast of nature's landmark and laid out the village of Queens Peak. Lots sold readily and the place grew to be a respect-

able little town in a short time. It had seven stores, two gins, two blacksmith shops, a hotel and a schoolhouse and was the leading business point in the south end of Montague county until Bowie outstripped it and finally drew off its substantial support, when it went the way of Adaire and is now only a memory.

While Queens Peak was in existence Mr. Arnold was one of its general merchants and built and operated a gin, and was one of the last to abandon the town to its fate. Early in the eighties he resumed farming and raising stock in which his success has been marked and constant. His dominions embrace five hundred and fifty acres of land, extensively farmed and amply stocked with cattle, horses and mules, the breeding of which latter he has lately made a special feature of his varied affairs.

In Clinton county, Missouri, December 7, 1871, Albert G. Arnold married Frances Leinhart, a daughter of Eli and Malinda (Biggerstaff) Leinhart, who settled in Missouri from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold's children are: Nora Orpha, wife of Dr. Clark, of Salona, Texas; Fred Lawrence, who married Stella Stephens, resides in Oklahoma and has issue, Cleo, Vorce and Opal; Woodie, of Marlow, Indian Territory; Trula Pearl, wife of Aldo Culberhouse, of Sweetwater, Oklahoma; Quinton Milo, Essig Lorain, Roland C., and Turney M., and Lester, who died at the age of two years.

The Arnolds of the earlier time were affiliated with the Whig and Republican parties, but our subject has allied himself, from his majority, with the Democrats, but has manifested no political ambition. He has served as school trustee, he believes in religious teachings and is a member of the Christian church.

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, of Dalhart, during the last fifteen or twenty years has probably drilled as many wells in the Panhandle country as any other one man, and in this industry, so indispensable to the welfare and progress of this part of the state, he has been unusually successful, and he is recognized as a business man of large ability and a citizen of eminent public spirit and personal worth.

Mr. Williams is a native of the state of Indiana, born near Greensburg, Decatur county, in 1863, his parents, Loudon and Harriet Emily (Evans) Williams, being natives of the same state and now residents of the Panhandle. The entire family moved to Texas in 1880, locating near Lawrence in Kaufman county, and four years later went out into the western country and located on a ranch in Fisher county,

where the father was engaged quite extensively in the cattle business. Mr. Loudon Williams lived in Fisher county for sixteen years, his sons in the meantime going up into Northwest Texas in the newer country, and in 1900 he followed them and moved to Dallam county, he and his good wife now residing on one of the Williams ranches seventeen miles east of Dalhart.

In 1886 Mr. Charles E. Williams left his father's ranch in Fisher county and took a contract with the Capitol Syndicate Cattle Company (X I T ranch) to dig a number of wells on their ranch. At that time the X I T was the biggest ranch in the world, extending over several counties in the Panhandle and comprising three million acres of land. In the fulfillment of his contract Mr. Williams drilled wells in Hockley, Lamb, Floyd and other counties, and he has been extensively engaged in this line of business ever since 1886. He was drilling wells for the X I T company south of the Canadian river until 1888, when he came up to Hartley county and drilled a well at Hartley for the Fort Worth and Denver road, which was completed through this county in 1888. For several years thereafter he was drilling wells along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver from the city of Fort Worth to Pueblo, Colorado.

When the Rock Island System graded their El Paso line through Dallam and Hartley counties early in 1901, Mr. Williams entered into a contract to drill wells along the line, and since that time has put down thirteen wells for that company. Since the town of Dalhart was started in 1901 he has made his home at this place, where he has built a nice, comfortable residence, identifying himself thoroughly with the life of the town. In July, 1901, he drilled a well in Dalhart three hundred and sixteen feet in depth, and established the Dalhart water works, which has ever since that time supplied first-class water to the residents and has proved one of the most important additions in making Dalhart a flourishing, up-to-date little city. In September, 1904, Mr. Williams sold this plant to a company known as the Dalhart Water Works Company, and since that time he has continued his occupation of drilling wells for railroads and private individuals in this section of the country.

Mr. Williams has three brothers who are successful cattle ranchers in this part of the state. Sam and Otto W. are in Dallam county, and F. S. is in Hartley county. Mr. Williams was married in October, 1896, to Miss Anna Atkin-

son, a daughter of George F. Atkinson, a prominent old-timer of Texas who was born and reared in Jack county and for several years has lived in the Panhandle. Mr. Williams was elected and served as treasurer of Hartley county when it was first organized, in 1891. Mr. Williams affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, and his wife is a member of the Methodist church.

JOSIAH M. CARTER, of Plainview, Hale county, was the first permanent settler of this West Texas town, and has been prominently engaged in the real estate business and in ranching in that locality for more than fifteen years. He is a public-spirited, enterprising and energetic man, capable in all lines of his endeavors, and has made and deserved a fine success in his career.

Mr. Carter was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1849, a son of Champe and Mary (Montgomery) Carter. Both parents were natives of Virginia, whence they moved to Lincoln county, Kentucky, after their marriage. The mother died at Stamford in that county in 1856. Champe Carter was county clerk of Lincoln county for a number of years, and also practiced law at the county seat of Stamford. In 1859 he brought his family to Texas, locating at Milford in Ellis county, where he was a prominent and widely known lawyer for a long number of years. His later years he passed at different places, living with his children, and he died at Chapel Hill, Washington county, in 1874.

Mr. Carter grew to manhood at Milford, this state, but got most of his education at Stamford, Kentucky, to which place he returned, some years after the family moved to Texas, and attended school there for four years. After finishing his schooling he came back to Ellis county, where he was engaged in farming for some time. During the past twenty years he has been engaged quite extensively in the land business in Western Texas. He has been a resident of Hale county since 1887, and on coming to this county he took up some land north of where Plainview is now located. However, the county was not organized nor the town started until August, 1888, and when he arrived here there was only one house in the county that was constructed of lumber, and that belonged to Horatio Graves at Hale Center. Hale county was thus entirely new and unsettled, and Mr. Carter has borne a prominent part in all its subsequent development and progress. At the present time he owns a fine lot of land in the county, west of

Plainview, where he has had special success in alfalfa growing, and has handled all his ranching and farming enterprises with a great deal of success. His home and his land business are at Plainview, and he is one of the prominent citizens of that town, where he has lived from the inception of the town.

Mr. Carter's wife, who is deceased, and to whom he was married at Milford, was Miss Amanda McGilton, who left three children, namely: Eli M., Thomas B. and Ellis B. Mr. Carter affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and may be found supporting every movement for the general welfare and progress of his community.

THOMAS E. LEWIS, of Fort Worth, Texas, is a native of Moultrie county, Illinois, and a son of Dr. T. Y. and Cordelia (Elder) Lewis.

Dr. T. Y. Lewis was born in Shelbyville, Illinois; studied medicine and became a prominent physician at Sullivan, where he lived for many years; came to Texas with his family in 1881 and located at Dublin, in Erath county, where he is still in the active practice of medicine and is a well known citizen, having besides his professional interests a fine ranch stocked with Norman horses and Durham cattle. His wife, a native of Sullivan, Illinois, is a member of a Tennessee family who were for the most part merchants.

Mr. Lewis' paternal grandfather was born and reared in Boston. He was descended from the Lewis of Lewis and Clark fame, the original progenitors of the family having come to this country from England, settling in Massachusetts Colony, where they figured prominently in commercial affairs, invariably being successful. Ancestors of Mr. Lewis were owners of the Long Wharf at Boston in Revolutionary times. Grandfather Lewis pioneered to Illinois at an early day, making the journey by way of canal boats, stage coaches, etc., and settled at Shelbyville, where he was a prominent merchant.

Thomas E. Lewis received his education at Sullivan, and was a young fellow when the family came to Texas. In those days cattle being the paramount industry in this portion of Texas, he engaged for some time as manager of a cattle and horse ranch. When still quite a young man he went into the hardware business at Dublin, and was successfully engaged in the same for four years. Being ambitious and wishing to conduct larger operations, he went to Corpus Christi, Texas, on the gulf coast, which was then in the incipient throes of a boom, and com-

menced dealing in real estate. In this venture he was successful until the panic of 1893 caused a collapse. He was there about two years, and then he took the general southern agency for the Torshon Balance Scale Company of New York. Following this he went on the road for a buggy manufacturing company, selling buggies in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. About this time the discovery and application of acetylene gas came to his attention, and he was one of the first in the United States to introduce acetylene gas and sell machines for generating same, introducing it all over Texas and adjacent territory. Previous to going into the gas business he had spent a short time as right-of-way and town-site agent for the Denison and Northern Railway, which was projected to be built northward from Denison through the Indian Territory.

After discontinuing the acetylene gas business, Mr. Lewis cast about for a suitable home and business in or near Forth Worth, which has been his headquarters for some time, and after driving over considerable country around the city he decided to locate at what he subsequently named Sagamore Hill, about four miles east of the Fort Worth courthouse. Here he purchased some land. In 1903 the Fort Worth and Dallas interurban electric line was completed, which runs directly by his property, making it an ideal place for suburban residence, with the quick and easy transportation thus afforded. Since the completion of the road the adjacent property as far out as Handley is becoming settled with pretty suburban residences, and has greatly enhanced in value. Mr. Lewis' own home site is ideally situated, being on the highest point between Dallas and Fort Worth, and commanding a magnificent view of the latter city. Besides his home place, Mr. Lewis has adjoining valuable acreage and platted residence lots which he is selling to home builders. Sagamore Hill will undoubtedly be one of the most attractive suburbs of Fort Worth.

Mr. Lewis married Miss Hattie M. Brown, who was born and reared in Mexico, Missouri, and they have one son, Thomas Y.

W. T. MANRY. The Manry family originally emigrated from England to Georgia and thence to Tennessee. The great-grandfather of W. T. Manry was familiarly known as Jack Manry and was the first representative of the name in this country. One of his sons was Edward Manry, a native of Georgia, and the

latter had a son who was called Richard and who was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, in 1828. He was the father of W. T. Manry of this review and he left Tennessee in 1861, making his way to Missouri, residing in the southern part of that state until 1876. He then removed to Texas, locating in Denton county and he died there in the fall of 1887. He was a farmer by occupation, devoting his entire life to general agricultural pursuits. In McMinn county, Tennessee, about 1851 or 1852, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Rue, a native of that state. She is still living and makes her home in Snyder, Texas. In their family there were nine children, five sons and four daughters, who lived to maturity. The eldest son is now deceased, but the others yet survive.

William Taylor Manry, son of Richard and Mary Jane Manry, was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, November 26, 1857. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and removed with the family to Missouri, and afterward to Texas, coming to the latter state in 1876 when nineteen years of age. His educational privileges were very limited and the only opportunities in that direction that he enjoyed were offered by the common country schools. When twenty-one years of age he arranged with his father and raised a crop upon his father's place. In fact he carried on farming in this way for two years, when he purchased a tract of land in the same neighborhood in Denton county and there devoted his attention to farming until 1889.

On the 6th of August, 1886, Mr. Manry was married to Miss Mary Louisa Liggon, a native of Titus county, Texas, and daughter of James Liggon. They have but one child, Lillian Louise, born January 23, 1890, in Scurry county, the parents having removed to this county the previous year. They located at Snyder, where Mr. Manry, in connection with his brother, J. R. Manry, opened a grocery store. They conducted the business together for five years, when in 1894, Mr. Manry purchased his brother's interest and continued the trade alone for the succeeding four years. In 1898 he added a stock of dry goods, and a year later closed out the grocery department, putting in a full line of dry goods, clothing, notions and furnishing goods. His business has constantly increased until at the present time, in order to meet the growing demands of the trade, he carries the largest stock of goods between Abilene and El Paso.

Mr. Manry is an enterprising citizen of Snyder who has witnessed almost the entire





MR. AND MRS. HENRY H. WELLS

development of the town and has for the last sixteen years taken an active part in supporting and promoting any enterprise tending to the public good. In business matters he has been eminently successful and is rated with the wealthy men of this immediate section. The lessons which he learned in early life—lessons of industry, perseverance and determination—have been of inestimable value to him in all of his dealings in later years, and by strict economy and diligent attention to his business, even to the minutest detail, he has steadily worked his way upward until he ranks today with the most prosperous business men of this part of the state. His life record offers a splendid example to the young men who would win success, for his career proves that prosperity and an honored name may be gained simultaneously. He has lost but twenty-one days from business during his sixteen years residence in Snyder and is now in control of one of the largest mercantile houses of western Texas. His methods neither seek nor require disguise but have been wrought out along original lines that indicate his excellent judgment, keen foresight and ready adaptability.

**HENRY HARRISON WELLS.** In the year 1895 the community of Crafton received among its thrifty and foreranded population a settler whose course during the succeeding decade has been marked by a steady and material pecuniary advance and who has established himself in the goodwill and confidence of a wide circle of Wise county's business men. He came as a quiet citizen without bluster or trumpet's blast, seeking a location and an opportunity for the exercise of his industry and intelligence to the end that, in the evening of life, he and his might be provided with those substantial elements so conducive to the real enjoyments of retired existence.

Mr. Wells chose his location on the George R. Craft pre-emption and his fertile and productive farm lies against the site of the village of Crafton, of which its owner is a leading and influential spirit. He came hither from Thackerville in the Chickasaw Nation, where for eleven years he plied his vocation as a farmer as a lessee of the lands of "Poor Lo." Ardmore was his chief trading point and while there he was informed by the judge of the peace court that he signed the first bond given at that place in an assault and battery case. He went to the Indian country as a poor man in the hope the title to its lands might soon be gained by the whites, but, in time,

he despaired of this event and although prosperity regularly came to him, he decided to change his location to the fertile and titled soil of Texas and at once acquire a home.

January 6, 1841, Henry H. Wells was born in Tippah county, Mississippi. His father, Rev. Joseph Wells, founded the family there when a young man, a settler from Giles county, Tennessee, where his birth occurred in 1811. For fifty years the latter was a Methodist minister and when the rebellion came on he was made colonel of the Twenty-third Mississippi Infantry. He was a doctrinal preacher and worked chiefly as a supply and was known widely for many years prior to his death, which occurred in Prentiss county in 1895. In early life he was a Whig, but later a Democrat, and was a son of John Wells, who died in Tippah county. John Wells was born in Virginia, passed his life in rural pursuits and lived in Tennessee a few years on his way from the Old Dominion state to his final location in Mississippi. He married Miss Livingston, who bore him: William, Levi, John, Pleasant, Miles, Rev. Joseph, Mrs. Dr. Biggs, Mrs. Dr. Harrison, Mrs. Elizia Bennett and Mrs. George Miller.

Rev. Joseph Wells married Sarah, a daughter of John Burns, of Maury county, Tennessee. Mr. Burns was a native Irishman and lived and died on his farm in the state of Mississippi. Mrs. Wells passed away in 1881, the mother of: Pinkney, who died young, and Miles, who died a prisoner of war in Chicago; William died in Mississippi; Mary, wife of John A. Stokes, of Prentiss county, Mississippi; Nancy, deceased wife of John Bartlett, of the same county; Amanda, wife of J. K. Bartlett, of Tippah county, Mississippi; Henry H., of this sketch; John, who died in the military prison of the Federals at Chicago; Watson, of Hall county, Texas; and Wilson, of Union county, Mississippi.

A limited education in the district school came to Henry H. Wells as he grew up on the farm in Tippah and Prentiss counties, Mississippi, and he was just past his majority year when the differences between the north and the south broke into open hostilities. In 1862 he joined Company H, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Infantry, Colonel Benton, and became a part of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in engagements at Farrington and Murfreesboro, in the Missionary Ridge campaign and on south to the defense of Atlanta. August 3, 1864, he was captured near Atlanta and taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, and held a prisoner of war until March 17, 1865, when he was paroled at Richmond and permitted to return home.



As he had been reared a farmer Mr. Wells resumed the vocation on returning to civil pursuits and continued it in the state almost twenty years, when he cast his fortunes with the Indian country of the west and added his vigor and strength and that of his family to the civilization of the frontier.

In August, 1860, Mr. Wells married Martha J. Hancock, a daughter of Benjamin and Matilda (Ramsey) Hancock, and they began life modestly and on a rented farm. The issue of their union are: Mary, wife of William Hayes, of Bowie; Effie, wife of Z. B. Shurbet, of Montague county; Annie, who married Dr. Hunt and died in Crafton; Arthur B., an employe of the mercantile firm of Robert Weil, of Bowie; Joseph B., of Crafton, married Lula Harris; Ida, widow of Mark Miflan; Henry B., married Ella Underwood who resides near Crafton; Marvin, who was accidentally killed at Thackerville, Indian Territory; Amy, wife of Rome Harris, and Miss Tisha, the only child yet at the old home.

Mr. Wells has affiliated with the Democratic party from his first vote and while in the Territory he was deputy United States marshal and also a notary public. In wise county he has filled the office of notary and that of justice of the peace of Precinct No. 3. He is a Mason of Crafton Lodge No. 617, and the family hold allegiance to the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

F. J. GRAYUM, cashier of the Snyder National Bank at Snyder, Texas, was born in Jasper county, Missouri, May 9, 1860. His father W. J. C. Grayum, was also a native of Missouri, born in the central portion of the state near Jefferson City, in 1825. He was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit during the greater part of his life. In the fall of 1861 he emigrated to Texas, settling near Waco in Falls county. On account of his southern proclivities he was a refugee from the north to this country, and in the following spring he enlisted in the Confederate service but had been at the front for only a short time when he was excused from active participation in the movements of the army, and commissioned to look after the interests of the widows whose husbands had fallen in battle. He also operated a grist-mill on his own account and on some occasions furnished supplies to the troops which passed by in their line of march. He lived in Falls county for about twenty-two years and in 1884 removed to Anson, Jones county, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 1st of October, 1904. He was familiar with the development of this country and he lived to see

many changes here as the work of progress and improvement was carried forward. He was a man of especial religious nature, a faithful member of the Baptist church and strictly moral and upright in all his habits and belief. He married Miss Derinda Gist, a native of Missouri, in which state the wedding was celebrated and she now makes her home at Stamford, Texas. In the family were three children, who are yet living: Ellen, now the wife of D. J. Olinger, of Luders, Jones county, Texas; Emma, the wife of J. S. Morrow, of Stamford, Jones county; and Frank Jonah, whose name introduces this review. There were also three other children, a son and two daughters, who are now deceased.

Frank J. Grayum was only about a year and a half old when his parents came to Texas and was reared upon a farm in Falls county. He began his education in one of the old-time subscription schools and later attended the public schools of the neighborhood with the exception of one year spent as a student in the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, during the session of 1881-82. In the autumn of the latter year he returned to Falls county, Texas, and after spending a year and a half on his father's farm removed to Jones county with his father in 1884. He there became connected with agricultural pursuits which he followed for five years.

On the 2d of December, 1885, Mr. Grayum was married to Miss Sallie Penick, of Windsor, Missouri, a daughter of W. B. Penick, now of Stamford, Texas. On the 10th of December, 1889, Mr. Grayum with his family removed to Snyder, Scurry county, where he has since made his home. Here he opened a drug store under the firm name of Auten & Grayum, his partner being L. K. Auten, and in April, 1890, he established a private bank under the firm name of F. J. Grayum & Company, which was the first banking institution organized in Scurry county. The drug business has been continued down to the present time, and the only change that has occurred of any note was effected January 1, 1905, when the business was incorporated under the laws of Texas as the Grayum Drug Company with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars all paid up. This is one of the largest drug concerns in western Texas, doing a splendid business that far exceeds the sales of most enterprises of this character. On the 13th of March, 1905, the private bank of Mr. Grayum was converted into a national bank with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars under the name of the Snyder National Bank, and the officers

of the new institution are: W. A. Fuller, president; E. W. Clark, vice president; F. J. Grayum, cashier; and O. P. Thrane, assistant cashier. The present bank building was commenced about the 1st of June, 1905, and was completed for occupancy on the 1st of November of that year. The building is a handsome brick structure, two stories in height and the furnishings are of the latest pattern of design both for elegance and convenience. The cost of the building, including the site and furnishings, was over eight thousand dollars.

Mr. Grayum is a practical business man and it is through his earnest endeavors and capabilities that he has won success and is now at the head of largely increasing business interests. In addition to his business concerns in Snyder he also owns a farm of three hundred and fifty-five acres in Ellis county, the most of which is under cultivation.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Grayum have been born four daughters: Ida, Edna, Mary and Alice. Mr. Grayum belongs to the Baptist church, with which he has been identified for twenty-eight years. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, interested in all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of the county along material, social, intellectual and moral lines.

**DAVID NATION.** In every community are found men who are leaders in the public life and business circles of the city and are therefore the real founders and promoters of the town that they have chosen as a place of residence. In the thriving little city of Snyder, Texas, there are a number of good business houses, but prominent among them is that of the Snyder Mercantile Company and of this organization David Nation is the president and manager. Mr. Nation is a genial, whole-souled man whose life largely exemplifies the spirit of western enterprise. He also displays many of the strong southern traits and comes of a family from northern Alabama. His father, David Nation, left Blount county, Alabama, in the fall of 1865, just after the close of the Civil war, removing thence to Mississippi, where he spent two years. In 1867 he became a resident of Smith county, Texas, there he remained for a year and then removed to Ellis county, Texas, where his death occurred about 1885. He was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life, save for the period spent in the Confederate service during the war, covering about three years. During a part of this time he acted as conscript officer. In his religious

views he was a Primitive Baptist and he always took an active interest in church matters. In politics he was an unflinching Democrat but never sought office as the reward for party fealty. He married Miss Betsie Hood, who was a native of North Carolina and in their family were eleven children, of whom five sons and five daughters reached adult age. The sons are all yet living and are now well situated in life, being prosperous residents of Texas.

David Nation was born October 6, 1854, in Blount county, Alabama, was there reared and made his home in that locality through the period of strife between the north and the south, during which time he learned many valuable lessons of life that have been a source of profit to him in later years. His educational privileges were limited to three months attendance at school, for the fortunes of war made it impossible for the schools of the locality to be maintained. He was about thirteen years of age when the family removed to Texas and he made his home with his father until he had reached the age of twenty-two years, when he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Linnie Banks, a native of Texas, born in Cherokee county.

Mr. Nation started out upon his business career with only a saddle and pony. He engaged in farming in Ellis county upon rented land for two years, and then with the money that he had been able to save during this period he bought land upon which he lived until 1890. In that year he came to Scurry county, where he has since made his home and he has been closely identified with its growth and development to the present time. Here he first purchased a section of land in the southeastern part of the county and was engaged in farming for three years. He then removed to Snyder, where he purchased a livery stable but after conducting it for a brief period he sold out. He next bought a half interest in a dry goods and grocery store, becoming a partner of I. H. Nelson under the firm style of Nelson & Nation. This firm afterward erected the building now occupied by the Paxton Hardware Company on the southwest corner of the public square, making their headquarters there for some time. In 1901 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Nelson taking the dry goods and Mr. Nation the groceries. In 1901 the latter erected the brick building on the northwest corner of the square and conducted a grocery business alone for about a year. In the fall of 1902 the Snyder Mercantile Company was organized with J. E. Dodson as presi-

dent and C. T. Ghrand vice president and general manager. A year later Mr. Nation was elected president of the company, and two years after its organization was chosen general manager, and has since been the chief executive officer of the corporation. The company is capitalized at thirty-five thousand dollars and deals in general merchandise of every description save farm implements. This is one of the largest commercial concerns of Snyder and derives its trade from a large territory. The patronage is now extensive and the house sustains a splendid reputation for its honorable methods, straightforward dealing and reasonable prices.

Mr. Nation, an enterprising man, has taken an active interest in the upbuilding of the county and has been a generous contributor to the erection of every church and school house in Scurry county and some in Kent county. Since he entered business life here he has been eminently successful. He possesses the keen insight, strong purpose and indefatigable energy so necessary to success in a business career, and in the management of his affairs displays sound judgment. He has been a member of the Methodist church for the past twenty-five years and has labored earnestly and effectively for the welfare of the church and for the promotion of its various activities. He likewise belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree.

Mr. and Mrs. Nation have become the parents of five children, of whom two are living: Viola and Rural. The family home is noted for its generous and warm-hearted hospitality and both Mr. and Mrs. Nation have a very wide circle of friends in this part of the state. He is a gentleman of strong purpose, alert and enterprising, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and his labors have already been crowned with successful accomplishment.

WILLIAM S. KELLY, one of the old and honored residents of San Angelo, Texas, was born in Autauga county, Alabama, in 1847, his parents being John and Martha (Cherry) Kelly, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of North Carolina. After coming to America the father located in Alabama, and his death occurred when his son William was but a lad. The mother joined her son in Tom Green county, Texas, and her death occurred in this county. William S. Kelly was practically reared by his friend, Colonel Frank C. Taylor, whose sketch will be found below. When fourteen years of age he began work for the Colonel in

the stage and mail carrying business in Alabama, this being at the beginning of the Civil war period, and as all able-bodied white men of suitable age were required for the Confederate army, Colonel Taylor, who had Confederate government contracts for carrying mail, etc., by stage in northern Alabama and Georgia, was compelled to operate his lines with such help as he could obtain. It was in this emergency that Mr. Kelly was pressed into Colonel Taylor's service, first as a messenger boy and later in driving and more serious work as a mail carrier, and among his treasured documents of earlier days is a commission as mail carrier issued to him by Hon. John H. Reagan, postmaster general of the Confederacy under President Davis, while another interesting one is his commission as postmaster of Greensboro, Alabama, issued by President Andrew Johnson, he being the first postmaster of Greensboro after the war.

In 1871, retiring from his postmastership, Mr. Kelly came to Tom Green county, Texas, arriving on the 27th of December, to join Colonel Taylor, who had come to this state from Alabama and engaged in the stage business on a more extensive scale. The headquarters of the western lines of stages in Texas were then at Ben Flickin, and Mr. Kelly worked for about a year and a half on the El Paso mail line. Abandoning the stage business, he then engaged in freighting and contracting around the government posts in western Texas, especially Fort Concho in Tom Green county. He was the first postmaster of Ben Flickin after its establishment by Colonel Taylor, and later, on removing to Sherwood, now the county seat of Irion county but at that time a part of Tom Green, became the first postmaster of that place. He was also instrumental in establishing additional mail routes in western Texas. He erected the first frame dwelling in Ben Flickin, hauling the lumber, for which he paid one hundred and ten dollars per thousand feet, all the way from Brenham, Texas, by ox team and wagon. While residing at Sherwood Mr. Kelly, in partnership with John Lackey, for many years the county and district clerk of Tom Green county, opened in 1877 a finely irrigated farm known as the Kelly and Lackey Farm, which was cultivated with excellent success by Mexican tenants. In 1874 he was one of five commissioners, Colonel Taylor, Captain Mullens, Colonel Millspaugh, and G. W. DeLong, appointed by the governor to organize the Tom Green county and receive the registered vote at the first election, Colonel Taylor having been the author of the petition.

The organization of the county was completed on the 5th of January, 1875, and then extended to the Pecos river. At that time there was an interesting contest for the county seat between Ben Flickin and San Angelo, but the former won and remained the capital until 1882, when the flood of the Concho washed away the entire town and the county seat was then removed to San Angelo, where it has ever since remained. Since September, 1883, Mr. Kelly has been a resident of that city, and in October, 1883, he entered the lumber business, thus continuing until September, 1888, when he sold to Cameron & Company, and served as manager of that firm until February, 1904, at which time the firm sold to the Burton-Lingo Lumber Company and Mr. Kelly retired from the business. He has been engaged in the cattle industry almost since his advent into Tom Green county, owning a ranch of five and a half sections on Lapan creek, seventeen miles south of San Angelo, about two hundred and fifty acres of which is under cultivation, the remainder being pasture land.

By his first marriage Mr. Kelly became the father of three children, one of whom, John S., was drowned in the San Saba, on the 22nd of September, 1900; the two surviving being Charles R. and Mrs. Annie Taylor Jackson. Mr. Kelly's present wife was Mary A. Van Court, a daughter of Alex. Van Court, who came with his family from St. Clair county, Illinois, in the early '70s and located at the head of Devil's river in Gillespie county, thirty miles from Fredericksburg. During the early years of their residence here this part of Texas was for several years greatly harassed and often terrified by the bad characters of those days as well as by the Indians, who made that neighborhood, whose physical features gave them better protection than others, the scene of many of their most atrocious raids. Mrs. Kelly comes from a prominent family of Macoupin and St. Clair counties, Illinois. Her uncle, B. J. Van Court, was a prominent citizen of O'Fallon, that state. Her father made the trip overland to California in 1849, also going on other pioneering trips to the west, and later was proprietor of the old St. Louis Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri, well known to many of the old residents of that city. One of his pleasant reminiscences was purchasing wood from U. S. Grant, whose home was near St. Louis at that time. After his removal to Texas, Mrs. Kelly's father assisted in organizing Kimble county. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, namely: Mrs. Grace Herring, Van Court, William S., Jr.,

Catharine, Marie, Benjamin, Blakesley and Samuel. Since his original appointment as commissioner at the organization of the county Mr. Kelly served as county commissioner in 1879 and was one of the commissioners to build the court house at Ben Flickin in 1880, also served one term as county commissioner from San Angelo, representing Precinct No. 1. He is the oldest director of the First National Bank, formerly the Concho National, in which position he has served since early in 1889, and is now vice president of the institution. He is a trustee and member of the Methodist church, and a member of the building committee for the new church of that denomination in San Angelo. He is also a member of the city school board and has been for several years, and is one of the best known and most honored citizens of that city.

COLONEL FRANK C. TAYLOR will be well remembered as the prominent government mail contractor and stage proprietor in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, before and during the period of the Civil war. After the close of that struggle, however, his fortunes were greatly reduced, and early in 1869 he came to Texas, this being before the advent of the railroads here with the exception of a few miles in the eastern part of the state. He located at what later became the settlement of Ben Flickin, four miles south of Fort Concho, in what is now Tom Green county, the county receiving its name from Colonel Tom Green of Confederate fame. Fort Concho had been started by the Federal government at the forks of the Concho shortly after the close of the war, and its substantial and costly stone buildings, the remains of which are still standing at San Angelo, were in course of construction at the time of Colonel Taylor's arrival. Purchasing an interest in the company then operating government mail stages over Texas and west to New Mexico, he took charge of the El Paso mail line from San Antonio to El Paso, also the lines to Eagle Pass, Fredericksburg, and Austin, and the line from Fort Concho to Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, by way of Forts Chadbourne, Griffin and Richardson. The stage business as carried on in those days required large capital and brought large returns. For some years the company conducted a twice-a-week mail stage line all the way to El Paso, charging seventy-five dollars for each passenger, a guard of two United States soldiers accompanying each coach for protection against Indians, robbers, etc.

The mail station one mile north of the town

of Ben Flickin was the headquarters for the western portion of the El Paso mail line, and there were located the repair shops and a large supply station. In his operations after coming to Texas, Colonel Taylor was associated with Major Ben Flickin, a noted frontiersman and mail contractor, he having assisted in establishing the pony express between St. Joe, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, himself carrying the first message from the first governor of California to St. Joe. Previous to this time, like Colonel Taylor, he had been in the stage business in Alabama and Mississippi, and shortly after the war came to Texas. Major Flickin died in 1870, and Colonel Taylor then became proprietor of the west Texas lines, being a member of the firm of C. Bain & Company, the owners of the business. In 1873 he became by purchase the proprietor of the business, which was conducted under the name of Taylor & Company, and in 1874 he established a town where for so long he had had his headquarters, naming it Ben Flickin in honor of his old friend and associate. The first court house erected in Tom Green county after its organization in 1875 was donated by the Colonel, as was also the county jail and all grounds for public buildings, and he took an active and progressive part in the settlement of the county after being the means of having it organized. At the time Ben Flickin was washed away by the flood of 1882 it had become a substantial little town of about five hundred inhabitants, with court house and other public buildings, stores, residences, etc.

Colonel Taylor and his wife, who was a brave and courageous woman and a great help to her husband in his business, both died in the summer of 1880. He was a remarkable character, and deserves an enduring place in the history of the west. He was a man of the finest character and of a generous disposition, his home at Ben Flickin being always open to the wayfaring stranger, a home of typical western hospitality, and it is recalled that there was scarcely ever a meal eaten there at which there were not one or more guests present, every one being made welcome. Although he made money and became wealthy, he spent it lavishly, often caring for many of his men when business was dull and there was no work for them until an opening occurred. No memories are more respected in Tom Green county and western Texas than those of Colonel Frank C. Taylor and his wife by all the early settlers of the Concho country.

While there are only a few of the old timers left, still these two good people will ever be remembered by those that had the good fortune to know them. There still remains of his family Colonel C. B. Metcalf, his wife, Mrs. Joseph Spence, Jr., Mrs. Aurila Horsh, J. B. and S. H. Taylor and Mrs. Felix Probault, also Corbet and Walter Spears, his nephews and nieces.

THOMAS J. HOLLAND, a contractor of El Paso, where are seen many splendid evidences of his skill and handiwork, is a native son of Texas, his birth having occurred at Seguin, Guadalupe county. His parents were W. B. and Rebecca Jane (Evans) Holland. The father was a native of Tennessee and in 1849 came to Texas, settling in Guadalupe county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in San Antonio in 1860. His wife, who was likewise born in Tennessee, long survived him and died in March, 1903, in Yancey, Texas.

Thomas J. Holland was reared in his native city and after completing his education there began learning the carpenter's trade. In 1879 he joined the large concourse of people that were attracted to Leadville, Colorado, in the mining boom; but after remaining there for some time he returned to Texas, locating at Hillsboro, where he did the construction work on the First National Bank built in that town. In 1886 he came to El Paso, where he has since made his home, and as a contractor has erected many of the prominent buildings of the city, beginning with the old Masonic hall at the corner of San Antonio and Mesa avenues, while during the present unprecedented period of building operation in the city he is and has been engaged on the construction of many of the substantial structures, including the new Sister's Academy on North El Paso street. He also built the college building at Las Cruces, New Mexico, and is justly regarded as one of the leading contractors of this city with a business that has constantly increased in volume and importance.

While in Luling Mr. Holland was married to Miss Jennie Hatchett and they have a daughter, Edna Earle Holland. Mr. Holland served as city marshal of Seguin in his early manhood and since coming to El Paso has been prominently identified with the general growth and the business and political interests of this city. He was chief of the volunteer fire department in 1898, and upon his retirement from that office was presented with a very handsome gold medal badge. For many years he has been either directly connected with or interested in the fire department,



THOMAS J. HOLLAND



and has taken just pride in its advancement to its present efficiency. Whatever tends to benefit the city along any line of progress is of interest to him and in his own business career he has made an excellent record for fidelity and capability.

ALFRED L. SHARPE. Beginning his career of activity as a boy in the telegraph and railroad service, then going into mercantile trade, thence to cattle ranching, and, while still maintaining his interests in the latter, engaged in affairs of public nature, Mr. Sharpe has recently taken the important post of collector of customs at the port of El Paso, one of the most responsible positions in the Federal service of Texas.

Mr. Sharpe was born in Ravenna, Ohio, November 21, 1858, a son of John E. and Lavinna (Kellogg) Sharpe. He studied his first lessons in the schools of his native neighborhood. Though a mere boy, he was accepted as an employe of the Erie Railroad, did his work in a commendable manner and from increasingly important grades, and for twelve years remained in railroad and express service. From the Erie road he went with the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, and then employed with the Gould System. He has been in Texas since 1882. In 1892 he embarked in the hardware, implement and vehicle business at Georgetown, Texas. Seven years later, on his removal to West Texas, he engaged in the cattle business. At the present time owning one of the best ranches in the vicinity of San Elizario, he has gained his position in the business by the skill of management of affairs and men which he has learned to employ from youth up.

With success in business has come leisure to indulge his inclination for political and public service. He was elected a member of the twenty-ninth legislature to represent the one hundredth district—El Paso county. This is, as regards the amount of effective and beneficial legislation accomplished, one of the notable legislatures during the years of Texas' political history. Of the enactments bearing upon the welfare of El Paso and the state of Texas, no measures were more important than the irrigation bill and the famous anti-gambling bill, both of which were introduced and passed by the efforts of Mr. Sharpe, and it is proof of his legislative skill that the supreme court of the state upheld the latter measure and thereby placed a most effective instrument in the hands of executive officers for controlling public gambling. The content and purpose of the law is explained in

its title, viz.: An act to prevent, by means of the writ of injunction, at the suit of the state, or any citizen thereof, the habitual use, actual, contemplated or threatened, of any premises, place, building, or part thereof, for the purpose of gaming or keeping or exhibiting games prohibited by the laws of this state. Mr. Sharpe also took an active part in obtaining the revision of the present land law. Mr. Sharpe resigned his position in the legislature, December 22, 1905, to accept the office of collector of customs at the port of El Paso, district of Paso del Norte, this appointment being received from President Roosevelt.

Mr. Sharpe was married in 1895 to Miss Kate Leavell, of Georgetown, Texas. They have two children, John O. and Holland Sharpe.

JAMES FLORENCE GIBSON. It has been nearly a score of years since the subject of this review came into Montague county, lame in purse but with ambitious nature, and dropped into the settlement at Denver, on Denton creek, where the few years required to get a fair hold on matters, and the first anchor in his subsequent career firmly grounded were passed. The few years of his independent career which had elapsed had not been years of bountiful harvest with him, and he had done nothing more than drift along with the current and keep his head just above the waves. En route westward from his native state he spent four years in Crawford county, Missouri, on track work for the Frisco railroad, and next sampled Arkansas, but he was soon convinced that that was not the place to find prosperity and to bring up a family as it should be.

Two months after his stop in Franklin county, Arkansas, Mr. Gibson appeared in Montague county, Texas, with a wife and three children, fourteen chickens and a twenty-dollar bill. The few household goods he possessed, added to this, constituted his earthly property, and in view of the situation it is not wonderful that he cropped on the shares while fortune was casting her first smiles toward him. In the vicinity of Denver he tarried two years and then started north, locating at different places along the way and buying and selling little tracts as he climbed the ladder, until he finally reached a point five miles south of the county seat where he purchased, largely on time, two hundred and seventy-three acres in the post oaks, with scant improvements and but little under plow. Good substantial buildings took the place of the primitive ones, and the farm was fenced and cleared.



Cotton and corn have yielded him his best returns and, after nearly twenty years, his management and the family industry placed him among the leading upland farmers of his county.

James F. Gibson was born in Pickens county, South Carolina, November 15, 1859. John B. Gibson, his father, was born in the same county July 4, 1841, a son of John Gibson, who settled in the Palmetto state at a date when hickory-bark trace chains were in use, and when the power of the aristocracy in the old state was in its prime. Grandfather Gibson was a Virginian, served in the Mexican war, passing his industrial life as a planter, reared a family of three sons and five daughters and died about 1876 at seventy-four years of age.

John B. Gibson, who resides on a farm near Bowie, came to manhood on his father's plantation and his majority found him in the ranks of the Confederate army, a member of the Thirty-eighth Georgia Regiment. He had married very young and moved into Georgia, but when the war ended he moved back to South Carolina, and left there again only when he came to Texas in 1887. While he was a man of industry, he was by nature a rambler in his earlier life, and consequently the fruits of the best years of his life were not harvested until near his decline. His first wife was Jane Boyd, a daughter of Robert Boyd. Mrs. Gibson died in 1891, being the mother of: James F., our subject; Martha; Henry L.; Nancy; Georgia; Warren R.; Samantha; and Jacob C. For his second wife John B. Gibson married Mrs. Nannie Rinkle.

From the foregoing record it will be inferred that the life of James F. Gibson was a rural one in childhood and that education was not a factor in his preparation for life's duties. When he came to Texas he could neither read nor write. This condition so thoroughly aroused him and awoke him to the necessity of some learning for the safer conduct of the family affairs, that he "burned midnight oil" in becoming master of reading and writing and placing himself beyond danger in competition with his fellow man.

February 26, 1880, Mr. Gibson married Nancy E. Porter, a daughter of John M. Porter, who was killed in the Confederate army. The latter married Mary Lewis and left children as follows: Eva, wife of Lewis Honey, of Crawford county, Missouri; Mrs. Gibson, born December 26, 1861; Josie, wife of M. A. Pitts, of Texas county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson's children are: Ed. H., who married Mary Dickson, resides in Polk county, Arkansas; Lizzie;

Lillie; Katie; Filmore; Annie; Hill; Bowie; Tillman; and Texas are all adjuncts of the family home. Nothing but the accomplishment of results occupied Mr. Gibson in Montague county. Having discovered the adaptability of the soil and climate of his locality to fruit, he planted a large acreage to orchard, where in time, the peach and the berry will take the place of so much cotton and corn. He is a Democrat, but has no hankering for politics. He is an Odd Fellow, and himself, wife and older daughters are members of the Christian church.

Since the first writing of this article Mr. Gibson has moved a hundred and forty miles west to Hardeman county, and now resides two and one-half miles southeast of Quanah, where he is in the stock and small grain business.

J. W. COLLINS. On the roster of county officials in Haskell county, Texas, appears the name of J. W. Collins, who is now acceptably filling the office of sheriff, and who is one of the old time residents of this community, while his identification with the state dates from 1879. A native of Alabama, he was born in Talladega, March 12, 1858. His father, Jerry Collins, was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1852, settling in Alabama. He was a stone-mason by trade and erected the first stone building in the town of Talladega. He married Miss Sibbie Dulaney, who was born and reared in Talladega, where they made their home until 1869, when they removed to northern Mississippi, settling at Union. There Mr. Collins abandoned his trade and bought a large plantation, whereon he engaged in general farming. There his wife passed away on the 13th of August, 1877. Mr. Collins continued to make his home in Mississippi until 1883, when he came to Texas, settling in Kaufman county, where he died on the 21st of October, 1885. In his family were nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living.

John William Collins was reared in the town of his nativity until fourteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to northern Mississippi. On the 24th of December, 1876, when a young man, he and his brothers were in the yard adjoining the house chopping wood, and in the course of some of their pranks one of the boys with an axe cut the arm of J. W. Collins at the elbow, splitting the bone in two. A physician was sent for but he had gone to town, and being a drinking man he was pretty well under the influence of whisky when he came to dress the injured arm. After two months a

consultation was held, and a decision reached that the arm had to be amputated, but Mr. Collins objected; in fact, emphatically refused to allow this to be done. The doctor admitted the carelessness of his treatment, said that he was to blame for the arm being in that condition and that if Collins would let him amputate the arm he would take Collins and make a doctor of him. The latter, however, still refused. Finally it was decided to cut the arm open and this being done several pieces of bone were removed, after which the arm healed and Mr. Collins recovered. He now states that he has two arms instead of one, whereby he was deprived of an education and the chance of becoming a physician.

He remained with his father until the 25th of January, 1879, when he started for Texas, arriving at Terrell on the 28th of January, with seventy-five cents in his pocket. After paying for his bed and breakfast he had but twenty-five cents remaining. The next morning while standing in front of the hotel looking rather lonesome, knowing not an individual in the place, he was approached by a man, and Mr. Collins inquired of him where he lived, receiving the answer that he resided about twenty miles south of Terrell. Mr. Collins then asked if he knew a man living in that part of the country by the name of Delaney, and when answered in the affirmative he inquired further how the man came to town, and was told he rode a mule. Mr. Collins desired to get to the home of Mr. Delaney, who was his uncle, and it was finally agreed between him and the man that they would take turns in riding the mule back. Mr. Collins had purchased some cheese and crackers for his dinner before starting on the trip, and in due course of time he reached the home of his uncle, J. M. Delaney, arriving there about ten o'clock at night on the 29th, carrying all his worldly possessions upon his back.

Not long afterward Mr. Collins began working for a man living in the community for eleven dollars per month and his board and spent five months upon that farm and also continued with his employer for a time during the haying harvest and cotton picking seasons, or until the 1st of November. For this additional labor he received one dollar per day. He then re-engaged with the same man, Joel Holcomb, at forty dollars per month and continued with him until November, 1880. The following year he raised a crop in connection with Mr. Holcomb and this paid him still better returns. In November, however, Mr. Collins left Mr. Holcomb

and engaged in picking cotton in Ellis county, but returned to Kaufman county on the 23rd of December in order to be present at the wedding of his cousin on Christmas day. On the 24th of December Mr. Collins, en route with the groom, went into the cedar bottom for a load of wood and while thus engaged he fell and broke his left leg, which debarred him from the pleasure of attending the wedding and kept him in confinement for two months. On the 17th of March, while walking on crutches he fell and broke his leg again. Eventually, however, he recovered and raised a little crop in that locality.

On the 4th of October, 1881, Mr. Collins was married to Miss Georgia Cotton, who was born and reared in Kaufman county. In 1882 he rented land from his uncle, J. M. Delaney, and raised a crop on that place. In 1883 he bought a lease from a man and made another crop, and in the summer of 1883 he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, spending several years thereon, his time and energies being devoted to its further development and improvement. In the summer of 1886, however, he was taken with a hemorrhage which proved quite serious and later he spent some time in travel, regaining his health. In 1887 he accepted a clerkship in a dry goods house in the town of Kaufman for the firm of Swan Wingo Company. In the spring of 1888 he sold his land and embarked in the hardware business with W. C. Irvine, under the firm name of Irvine & Collins in the town of Kaufman, conducting this enterprise until January, 1890, when he purchased his partner's interest and boxed and shipped his goods to Haskell, arriving here on the 4th of February, 1890. Here he formed a partnership with D. R. Gass under the firm style of D. R. Gass & Company, this relationship being maintained until the 20th of November of the same year, when Mr. Collins sold his interest to Mr. Gass. He and his wife then stored their furniture and returned to the east on a visit. On the 27th of December, however, Mr. Collins again reached Haskell and on the 7th of January, 1891, he formed a partnership with W. R. Hampton in the grocery business under the firm style of Collins & Hampton, the partnership continuing until the 20th of June, when Mr. Collins sold out. On the 3rd of July of the same year he purchased a bunch of horses which he drove to the east, leaving home on the 1st of September and returning on the 1st of November, subsequent to which time he again entered the grocery business in connection with D. W. Courtwright, under the firm

name of Courtwright & Collins. He was one of the proprietors of this store until December, 1892. On the 24th of September of that year he lost his wife, who died, leaving one daughter.

After going out of the grocery business Mr. Collins returned to Kaufman county and again came to Haskell in January, 1893, and was employed by Courtwright & Johnson in a general mercantile business until May. On the 28th of June of the same year he went to the north-western part of the county to trade horses. While returning in the evening the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing Mr. Collins out of the buggy and breaking his right leg. On the 1st of October, 1893, he accepted a position in the store of F. G. Alexander, with whom he continued until the spring of 1896, when he left the position and made the race for sheriff of the county, but was defeated. He then returned to Mr. Alexander's store and in November, 1898, he was again the candidate for sheriff, at which time he was elected, holding the office for four years, or two terms. In November, 1902, he was once more defeated, but in 1904 was again elected, and is now serving as sheriff, in which position he discharges his duties without fear or favor.

Mr. Collins was married on the 5th of August, 1894, in Munday, Knox county, Texas, to Miss Irene B. Reeves, who was born in Kentucky, but was partially reared in Tennessee. They have two children, a son and daughter, and the daughter of the former marriage makes the household now five in number. Mr. Collins was made a Mason in 1884, in Kaufman county, Texas, and in 1901 he joined the Knights of Pythias fraternity, while in 1898 he became affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. During his residence in Haskell county he has made judicious investment in land, now owning eighteen hundred acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres is under cultivation, while the remainder is used as a stock ranch.

JOSEPH GARDNER WILLIAMS, one of the substantial citizens of the Lawn district of Taylor county, owning one of the splendidly improved farms of this locality, was born in Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 4th of February, 1862. His father, Z. B. Williams, was born October 31, 1824, in South Carolina, whence he removed to Alabama when in middle life, being accompanied by his wife and three children. Mrs. Williams had borne the maiden name of Permelia Emeline Dunken and was probably a native of South Carolina. They

settled in Calhoun county, Alabama, where they continued to make their home for many years. The father engaged in freighting before the advent of railroads but later his principal occupation was farming, which he continued with considerable success throughout the greater part of his life. His death occurred December 27, 1887, when he was sixty-three years of age and his wife passed away in the spring of 1901. They reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, but since the death of the parents two daughters and two sons have passed away.

Joseph G. Williams made his home with his father until about twenty-two years of age, during which time he acquired his education in the public schools. He was then married, and after his marriage resided in Alabama for about two years, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1885 he came to Texas, where he has since lived. He first settled in Kaufman county, where he began farming and met with fair success in the venture, but on account of failing health he decided to seek a home elsewhere and made his way to western Texas. He found, however, that he was paying out more for medicine and doctors' bills than he was earning from his farm and in consequence he left that place, and in the latter part of December, 1890, arrived in Taylor county, having but limited financial resources with which to gain a start here. He first put in a crop about eight miles west of Abilene, but this did not prove very productive. Later he leased land from Dr. Bowlin in the Jim Ned valley, and there he made his home for four years. By this time he managed to save capital sufficient to enable him to invest in land for himself, and accordingly on the 16th of January, 1896, he removed to his present place, situated two miles northwest of Lawn. Here he owns two hundred and fifty-five acres of valuable land, of which one hundred and sixty-five acres are under cultivation, constituting one of the best improved farms of the county.

Mr. Williams was married in Alabama on the 13th of December, 1883, to Miss Lucy Permelia Landers, a native of that state, and a sister of the Landers living in the Lawn country. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have become the parents of six sons and two daughters, namely: Jessie W., born October 19, 1884; William Z., born September 29, 1887; Draper D., born March 5, 1890; Lucy P., born July 12, 1892; Hammon B., born September 18, 1894; Thomas J., born January 10, 1897; Lulu E., born De-





*J. J. Mundy*

ember 14, 1901; and Miles R., born October 1, 1903. Mr. Williams has been a member of the Baptist church since about seventeen years of age, and has taken considerable interest in church work. Although he has met difficulties and obstacles in his business career he has overcome these by determined purpose and unflinching energy and has steadily worked his way upward to success, being now the possessor of valuable property interests in Taylor county.

JOHN J. MUNDY, a capitalist, engaged in the real estate business in El Paso, was born in Allegany county, New York, and is a brother of H. M. Mundy, in connection with whose sketch on another page of this volume is given the ancestral history of the family. To-day John J. Mundy is one of the well known old-time firm of Mundy Brothers, who have for many years been extensively identified with the business life of El Paso and are among its most esteemed pioneer citizens. The firm of Mundy Brothers was never formally organized as a business corporation. They simply grew up together in business life. Entering upon pioneer experiences on leaving their New York home they settled in Montgomery county, Kansas. This was in the latter sixties and they were the first in that part of the state to grow a crop of wheat, purchasing their land from the Osage Indian Reservation and selling their entire crop for seed wheat. At this time the partners in the business interests were H. M., L. L., John J. and George Mundy, but the last named is now deceased. The first representatives of the name in Texas were H. M. and L. L. Mundy, who made their way to El Paso and were followed by John J. Mundy early in 1881. For many years they were engaged extensively in the fine stock business, making a specialty of exporting fine breeds of cattle, horses and sheep to Mexico, in which industry they were pioneers and for which they had been semi-officially recognized by the Mexican government as doing a work of beneficence in introducing higher grades of stock in the republic. They also handled live stock and meats for the local trade on an extensive scale, and to accommodate this branch of the business the Mundy Brothers built, in 1883, a three-story brick building on south El Paso street, in the center of the town, the first three-story building in the city, a fifty-foot front and one hundred and thirty-four feet deep. The ground floor is occupied by two stores, the second floor by offices and the third floor is used as a lodge hall. After some years the old firm of Mundy

Brothers sold out their meat and live stock interests, since which time John J. and H. M. Mundy have devoted their attention largely as capitalists to local real estate and building enterprises, developing the two finest residential sub-divisions in El Paso, Mundy Heights and Sunset Heights, the former of which is mentioned in connection with the sketch of H. M. Mundy. John J. Mundy's sub-division known as Sunset Heights, adjoins Mundy Heights, and the improvements have been of the same high character and value as those of Mundy Heights. Seventy-five thousand dollars has already been expended in improving Sunset Heights for grading, paving, curbing, etc., and much more will be expended before the work is completed. It is a re-districted residence portion of the city situated in the most aristocratic neighborhood. It was originally a part of the Satterthwaite addition to El Paso and was purchased by Mr. Mundy in its raw state and by him has been brought to its present high condition of improvement. He also has other valuable realty and building interest in El Paso and is the owner of Concordia Seminary and the president of the El Paso Commercial Company.

Mr. Mundy was married in Elgin, Illinois, to Mrs. H. Dickinson, of that city, and they maintain their residence in El Paso, where they have now resided for a quarter of a century. Mr. Mundy is a man of splendid business discernment and unflinching enterprise, and in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. He has made a close study of business conditions and indications, realizes opportunities and possibilities for successful accomplishment and so directs his labors as to produce maximum effect with minimum effort, which is the real secret of success in the business world. Moreover his efforts have been of a character that have proven beneficial to the city and El Paso has profited by his development of its realty interests.

ISAAC HUDSON. The gentleman whose name introduces this review is one of the old settlers of Texas, who has probably seen more of the western country and at an earlier day than the great majority of men now living in this part of the state. He is a native of Alabama, and was born on the 7th of February, 1854. His father was Edward M. Hudson, while the mother bore the maiden name of Martha Gray, and both were natives of South Carolina. Edward M. Hudson died in 1861, having for three years survived his wife, who passed away in Alabama. In 1859 Edward

Hudson had removed to Texas, settling in Grayson county on the Red river about four and a half miles northwest of where Denison is now located. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in Colonel Young's regiment and was a member of his staff. In the first year of the war he became ill with pneumonia and died in camp. In his family were four children, three sons and a daughter, two of whom, Isaac Hudson and F. G. Hudson, are still living, the latter being a prominent lawyer of Monroe, Louisiana.

Isaac Hudson was about five years old when he came to Texas in 1859 and he resided in Grayson county until 1870, when he secured a cowboy outfit and spent some time upon the plains herding cattle in the regular western fashion. He also engaged in other pursuits of a similar nature and continued in this manner of life from 1870 until 1882, during which time he visited the counties of Taylor, Jones and adjoining districts. At that time, however, there were no county organizations nor had such a plan been formulated. In 1882 Mr. Hudson came to what is now Jones county and located where he has since resided. He brought with him from Grayson county a bunch of cattle, but the hard winter that followed caused much suffering among his stock and many died. In 1885 he sold the remnant of his herd and bought the place where he now resides just west of Anson. Here he has a quarter section of land and he also owns two thousand acres on Clear Fork on the Brazos river, nine miles southwest of Anson. Of this tract he has six hundred acres under cultivation and it is of the best farming land in the county. In 1891 he built a cotton gin on his place which was the second gin in the county. Since then another mill, formerly owned by Foster Brothers, has been purchased by Mr. Hudson, who now operates both plants. The Foster mill is on the east side of the town. The gin on the Hudson property was destroyed by fire in 1899 but was immediately rebuilt. The capacity of the present gin is about seventy-five bales of cotton per day and its cost with the complete outfit of machinery was about ten thousand dollars. The gin on the east side of the town is smaller, having about fifty bales. During the season just closed Mr. Hudson ginned sixty-two hundred and eighty bales of cotton from the mill on his place, while the product of the east gin was eighteen hundred bales. This is an excellent cotton

country and the business which Mr. Hudson is conducting is proving quite profitable.

In 1880 occurred the marriage of Mr. Hudson and Miss Anna J. Potts, who was born and reared in Louisiana, near Lebanon. They have a family of four sons and four daughters, as follows: Edward F., a graduate of Austin College, is now a student of medicine in the State University at Galveston, Texas. Thomas P., who completed a course in Austin College, is likewise a medical student in the State University. Sumner is a student in the Texas Christian University at Waco. Isaac, Florence, Murray, Elva and Willie are at home. Mr. Hudson has been a Mason for about twenty years, taking the degrees of the lodge and chapter. He relates many interesting incidents of pioneer life in Texas from the days when he was a cowboy on the plains up to the present time, showing the progress and development of the state. In his business affairs he has prospered, carefully conducting his interests so that his labors are now returning him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

JAMES S. MORROW, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Stamford, came to Texas in September, 1882, at which time he settled in Mason county but since the spring of 1884 has resided in Jones county. He is a native of Macon county, North Carolina, born on the 28th of January, 1850, his parents being Samuel C. and Martha (Howard) Morrow, both of whom were natives of that state. The father died during the infancy of his son James and the mother passed away after Mr. Morrow had grown to manhood. Later the family removed to Kentucky, settling in Purchase, Graves county, where James S. Morrow was reared upon a farm until about eleven years of age, at which time hostilities were begun between the north and the south. The family then removed to Tennessee in 1861, settling in Weakley county, where Mr. Morrow made his home until coming to Texas. During the progress of the war educational facilities in the south were greatly abridged, as his home was in a section of country that was contested by the opposing forces. However, he was able to go to school to some extent and still further supplemented his education by study after the war closed. He displayed special aptitude in his school work and was therefore soon able to put himself in a position where he could study unaided by a teacher. Mathematics was

his specialty and by devoting his leisure hours to the mastery of the science he soon became able to cope with the most difficult problems in this branch of learning.

When he was about twenty-nine years of age Mr. Morrow was appointed deputy sheriff in Weakley county and held the office for about twenty-seven months. This gave him a good opportunity to study human nature, which has been a source of help to him in after life. Later he engaged in the stock business, buying and shipping to the markets of St. Louis, Louisville and New Orleans. That pursuit claimed his time and energies until his removal to Texas in 1882.

After settling in Mason county, Texas, Mr. Morrow embarked in the drug, grocery and dry goods business in connection with his brother, W. N. Morrow, and followed that pursuit for about eighteen months. He then settled in Jones county in the spring of 1884, establishing his home at Anson, the county seat, which at that time was the only town in the county. There he opened up a furniture business and after carrying it on for a short time he also bought an interest in the drug business in connection with F. T. Knox, under the firm name of F. T. Knox and Company. This business relationship was entered into on the 16th day of August, 1884, and the partnership was maintained until 1893. During that year the great fire of Anson destroyed much property, including the drug store of F. T. Knox & Company. Subsequently the partnership was dissolved and the firm of Morrow and Johnson was established, continuing to do business to the present time, theirs being one of the substantial commercial enterprises of the city. In the latter part of the year 1887 Mr. Morrow established a private bank in the same building with the drug business, under the name of F. T. Knox and Company, bankers. This continued until 1893, since which time it has been J. S. Morrow, Banker, and is today one of the leading financial features of Anson.

Mr. Morrow made his home in Anson until the building of the new town of Stamford, when he removed to the latter place in 1900. In January of that year he opened up a banking business here in connection with J. G. Lowdon of Abilene, under the firm style of Morrow and Lowdon. They immediately set to work upon the erection of a handsome stone building, the first one of the kind to be erected in this city. The banking firm continued here

for about five years, at the end of which time Mr. Morrow purchased Mr. Lowdon's interest in the business and for a short time carried it on alone under his own name, but it was finally merged into the present Citizens National Bank of Stamford.

Mr. Morrow was united in marriage in 1885 to Miss Sarah Emma Grayum, a native of Falls county, Texas, and they now have two children, a son and a daughter. In political matters Mr. Morrow has always been an active supporter of Democratic principles, but without aspiration for office. In his business life nearly all of his ventures have proved successful. The principal exception, however, through no fault of his, was the fire which occurred in Anson in 1893 and caused him considerable loss, as it did many other citizens. He is resourceful, enterprising and energetic and whatever he undertakes is crowned with successful completion. Mr. Morrow is a close observer and possesses sound judgment in all business matters, while through his efficient management the Citizens' National Bank of Stamford is not only a leading institution of the city but also of a large extent of surrounding country from which it draws its patrons.

**THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.**  
The Citizens' National Bank of Stamford, Texas, succeeded to the banking business of J. S. Morrow and he was the successor of the private banking firm of Morrow and Lowdon. The Citizens' Bank was organized February 28, 1905, and was opened for business on the 17th of March following. The officers are: W. H. Eddleman, president; C. M. Pattillo, vice-president; J. S. Morrow, cashier; and M. E. Manning, assistant cashier. The capital stock is thirty thousand dollars and a general banking business is conducted, the bank being conveniently situated at the corner of Swenson and McHard avenues, one of the excellent business corners of the city.

**CHARLES BREWINGTON,** who since 1899 has been connected with the Barzelton and Johnson Lumber Company, managing their western interests and who is now a resident of Stamford, was born in Salem, Lee county, Alabama, February 27, 1872. His father was William J. Brewington, and the mother bore the maiden name of Lue Gassaway, both of whom were natives of Georgia. They were married in Putnam county, Georgia, near Macon, where they made their home



prior to removal to Alabama, taking up their abode in the latter state in 1871. There they remained until 1880, when they removed to Texas, settling in Milam county, and later came to Stamford, Jones county, where they now reside. William Brewington has practically followed farming throughout his entire business career, leading an active life until the past few years when he retired to enjoy the fruits of his former toil. In their family were seven children, six sons and a daughter.

Charles Brewington, the subject of this review, was born on his father's farm in Alabama, and was about eight years of age when the family came to Texas. Here he made his home with his parents until twenty years of age. He acquired a common school education mostly in Calvert, Robinson county, but the last years were spent in the schools of Waco. His life has practically been given to the lumber business with which connection he was first in the employ of C. M. Patillo, at Crawford, Texas. Later he was associated with his brother, D. W. Brewington, at Brandon, Texas, and since 1899 he has been a representative of the western interests of the Brazelton and Johnson Lumber Company, one of the largest lumber firms in the west with headquarters at Waco. In January, 1900, when the town of Stamford was established, he came to this place and opened a lumber yard and office and also another lumber yard at Avoca, eight miles east of Stamford on the Texas Central Railroad. It is the intention of the company to practically cover the entire western country as fast as developments take place. They have an extensive business with trade extending throughout the country for sixty miles or more. The growth and development of the business is largely due to the efficient management of Mr. Brewington, who is thoroughly familiar with the lumber trade, is quick to recognize an opportunity and to utilize his advantages to the best possible end.

Mr. Brewington was married in December, 1892, to Miss Ida Wright, at Crawford, Texas. She is a native of McLennan county, and a daughter of Rev. J. M. Wright, a minister of the Baptist church. They have a family of five children, two sons and three daughters.

In connection with his other business interests Mr. Brewington is a member of the board of directors of the Citizens' National Bank of Stamford, which was organized on the 25th of February, 1905, and opened its doors for business on the 17th of March, following. He is

a most public-spirited man and has identified himself with all community affairs and important movements for the betterment and advancement of Stamford and this locality. Early in the history of the town he served upon the school board and upon various committees and for two terms he filled the important position as clerk of the board. He was also early chosen for alderman from his ward and served in that capacity until recently, when he severed his connection with the city council because he established his home just outside the corporate limits of the city. Here in the south part of the town he has recently completed his beautiful residence, which is a monument to the enterprise of the owner and his abiding faith in the future development of the country.

JOSEPH H. NATIONS, a well known stock man of El Paso, was born in Gonzales, in Gonzales county, Texas, January 5, 1857, a son of Eli and Eliza (Woodruff) Nations. The father was a native of Mississippi and in the early forties came to Texas, settling in Gonzales county. His wife was born in Texas. They are now living in El Paso and are among its pioneer settlers. She belongs to one of the well-known pioneer families of Texas. She was born prior to the establishment of the Texas republic, lived under that brief regime and her father was a participant in the events which brought independence to the state. Her half sister was the wife of Anson Jones, one of the earliest governors and contemporary of Samuel Houston.

Throughout his entire life Joseph H. Nations has been connected with the live stock interests of this state. He was one of the prominent cattle men of the early days in western Texas, coming to this part of the state before either the Southern Pacific or the Texas Pacific Railroads were completed. He operated largely in the Pecos river country and still owns a large ranch in Pecos county. He located permanently in El Paso in the winter of 1887, and has here since made his home. He has been and is yet extensively interested in stock, being largely engaged in sheep raising in New Mexico and in addition he has large cattle interests in Texas. He is the owner of the J. H. Nations Meat & Supply Company, which business is conducted in his building, known as the Nations Block, located in the heart of the business section of El Paso, at No. 214 San Antonio street. He has made extensive and judicious investment in real estate in El Paso, principally in East El Paso, where he has been associated with the Newmans and



*J. H. Nations*



others prominent in the development of residence property there. He is president and stockholder in the Highland Realty Company, the best improved addition to El Paso.

Mr. Nations was married to Miss Ida M. Hicks, of Lavaca county, Texas, and they have four daughters, Josephine, Annie, Catharine and Mary. Mr. Nations is a most generous and benevolent man and has a standing offer in the local papers to supply meat free to the worthy poor. He is unassuming in manner and free from ostentation, but is widely recognized as a prosperous and successful business man, and a gentleman of genuine, personal worth, whose life exemplifies many sterling traits of character, and he fully merits the confidence which is uniformly given him.

**ED KENNEDY.** No history of early development in Jones county would be complete without mention of Ed Kennedy, one of the old time residents here. He is a native of Camden, South Carolina, and comes of Scotch ancestry. His father, William Kennedy, was born in Greenoch, near Glasgow, Scotland, and when a young lad entered upon a five years' apprenticeship with a company of ship chandlers. When he was seventeen years of age he came to America, landing at Charleston, South Carolina, and up to the time of his marriage he was engaged in merchandising at Charleston and at Columbia, that state. Subsequent to his marriage he became a cotton planter near Camden and one of his main business enterprises in early days of the state before railroads had been built was the propelling of flat boats by means of long poles up and down the Wateree, Congaree and Santee rivers, hauling cotton and general merchandise to and from Charleston and Camden. In those days this was a paying business. His home was about seven miles west of Camden in a fine old country mansion, where he made his home for a number of years. In 1846 Benjamin Gass, with whom he formed a partnership several years before, went to Mississippi with a view of buying land there, but in that state he learned much concerning the Texas country and finally changed his plans and came into the Lone Star state, purchasing fifteen hundred acres on Oyster creek, Brazoria county. Here he established his planting interests and spent the winters on his farm in Texas, while the summer months were passed with his family on the old home place in South Carolina until after the war.

In the latter part of the year 1865, however,

Mr. Kennedy permanently left the Empire state of the south and with his family came to Texas, arriving in January, 1866. In 1857 he had purchased the interest of Mr. Gass in the place on which they had settled on first coming to Texas, and he afterward made other purchases, so that when the family arrived in 1866 he was the owner of forty-five hundred acres of land here. He continued to make his home upon this ranch until his death, which occurred in February, 1869, his remains being interred in the old cemetery at West Columbia on the banks of the Brazos river in Brazoria county. He married Miss Mary White Haile of Camden, South Carolina, who died about Christmas time in 1894 at Colorado City, Texas, at the home of her son, Judge William Kennedy, a man prominent in the history of western Texas. In the Kennedy family were twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of whom two daughters and one son died in early childhood.

Ed Kennedy was born on the old home place near Camden, South Carolina, October 4, 1846. There was in the neighborhood an old school house and three families hired a teacher, under whose instruction Mr. Kennedy pursued his studies for a year. He afterward attended private schools at Camden for a time, or until the spring of 1863. The civil war was then in progress and although but sixteen years of age he was an enthusiastic supporter of the cause of the Confederacy, and went to Virginia, where he joined Holcombe's Legion of South Carolina Cavalry. This was just prior to the battle of Chancellorsville, but the command to which Mr. Kennedy was attached did not participate in the engagement. When the main army went to Gettysburg this cavalry was attached to the brigade commanded by ex-Governor and General Henry A. Wise for the purpose of protection against the approach of the enemy to Richmond by way of the Yorktown and Jamestown Peninsula. These troops did picket duty on the peninsula that summer and fall, or until the end of the year 1863. In the early part of 1864 the Holcombe Legion joined some other cavalry troops brought up from the coast and joined the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry, commanded by Colonel A. C. Haskell, and with three other regiments constituted Gary's Brigade of Cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Kennedy continued to serve in this regiment and brigade, which was afterward under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee until the surrender of the southern forces at Appomattox on the 9th of April, 1865. Mr. Ken-

nedly witnessed and participated in many engagements, some of which although not classed with the larger battles of the war were hotly contested. He can relate many interesting episodes and incidents of his soldier life and he experienced the usual hardships and rigors of war.

After the close of hostilities Mr. Kennedy spent the summer and fall at the old home place in South Carolina and in December, 1865, came to the plantation in Texas.

On the 17th of December, 1868, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kennedy and Miss Anna E. Quarles. Her people were from Alabama, but came to Texas during her infancy. The young couple remained residents of Brazoria county until December, 1882, when they removed to Jones county, to which Mr. Kennedy had made a trip in the previous June. Being pleased with the country and its prospects he brought his family here in December and located six miles east of Anson. He squatted on a section of land until it was placed upon the market in 1883, when he made purchase of the claim under the act of the state legislature of that year. He continued to engage actively in farming on his two hundred and fifty acres until 1899, when he sold the place and removed to Anson. In January of that year he formed a partnership with L. M. Buie in the land business under the firm name of Buie & Kennedy and they are also conducting an abstract business in Jones county. They have a liberal clientele and have negotiated many important realty transfers. Mr. Kennedy is thoroughly familiar with land values and with the possibilities for development in this section of the state and is thus enabled to assist his clients in making judicious investments.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom seven are now living. Mr. Kennedy belongs to the Presbyterian church and he and his wife are prominent socially, having the warm regard of many friends and the esteem of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

**JOHN PATRICK ENTREKIN.** The score of years which John P. Entrekina has passed in Montague county have, on the whole, been years flecked with evidences of prosperity and the upward tendency which they have given his destiny, brings it into agreeable and pleasant contrast with his condition upon his advent to the county. With the help of Nature's favoring smile and the busy hand of the husbandman,

the sandy soil of the Texas postoaks, the mesquite and the short grass responds wonderfully with bounteous crops, and in a few short years the farmer and the fruit man find themselves strong, substantial and independent. With the labor of his head and his hands as his chief asset twenty years ago, Mr. Entrekina has revolutionized his condition and passed on in the race for success to within sight of "the last quarter," and the race and its purse promise surely to be his.

All his years in Texas Mr. Entrekina has spent in Montague county, and the first seven of them were passed as a renter on Denton creek. When he left what is now a part of D. C. McDonald's farm he ceased to rent farther and purchased, on time, a little farm in the Glendale neighborhood and from its fertile surface he made the substantial progress of his career in Texas. In 1903 he parted with this little home and at once bought a block of one hundred and sixty acres in the Smyrna neighborhood, substantially and attractively improved and a model place for a family home.

In proof of our introductory observations it is appropriate to declare Mr. Entrekina's circumstances when he reached Montague county. Ten years of his independent career had been passed when he cast his lot with the Lone Star state and the few household effects and one hundred and fifty dollars in money, which he brought with him were his earthly belongings, and represented his visible assets when he began renting on Denton creek. The story of his gradual and tortoise-like climb from obscurity to the enviable position he, with his family, have won is one that never grows old with the telling, and in the meshes of its details is scattered the decayed energies, the tears of misfortune and the heartaches of adversity which have spent themselves as each chapter of the story has been written.

John P. Entrekina was born in Pickens county, South Carolina, September 26, 1855, grew to maturity, was schooled limitedly there, and there first married. The family represented one of the ancient ones of the state, as his grandfather lived on a Lawrence county plantation and reared his family there. We are unable to give the maiden name of the latter's wife, but his children were: Amanda, wife of George W. Martin; James M., our subject's father; Newton, Theodore, William and Nancy, wife of Jackson Stewart.

James M. Entrekina was born in Lawrence county, South Carolina, in 1822, and he and his

wife are yet living in Pickens county. He married Mary Martin, and of this union there were born: William, Nancy C., Mary F., John P., our subject; James Max, Lizzie, A. Lawrence, and Henry. All of the above, save John P. and Lawrence, reside near the place of their birth.

It was during the days of reconstruction that John P. Entrekin grew up and at that time the facilities for educating the youth were very poor. He discharged his obligation to his father by remaining at home till of age and, December 27, 1877, he married Anna Stephens, a daughter of Bayless Stephens. By this marriage Mr. Entrekin is the father of: Nathaniel G.; James Walter; Lillie; Lizzie; and Henry G. February 4, 1890, the mother of these children passed away, and April 12, 1891, their father married Mrs. Fannie Hall, widow of Ephraim Hall, and a daughter of William Beavers. William Thomas Hall, who is a member of the Entrekin family circle, is Mrs. Entrekin's oldest child, and she and Mr. Entrekin are the parents of: Effie, Rosa, Ola, Dessie, Earl and John Lloyd.

John P. Entrekin's citizenship is without alloy, and his integrity and sincerity stand unimpeached. He has essayed some interest in whatever promised good to his community or county and has taken a good citizen's interest in the county's civil affairs. In politics he is a Democrat and, for two years, ex-sheriff John W. Raines made him his deputy for the Glendale locality. His interest in education prompted his selection as a trustee of the Glendale school for six years and, in other ways, he has served the community in which he has lived.

**JESSE VOWELL TYRA.** One of the familiar figures of Young county who settled on the south prong of Fish creek in 1875 and who has aided modestly, yet substantially, in the domestic development of the county, is Jesse V. Tyra, mentioned in the introduction as the subject of this sketch. He located in that wild and unsettled region, in the midst of the open range and surrounded by the wild game of the forest and plain, and bought a tract of two hundred acres at two dollars per acre, as the nucleus of his permanent home. Throughout the succeeding years he has clung tenaciously to this location, cleared up the meskiet and postoak, builded him a comfortable yet modest home and brought up his family in the paths of righteousness and honor toward all mankind.

As in Hill and Robertson counties, where he resided a few years prior to his advent to

Young, he has been employed chiefly with the promotion of agriculture with stock as supplementary and an aid to a well conducted farm. He spent seven years in Hill, and going to Robertson close upon the close of the Rebellion from Itawamba county, Mississippi, where his birth occurred December 17, 1836.

Mr. Tyra was a son of Jesse V. Tyra, who settled in Itawamba county, Mississippi, in 1836, and became a successful planter there. The latter migrated from Walker county, Alabama, where his life was launched in the early years of the nineteenth century, and from which state he joined the American troops in the last war with the Seminole Indians in Florida. He married, in his native state, Miss Frances Gilham, who passed away in early life, leaving issue, viz.: Joseph, of Des Moines, Iowa, who served in the Federal army during the Rebellion; Vowell, who died in Mississippi in 1860; Jennie, who married a Mr. Musgrove; and Elizabeth, wife of a Mr. Lawler. Jesse Vowell Tyra died in Walker county, Alabama, in 1867, aged one hundred and eight years. The latter was the grandfather of our subject and served with his son in the Florida war. He married Patsy Tittle and had issue as stated above.

Our subject is the first of a family of eight children, the younger ones being: Joseph, who died in Arkansas; Elisha, who departed life in Mississippi, as did William, the next; Ransom, died in Texas; and Adaline married a Mr. Frederick and died in Alabama; Emanuel, who came to Texas and died, and Josephine, who married a Mr. Kanada and passed away in Mississippi.

Jesse V. Tyra, of this sketch, grew up near a cotton patch and little more than peeped into a country school house in his childhood. In February, 1856, he married Martha J. Higgins, a daughter of a Mississippi planter, A. J. Higgins, who was born in Alabama, in 1840, and died near Murray, Texas, April, 1898. Until the war came on Mr. Tyra followed the vocation of his fathers, and when the Confederacy called for troops he joined Company K, Thirty-Second Infantry, under Colonel M. P. Lowrey in Cleburn's Division of Hardee's Corps. His first fight was at Corinth and then followed Shiloh, Mumfordsville, Kentucky, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign and Franklin, from where his command fell back to Shelbyville, Tennessee, and remained in that vicinity and surrendered with General Hood when the Confederacy collapsed.

Returning to the farm he had little more than

gathered up and rounded together his affairs when he set out for the Lone Star state. He came to Young county with fifty head of cattle and one hundred and eighty sheep, but while he succeeded well with the former, all of the latter died but twelve. He was successful as a farmer, and crops seemed to yield him as well then as now. Except during the year of the great drouth he has raised his own corn and with his stock, and his two hundred and forty acre farm, he is one of the independent men of the Fish creek settlement.

To Mr. Tyra and his faithful lamented companion were born five children, as follows: Russell D., who married Rosa Hart, and resides near his father on a farm; Nancy, widow of Jesse Cloud, who owns a farm in the home community; Helen, wife of William Porter, of Louisiana; Earnest L., whose wife was Miss Walsh; and Miss Ethel yet with her childhood home.

In his political affiliations Mr. Tyra is a Democrat and he has served five terms as trustee of his school district. He has faith in religious teachings, believes in the church as the great agency for the purification of society and the lever which elevates its moral tone.

**WILLIAM LA FAYETTE CORNETT.**  
The year 1873 witnessed the advent to Young county of William L. Cornett, then a young man, fitted and inured by long service to the range on the frontier and then doing what proved to be his last pony act in the drama of cowboy life. A year more in the saddle and he began the more prosy as well as more profitable career of a farmer by joining, for a brief year, the old settlers, Brooks, Pirtle and Fulkerson of the Caddo Reservation. In 1875 he settled in Upper Tonk valley, on the reserve of the Tonkaway Indians and near the head of Tonk branch where, being a single man, the state declined to patent to him more than eighty acres of land. For his reception he erected a log cabin which, however humble, was for some years in reality his home. With the lapse of years and the coming of greater prosperity, he provided more commodiously and conveniently for himself and his growing family in the erection of his present home.

While our subject acquainted himself with the broad prairies and the frontier as a cowboy beginning with a few years subsequent to the war, he learned something about independent action and gained business experience first as a freighter over the old-time trails prior

to the scream of the iron horse on the Texas prairies. The opening of his career began in Dallas county where his education was finished after attendance on the Cedar Springs and Dallas schools, giving him a fairly good insight into the common branches then taught. He learned to farm before he reached his majority, and its recollections and the promising future for the husbandman in the early seventies, led him to his first love out on the Young county frontier.

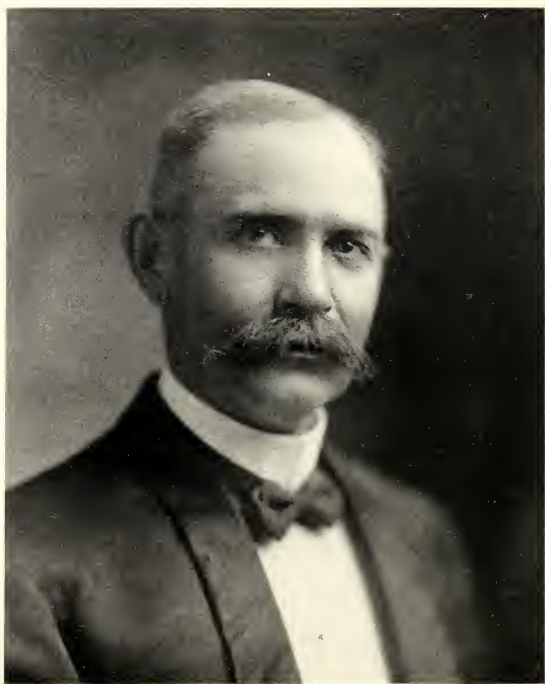
In Logan county, Kentucky, February 12, 1846, William L. Cornett was born. His father, Dr. Cornett, was born near the corners of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, February 16, 1817, and lived there some eighteen years. He married Mary, a daughter of a farmer, John Ward, and resided in the cornering states for a few years. He finally established himself in Logan county, Kentucky, and left there in 1861 for Texas, driving through and reaching Dallas while recruiting for the Confederate service was well under way. He enlisted and was assigned to duty as a surgeon and died at Tyler just before the "breakup" in 1865. His wife died in Kentucky in 1855 and he married the second time before leaving the Corn Cracker state. His second wife was Rebecca Simons who died in Dallas county as Mrs. W. B. Payne. Of Dr. Cornett's children, Flavius J. served in the Confederate army and died soon after reaching home at the close of the war from exposure while in prison at Camp Douglas, Chicago; Augustus A., for many years a member of the northwest Texas Methodist Episcopal Conference, but now retired in Fort Worth; Eliza J., wife of S. Y. Burr, of Fort Worth; William L., our subject; Alexander L., of Louisiana; Mary J., who died in Fort Worth as Mrs. David McAnally; and Hester A., wife of George Pirtle, of Oklahoma.

Mr. Cornett's recollections of the results obtained by him as a farmer during his first years in Young county lead him to believe that the seasons then were more reliable than of recent years, and that planting was more surely attended with substantial results. While much labor has been expended without requisite reward, on the whole his material progress has been forward instead of backward, as is evidenced by his possession of more than four hundred acres of land instead of the eighty acres with which he was originally endowed.

January 18, 1877, William L. Cornett and Mary M. Davis were married in Young county.







*William W. Fierke*

Mrs. Cornett was a daughter of John Davis, who came to Texas from Berry county, Missouri, where she was born in 1851. Her mother's sisters are Mrs. Margaret Mondell and Mrs. Adaline Askew, of Young county, and John F. Davis, a brother, resides in McCulloch county, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Cornett's children are: Rufus M., a teacher in Gray county, Texas; Maud, a member of the family circle; William A., of Gray county; and Ophelia, Alvy and Armelia.

Mr. Cornett has ever maintained a lively interest in public affairs, local and state, takes a strong moral position on all social questions and supports Democracy when policies of government are at issue.

WILLIAM W. FINK, president of the El Paso Fuel Company, belongs to that class of representative American citizens whose business activity is not only a source of individual profit but is a factor in general prosperity and progress in the community where they reside. Born and reared in Lima, Ohio, he spent his youth upon a farm and acquired a public school education there. He is one of the pioneer business men of this city, for he arrived here in the spring of 1881—the same year that the railroad was completed to this point. On leaving his Ohio home with the determination of trying his fortune in the west he located first in Kansas, where he secured employment on the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad, on the branch then building from McPherson, Kansas. After three months there passed he went to Joplin, Missouri, where for a short time he was engaged in trading horses and later he proceeded to Kansas City, where he purchased a ticket on the Santa Fe Railroad to carry him as far west as the trains were then making regular runs, this point being Las Vegas, New Mexico. The rails, however, had been laid further south and he proceeded on his way to San Marcial, and afterward to Lava, the next station south. At that point he met Jim White, who afterward became sheriff and chief of police of El Paso, the two remaining together. Mr. Fink began shipping freight for some contractors on the construction work on the railroad, and was so engaged until his arrival in this city in February, 1881.

On reaching El Paso he entered the employ of William Garland, one of the most noted railroad contractors of that day, who had been awarded some important contracts on the Santa Fe. In the employ of Mr. Garland Mr. Fink went to Arizona as commissary clerk with the

outfit, working on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (the Santa Fe line) westward through Arizona. Several months were thus passed, during which time Mr. Fink was promoted to the position of head foreman of his outfit and during that time he saved some money with which he returned to El Paso, here to engage in business on his own account. He became connected with dairying in partnership with Mr. Doane, a pioneer dairyman of El Paso, and there he developed a large enterprise, having four hundred cows when they sold out. The business grew very profitably and the energy and enterprise of the partners brought to them a very gratifying measure of success.

After five years' connection with the dairy business Mr. Fink disposed of his interests, and with the capital he had thereby acquired he made extensive investments in ranch and cattle interests in New Mexico, still retaining his residence in El Paso, however. On account of the hard times and the abnormal depression in the stock business this venture was not as successful as the preceding one, and Mr. Fink therefore turned his attention to farming in the valley below El Paso, being engaged in that business for two years. In the fall of 1891 he established his present business in El Paso as a dealer in coal and has since developed the enterprise until the El Paso Fuel Company now controls an extensive trade. From an investment of two thousand dollars, which represented the value of the business at the outset, Mr. Fink has built up a business that is now worth fifty thousand dollars. In addition he owns other valuable interests, mainly real estate in El Paso, and he has one of the finest homes of the city. The offices of the El Paso Fuel Company are located at the southwest corner of West Second and Leon streets in a substantial brick building, and here Mr. Fink is carrying on a wholesale and retail business as a dealer in lime, cement, building materials, plaster of paris, building and fire brick, hair, roofing felt, pitch, coal, wood, hay, feed and grain. A branch enterprise is also maintained as the White Oaks Fuel Company, corner of Texas and Noble streets, and the trade is constantly increasing in volume until it is today one of the leading enterprises of the character in this part of the state.

Mr. Fink was married in El Paso to Miss Clara Doane, a daughter of his former partner in the dairy business, the family being from Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have two daughters, Laura Maude and Clara. Their home is one of the most attractive residences of the city and the

members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. Leaving his Ohio home in early manhood without capital Mr. Fink has made steady progress in the business world, undeterred by obstacles or difficulties which have seemed rather to serve as an impetus for renewed effort. His persistency of purpose, his firm determination and honorable methods have proved the salient features in a success which is as desirable as it is gratifying.

**HENRY MARION JONES.** One of the widely known residents of Young county, whose settlement here dates from 1877, established himself on the waters of Fish creek upon one of the first farms to be settled in the county. It was opened by Jim Tackett who is said to have also built the first residence in Graham and its chief attraction to Mr. Jones was the abundance of water that the locality possessed and, as he remarked to a friend at the time, "I shall have plenty of water if nothing else." Here he has since resided, reared his family and improved, substantially and attractively, one of the desirable and productive farms of Young county.

Prior to his location, permanently, Mr. Jones investigated many counties in northwest Texas in search of the right place, but the Fish creek neighborhood maintained first rank with him and he started in with one hundred and sixty acres of land. He moved his family into the proverbial frontiersman's shanty and occupied it until the industry of his household had removed all obstacles to the building of his present splendid residence—chief of its kind on the creek—and his early efforts at farm-reduction and improvement were directed toward the grubbing and clearing of his rich bottom land. While he gathered about him some stock, as was the custom of all intelligent farmers, he posed always as a farmer and the products which he gathered and marketed from his daily toil are chiefly responsible for his substantial condition today.

Mr. Jones started his Texas journey from Calloway county, Kentucky, and came by rail to Waco and overland, of course, to Graham. His cash capital was rather insignificant and there was just one thing left for him to do, upon choosing his future home in a new country, and that was to work. This he had accustomed himself to back at the old home in the east, and work brings substantial results anywhere. He had received little or no educational aid from the country schools of his

youth and when he arrived at his majority a strong body and a willing hand were his capital stock. He was married in his youth and assumed the responsibilities of a householder when little more than a beardless boy. But he had had some experience as the active head of a family for he took care of his mother and the younger children while his father was absent in the Confederate service, and the thought of providing for his own family had no terrors for him.

March 23, 1855, Henry M. Jones was born in Calloway county, Kentucky, of parents, Thomas and Rillie (McBride) Jones. The father was born about 1832, passed his life on the farm and died in 1888, in Calloway county, Kentucky, where his widow yet resides. The children born to him are, with the exception of our subject, residents of their native county and are: Henry M., of this review; Bryant, Raish, Irving, Alsen, wife of Henry Carlton and Ezelle.

Henry M. Jones took in marriage Martha A., a daughter of James Townsend, now a resident of Young county, Texas. Mrs. Jones was born in Tennessee, in 1855, and is the mother of Ella, wife of Lee Lane, the mother of Earnest, Sallie, Rudy and Malcom; Nora, wife of Sam Lane, of Graham, has children, Jesse H. and Noel; Lula, who married Ben Malone, and Teeley, Dora, Jesse and Henry M. Jr., still with the parental household.

In his political affiliations Mr. Jones is a Democrat and his interest in active politics is confined to local matters only.

**THOMAS JEFFERSON GREENWOOD.** Substantially identified with cotton raising and ginning in Montague county is the gentleman named in the introduction to this biographical notice. For nearly thirty years he has been adding his mite to the work of development in the rural vicinity about Sunset where he is now universally recognized as one of the leading citizens.

December 4, 1876, Mr. Greenwood settled on a small farm in Lake valley where he was employed for a half dozen years in its cultivation and improvement. Selling that, he bought a tract two miles east of Sunset, and from 1882 until 1890 his efforts were directed toward the material development and successful cultivation of this farm also. From 1890 to 1898 he devoted his efforts to the bringing of a third farm in the same locality, under subjection to the plow, and when he disposed of this, in 1898, he

purchased the old Perkins homestead and gin where he now resides. His present farm is one of the old-settled places on the waters of Brushy creek, and since the erection upon it of a gin in 1882, it has been one of the popular and widely known farms of the county. The farms have an area of one hundred and eighty acres, and when Mr. Greenwood took possession of it he remodeled and renewed the gin plant. It contains now three seventy saw stands with a daily capacity of about twenty bales and during the season of 1904-5 thirteen hundred and forty-one bales of cotton went through his plant.

Mr. Greenwood was born in or near Effingham, Illinois, February 7, 1854, and two years later his father, Thomas J. Greenwood, brought his family to Texas and settled in Delta county. The father was born in Kentucky and was a son of Joseph Greenwood, who founded the family at Effingham, Illinois, and died there on his farm. Grandfather Greenwood married Charity M. Hart, and was the father of: Miles, Aaron, Thomas J., sons, and of nine daughters whose identity cannot now be given. Thomas J. was born about 1814 and died in 1864. He married Salina A. Murphy, who died in Hopkins county, Texas, in 1858, with issue as follows: Frances, wife of A. J. Blair, of Commerce, Texas; Sarah E., wife of W. C. Lee, of Greer county, Oklahoma; James, of Miller county, Missouri; Mary, who died in Montague county, was the wife of M. B. Smith; Thomas J., Jr.; Alice and Salina, who died in childhood. Mr. Greenwood, Sr., was married a second time, his wife being Mary Stafford, who bore children: Dora, wife of George Reeves, of Greer county, Oklahoma, and Amanda, who passed away in Louisiana.

At about ten years of age Thomas J. Greenwood, Jr., was deprived of his last parent, and he made his home among friends and with relatives until he set up a home of his own. At first John Divinity had charge of him for a year, and then John Hart and Mrs. Paul each had his services and permitted him to learn the existence of a school. His last home was with his married sister, Mrs. Lee. His education was chiefly of the pick-up sort, and the years of his teens were passed largely as a hired man on a farm. His first employer had the meanness to beat him out of his wages, but he sustained himself with credit by the muscles of his willing arms until he came into his legacy from his father's estate. When he married he possessed a team, a small farm and a few cows, and with these as a nucleus his life career was begun.

November 26, 1874, Mr. Greenwood married

Miss Nancy Lee, a daughter of W. G. and Mary (Jeffries) Lee, who came to Hunt county, Texas, from Missouri. Mrs. Greenwood was born in Hunt county, October 25, 1857, and is one of seven of her mother's children. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood's children are: James, who is again at home after the loss of his wife, nee Rebecca Barjinbruch, in June, 1903. He has a daughter, Gladys; Melissa, wife of J. V. Huddleston, with children: Minnie, Nellie, Virgil and Thomas L.; Thomas C.; Mary, wife of Ed Hall, with children, Blanche and Edna; Frances, wife of R. L. Beattie, of Wise county; and Ollie, William J., Phebe, Miles and Dewey.

Mr. Greenwood has no interest in politics and is a Primitive Baptist.

WILLIAM A. AYRES. Montague county has looked with favor upon the citizenship and presence of William Albert Ayres. He has been numbered among her vigorous and thrifty population since 1884, the year in which he plowed his first furrow herein and rode his first race after a cow. James Ayres, of Bowie, and Robert E., another brother, together with William A., constituted the trio of determined young men of that year, with ambition for the eventual achievement of substantial results, and they constitute the same trio today who are in the actual enjoyment of the fruits of their early aspirations.

Since the year 1856 the Ayres of this branch have been citizens of Texas. That year William Ayres, father of our subject, brought his family from Alabama and established it in Smith county. The father was a native of Alabama, grew up on a plantation and pursued the vocation of a farmer himself throughout life. He married Nancy Patton, a daughter of John Patton, a Mississippi farmer. In Smith county the family belonged to the poor but honorable class of citizens, and were following their vocation without incident until the Civil war came up, when the father and oldest son were drawn into the conflict. They both joined the regular Texas contingent of the Confederate army and did their duty as soldiers as they had done it as citizens until the fratricidal contest came to an end. Just before he was to have returned to his family the father died, in 1865, and the responsibility of rearing and caring for a growing family fell to the lot of the mother.

By the marriage of William and Nancy Ayres there were children, viz.: Elizabeth, deceased, who married Kelley Pierce and died in Cooke county, Texas; Mary, who married James Jones

and died in the same county; James, a leading merchant of Bowie; William A. and Robert E., twin brothers; Hallig M., of Tishomingo, Indian Territory. About 1868, the family moved from Smith into Cooke county and there the mother guided the footsteps of her children until years of discretion and accountability were reached. When the sons came into Montague county and established themselves, the mother followed in time, and at the home of her son, William A., she passed away in June, 1896.

The country schools provided all the advantages for an education that William A. Ayres had in childhood, and in Cooke county he reached his majority and began his serious, independent career. The work of the family home was in common and the brothers lent each other a helping hand at every opportunity and everything seemed to make progress in harmony toward the goal of each ambition. The brothers bought and paid out a home of one hundred and sixty acres in Cooke county and when they came to Montague county they had a few hundred dollars with which to begin the stock business as well as farming. For many years William A. and Robert E. Ayres were associated together in the stock business, made the venture pay and became widely and favorably known as cowmen. In the beginning William A. Ayres purchased a bottom farm on Denton creek and made his home upon it until 1893, when he improved a site near Salona, where he has since resided. He owns nearly a section of land, has given up the stock industry and is devoting himself to systematic and intelligent and successful agriculture.

Mr. Ayres was born in Itawamba county, Miss., June 28, 1853, and in Cooke county, October 8, 1874, he was first married, his wife being Mary, a daughter of Dr. Russell, a former Georgian, who came to Texas from Louisiana, where his daughter Mary was born. Mrs. Ayres died January, 1889, leaving children: William Raymond, who married Cora Ditto and has a son, William Donaldson; Pearl, wife of Ed Archer, of Bowie, with children, Emmet and Floyd; and Arthur, yet with the parental home. April 3, 1890, Mr. Ayres married Mrs. Rachel Walker, a daughter of Mr. Carroll, formerly from Tennessee. By her first husband Mrs. Rachel Ayres left a daughter, Dessimond, now the wife of Albert Archer, of Salona, with issue, Carl and Edward. The children of William A. and Rachel Ayres are: Marvin, Viven, Mary Lee and Otis. June 2, 1900, the wife and mother died and May 28, 1901, Mr. Ayres took in mar-

riage Mrs. Lou Clark, widow of Mr. Clark and a daughter of B. R. and Ellen (Fontner) McCarrroll, formerly from Tishomingo county, Mississippi. Mrs. Ayres was born in Johnson county, Arkansas, January, 1862, and is the mother of a son, James C. Clark.

As the evening of life approaches Mr. Ayres finds himself in the possession of a just reward for years of honest toil. His family are coming into lives of activity and some of them have taken their stations in the world's affairs and are maintaining the family name and fame. He has had little interest in politics, but is a sincere supporter of the interests of the church. He is a steward in the Methodist church, is an Odd Fellow and a Democrat.

THOMAS PHILIP PHAGAN. Among the settlers of Clay county, whose efforts have been felt in the domain of agriculture, and whose influence has permeated a community of interests with a wide radius, is Thomas P. Phagan, of Vashiti. His identity with the settlement which his presence honors and his labors have enriched dates from the year 1883 when he purchased the tract of land south of the hamlet of Vashiti, settled by John B. Bird, and assumed charge of this primitive pioneer estate. Here he has exhausted his energies, reaped the rewards of his toil and is quietly enjoying the emoluments of an industrious, well-ordered and well-spent life. On Washington's birthday of 1839 Thomas P. Phagan was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee. His father, John Phagan, was born there April 29, 1812, some three years after Philip Phagan, our subject's grandfather, settled there. Philip Phagan was brought up in North Carolina where his birth occurred in 1778 and, with his new wife, made the trip to their new home in Tennessee on horseback. Jane Gillham was his wife and their children were: Martha, who married George Kidd; John; Peggie, whose first husband was a Nowlin and whose second was a Kidd; Polly, wife of John Dale; Sallie, who married Andrew Cochran; Betsy, who also married a Dale, and Philip T.

John Phagan came to manhood's estate upon his father's farm and followed that vocation himself until he was forty-one years old when he erected a grist-mill and saw-mill, with water-wheel power, along the country roadside and conducted that business from 1853 to 1868 when he moved to Lawrence county, Alabama, where his death occurred the following year. He was twice married, his





W. P. Mendenhall

first wife being Eliza Wiley, a daughter of Thomas Wiley, a South Carolinian of Irish descent. Thus the Irish and the English intermingle and mix, for the great-grandfather of our subject, Philip Phagan, was a born Englishman and established the Phagan family in North Carolina. In February, 1860, Eliza Phagan died, being the mother of: James H., who died in 1860, leaving two children; William M., who died at twenty-six leaving a child; Thomas P., our subject; Jane, who died as Mrs. Byers of Blair, Tennessee, and left a family; Mary A., married T. R. Steadman, of Ellis county, Texas; Sarah E., wife of John M. Blair, of Ellis county, Texas; and John W. Phagan, of Kaufman county, Texas. For his second wife, John Phagan married Arzinta Spence and their issue was: Laura, wife of Lawrence Caldwell, of Lee county, Mississippi; Emma, married Joseph Caldwell of the same county; Caledonia, wife of Mr. Portner, of West Tennessee; Nannie, widow of James Clark, of Tennessee, and George, of Lee county, Mississippi.

Thomas P. Phagan passed his youth and early manhood on the farm and in the mill, and his education was such as could be acquired in the rural schools of his day and time. He gave his services to his father till twenty-two years of age and in the autumn of 1861 he went into the Confederate army, Company F, Forty-first Tennessee, Captain Harlan George and Colonel Robert Ferguson, Army of Tennessee under Johnston and Bragg. The Forty-first Tennessee was captured at Fort Donelson, but Mr. Phagan was absent from his command, in the hospital, but he rejoined it after its exchange and his first engagement of consequence was in the vicinity of Vicksburg and his second and last was at Chickamauga, after which he went home on a furlough and ever afterward remained inside of the Federal lines.

After the war Mr. Phagan took up farming. He passed four years in Lawrence county, Alabama, one year back in his home county in Tennessee and then he came to Texas. He settled in Ellis county in June, 1874. He located on the west line of the county and resumed the life of a farmer there for eight years, when he disposed of his interests and became a resident of Clay county. In this county he first purchased two hundred and fifty-two acres and his labors for nearly a quarter of a century have had to do entirely with its cultivation and improvement. His prosperity has been gradual and permanent and it has enabled him to acquire additional real

estate, he owning now four hundred and ten acres in a body, the same responding generously to the family touch.

May 5, 1864, Mr. Phagan married Mary McFarren, a daughter of James and Betsy (Moore) McFarren, from South Carolina and Tennessee. Their other children were: Cassina, who died as Mrs. Smith, leaving a family; James M. and Thomas, of Lincoln county, Tennessee. Mrs. Phagan was born November 18, 1839, and is the mother of William B., of Beaver county, Oklahoma; Ida, wife of W. W. Williams; Thomas C., of Ryan, Indian Territory; John C., of Beaver county, Oklahoma; Lizzie, wife of Lee George, of Clay county, has children: Elder, Hester, Ethel and Bonnie; J. Russell, Archie and C. Hall are all with the family homestead.

Mr. Phagan's duty as a citizen of his county has been well and faithfully performed. His personal interests have occupied him to the exclusion of other business connections and by reason of his oneness of purpose, and remarkable tenacity, he has accomplished a farmer's mission in life. He has never been consumed with political ambitions, nor has he waxed exceedingly warm in his enthusiasm for those ambitious to serve the public, yet, as a Democrat, he has seldom failed to vote the party ticket at general elections. He believes in the inspiration of the Sacred Book and worships with the adherents of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. For twenty years he served his church as an elder and the promotion of the interests of his denomination has lain near to his heart.

JUDGE WASHINGTON B. MERCHANT, whose active business career is another illustration of the force of enterprise, keen discrimination and energy in the active affairs of the business world, is now closely identified with professional and financial circles in El Paso, where he is engaged in the practice of law and in the banking business. A native of Mississippi, he was born in Smith county July 9, 1845, and is a son of the Rev. James and Lucretia (Baugh) Merchant. His father was a Baptist minister, and both he and his wife were natives of Mississippi, in which state they were reared. They came to Texas when their son Washington was a youth of thirteen years, locating in Polk county and remained residents of Texas until called to their final rest.

Judge Merchant of this review pursued his



early education in the schools of Polk county, and afterward attended Mackenzie College in Red River county, which was a noted school in ante-bellum days. He was there pursuing his studies at the time of the inauguration of the Civil war in 1861, and when he left school he enlisted in Company F of the First Texas Infantry. The regiment was assigned to Virginia and he participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Chickamauga and other important engagements. In 1862 he was transferred from his regiment by the secretary of war and assigned to the quartermaster's department in the Trans-Mississippi department under Captain John Clemmons, who was in charge of the territory comprised of Liberty, Polk, Hardin and other adjacent counties in Texas and reported to General Magruder at Houston. Judge Merchant continued in that capacity until the close of hostilities.

When the war was over he located at Brashear City, now Morgan City, Louisiana, where he embarked in merchandising, in which he continued until 1870. In the meantime he took up the study of law and in the latter year was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice in Brashear City. Subsequently he removed to New Iberia, Louisiana, and while a resident of the southern part of the state was elected district attorney and later chosen district judge. He was thoroughly versed in the Louisiana law, which is based on the civil code (Napoleonic). In 1881 he removed to New Orleans and became postmaster of that city under appointment of President Arthur, also serving during President Cleveland's first administration. It was while acting in that capacity that Judge Merchant held the first examination and made the first appointee, Miss Annie Gulick, under the new civil service law, she being the first in the United States to receive appointment under that law.

In 1888 Judge Merchant removed to El Paso, where he has since made his home, and entering upon the practice of law was soon accorded a large and distinctively representative clientele, representing important local and eastern interests. At a recent date, however, he has gradually dropped out of practice in order to devote his time and energies to other business affairs in El Paso, being quite extensively engaged in the investment banking business. He also has valuable realty holdings and is one of the capitalists of the city. His place of residence and business was for some years Merchant place, comprising a quarter of a block

extending from Texas and North Campbell streets near the business center of El Paso. Merchant place was opened in 1900 and his home there was a beautiful residence.

Judge Merchant's wife, Mrs. Alice G. (Blackadder) Merchant, is a physician and they have two children, Geraldine and W. B. Merchant. In prominent society circles they occupy a leading position, especially in the homes where the atmosphere is one of superior education. Judge Merchant won distinction in a calling wherein advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and keen intellectuality and in later years through judicious investment has gained a place among the wealthy residents of his adopted city.

PRESLEY SMITH PARKER. The leading merchant and business man of Buffalo Springs, and a gentleman whose efforts have contributed much to the value and importance of that old village as a trading point, is Presley S. Parker, whose career in Clay county has placed him in a position of financial independence, in contrast with his insecure, anxious and dependent condition on seeking the county some twelve years ago. As a farmer here he was unstable, unsettled and restless, a trader of no mean talent, while, as a merchant, his ability has shown itself in his successful grasp of situations, turning them to his own financial account and becoming the real center of interest in the village itself.

In 1892, Mr. Parker first came into Clay county. He was possessed of a team and wagon and a hundred dollars in money which he had accumulated in one of the counties of the black land after several years of unceasing and unremitting toil. He rented a tract of land and planted a crop and, with the proceeds of his crop, took possession of two hundred acres of new land southwest of Buffalo Springs and put on the initial strokes of its improvement. This tract he had bargained to pay the munificent sum of two dollars and fifty cents an acre for, borrowing the thirty dollars which constituted the advance payment on the place. While busied with making his first home in Texas, some months after he took possession a purchaser took it at fifteen hundred dollars and his first stroke of real luck had made its appearance. He bought another new tract near by at five dollars an acre and went through the same formality as to its improvement and in a couple of years a buyer came along with one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and exchanged with him

"even up." "Now," he said to his wife, "we will go back to Collin county and buy us a little black land farm and settle down." They bought one of forty-four acres and, by dint of hard work at corn and cotton raising, and supplementing it with outside work with team and himself, managed to eke out a bare living until the last couple of years when he fenced his place hog-tight and planted his place to corn. Feeding this to his hogs brought him the "golden era," yet after five years he sold out and returned to the county where it seemed so easy to get along. He paid one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars for his old home and took possession with the idea of climbing this ladder to final independence. His trading propensities again took hold on our subject and he bought C. R. Saunders' store and adjoining property at Buffalo Springs and began his mercantile career in 1901. A stock of goods of the value of three hundred dollars and sixty acres of land constituted the property, and the first year he took in, as his partner in the store, F. L. Aulick. They increased the stock many fold and made it a desirable place to trade and bought and handled everything in the huckster line that the farmer had to sell. In 1902, Mr. Parker became sole proprietor of the business, and the business increase, as time went on, made a remarkable showing. His chicken, egg and butter trade amounted to more than a hundred dollars a month through 1904, and he turned his stock of goods in the store nearly three times in that twelve months.

When P. S. Parker came to Texas, in 1882, he was just past his majority and all his substantial capital was invested in a pair of strong and willing hands. He stopped near Wiley, in Collin county, and passed two years as a farm hand by the month. In that time he had acquired a team and some cash besides and, after returning from a trip to his old home in Arkansas, he married and settled on a rented farm. From thenceforward to 1892 his career was one of "ups and downs," with a constantly backward tendency staring him and his young wife in the face. In desperation, he told his companion they would "pull out" for a new place and try their fortune elsewhere, as it was only a matter of time till their resources would be exhausted. With his team and all their possessions in a wagon a new life at Vashti, Clay county, began.

Mr. Parker was born in Washington county, Arkansas, May 5, 1860. Pleasant Parker, his father, was a native of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, born March 11, 1824. The latter was

taken by his father to Hawkins county, Tennessee, in 1828, and was there orphaned at the age of ten years. He grew up there and at twenty-six years of age married Sarah Jones and moved west into Arkansas, making the trip through Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, finally reaching their destination in Washington county, Arkansas, December 25, 1851. In 1853 he settled near Carter's Store, where he passed his life as a farmer and where he died September 21, 1895. He was industrious, was a useful citizen and a Christian gentleman. He joined the church at twenty-five years of age and was ever afterward a consistent member of the Baptist church. His wife, who was a daughter of Riley Jones, a Baptist minister who passed his active life and died in Washington county, Arkansas, is yet living and makes her home in Washita county, Oklahoma.

Pleasant and Sarah Jones reared the following children: Lizzie, wife of J. W. Dian, of Washington county, Arkansas; Sarah, wife of D. I. Perry, of the same county; Alexander, of Washita county, Oklahoma; Presley S., of this review; Perry, of Washita county, Oklahoma; John, of California, and Larkin, of Washita county, Oklahoma.

Presley S. Parker was limited and sparingly educated in the country schools and was married in Collin county, Texas, July 4, 1885, to Mattie, a daughter of W. C. Parker. Mr. Parker was from Humphrey county, Tennessee, and settled in Collin county, Texas, in 1855. His first wife was a Miss Wilson and his second was the mother of the following children: Dr. C. D., of Houston; Mrs. Lizzie Rolan, of Montague county, Texas; Mrs. P. S. Parker, born January 28, 1865; Kate, who died single; Adelia, wife of Mr. Nottingham, of Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker's children are: Dennis C., of Oklahoma; and Centennial, Bennie, Sarah, Mary and Linton. Mr. Parker is a Democrat, is postmaster of Buffalo Springs, has attended county conventions of his party and is a notary public.

WILLIAM SHELBY NUCKOLLS. It is fitting that the midday of a life filled with industry should be crowned with those Providential blessings which are bestowed as labor's reward, and it is an occasion for unrestrained domestic felicitation when those social, moral and financial obligations of our domestic fabric have been so met as to fill the esthetic and ethical requirements and to place the home in substantial and material independence. In this connection it

is our privilege to present to our readers a life record not incompatible with the spirit of our introductory reference, and ask their indulgence while the career of the subject of this article is passed in review.

William Shelby Nuckolls is one of the substantial ranchmen and farmers of Clay county. Within a score of years he has passed from obscurity to opulence, and Dame Fortune has so shaped and fashioned his affairs as to place him in the category of eminently successful business men. He was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, January 31, 1854, of parents, William G. and Eliza (Polk) Nuckolls, now resident farmers near Keller, in Tarrant county, Texas, where they settled in the year 1880. His father and mother were native to Tennessee, the former born in Hardin county, February, 1830, and a son of William Nuckolls, an early settler there. William Nuckolls was a Colonel of the Tennessee militia, in the old training days, and Kentucky contributed him from her population toward the early settlement of the state. His ancestors were Virginians. The Polks were from Maury county, Tennessee, of the Scotch line and from North Carolina to that county. Shelby Polk was the grandfather of our subject and his daughter Eliza died in Tarrant county, Texas, in 1890.

The issue of William G. and Eliza Nuckolls were: Charles, Macon county, Tennessee; Mollie, wife of R. O. Nawsom, of Mansfield, Texas; William S. and Lenora, deceased wife of James Burnett, left a son in Tarrant county.

The school advantages of William S. Nuckolls were not at all good and he acquired only a scant knowledge of the three r's, experience doing the rest. He attended a subscription school at Bolivar, Tennessee, when a young man and made the most of his advancement there. He began life as a tenant on the farm and prospered some from the start. When he came to Texas he went to Austin by rail and there bought a horse and began his search for a location. He stopped in Tarrant county and again became a tenant on some other man's farm. In 1884 he came into Clay county and entered an eighty acre tract near Buffalo Springs—scrap land belonging to the state—and upon this he began the erection of the superstructure of his modest fortune. It was the stock business that led him into the channel of success and as his profits came he invested in lands from time to time, his first purchase being one of three hundred and twenty acres on Buffalo creek, six hundred and forty acres of the

Harris and O'Connor tract, three hundred and twenty acres of the James Harris tract, four hundred and ninety acres of the William Shields tract and another three hundred and twenty acre piece of the James Harris land, making, in all, two thousand one hundred and seventy acres, six hundred and fifty of which is devoted to the products of the farm.

Mr. Nuckolls made the acquaintance of hard work early in life and it has remained his fast and sincere friend through life. Its effects have told upon his constitution and the tread of fifty-one years has left traces of premature age and the tinge of gray and the furrowed brow tell the extent to which his vital energies have been taxed. In 1900 he took up his residence in Dallam county, where he entered four sections of land and made his home in the far northwest until he proved up on his claim, returning to Clay county with his family at the close of 1904.

June 23, 1895, William S. Nuckolls and Georgie Fair were married in Bellevue, Texas. Mrs. Nuckolls is a daughter of Michael and Louisa (Rohrer) Fair, from Cumberland county, New Jersey. Her parents reside in Washita county, Oklahoma, and have children: Alice E., wife of Richard Johnson; Ellen K., wife of Charles Walker; Harvey; Lydia B., who married John Bridges; Mrs. Nuckolls, born in New Jersey, July 4, 1871; Irene, wife of Frank Johnson; and Josephine, married Lee Burson. The children are nearly all located near their parents and are engaged in farming or are living on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Nuckolls' children are: Willie C., born January 31, 1897; Winnifred, born September 22, 1898, and Lawrence, born October 2, 1901.

The Nuckolls allied themselves with Democracy in politics and the grandfather and the father of our subject were more or less in the service in their native heath. William Nuckolls, our subject's grandsire, was a Union man during the Rebellion, but his son, William G., served in the armies of the south. The latter was a deputy sheriff at Bolivar, Tennessee, but his son, of this review, has not made politics his business or even a pastime. The family are Christians of the Baptist faith and Mr. Nuckolls is a firm believer in the teachings and good works of the Master.

WILLIAM L. CASON, a hardware merchant and representative business man of Haskell, Texas, dates his birth in Polk county, Georgia, June 24, 1856, and is a son of Elihu and Elizabeth (Rogers) Cason. His mother,

a native of Georgia, died at the age of thirty-two years, when he was two and a half years old. She had three children, two sons and a daughter, all living at this writing. Mr. Cason's brother, Mercer Cason, resides in Alabama near the Georgia state line, and his sister, Lizzie, is the wife of Jack Wheeler and lives in Pike county, Alabama. The Casons are of English and Scotch descent. Three brothers of this name came from England to America, one going to South Carolina, another to Missouri and the third probably to Missouri, though his location is not known. One brother died in Missouri and some of his descendants came from that state to Texas and became residents here. The South Carolina brother was named Benjamin. He was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. After some years spent in South Carolina he moved to Polk county, Georgia, where he passed the rest of his life and died. He was twice married. By his first wife he had four sons and one daughter, one son dying when young, the others reaching adult years. By the second marriage there were a son and two daughters, of whom all lived to be grown. Elihu Cason, the son by the second marriage, was born in Polk county, Georgia, in 1830. He became a merchant, having a dry goods and grocery store in a little town called Esam Hill, in Georgia, about a mile from the Alabama state line. When the Civil war came on he entered the Confederate service as a cavalryman and served in the ranks four years, participating in much hard fighting, but escaping without wounds. As a result of the war most of his property was destroyed. When he left home he had a hundred bales of cotton stored and on his return he found the cotton and many other things stolen. Then he moved down to Griffin, Georgia, where he was engaged in the grocery business five years, and the next two years he was on a farm near Rome, Georgia. He came to Texas in 1872, settling on a farm in Collin county, where he remained until two years before his death, when he came to Dallas. He died in Dallas April 10, 1895. He was first married in Polk county, Georgia, to Elizabeth Rogers, and some time after her death he wedded in Cedartown, that county, Miss Olivia Weatherly, who was of German birth, and who bore him ten children, six sons and four daughters, of which number all except two grew to maturity.

William Lon Cason, after the removal of the family to Texas, worked on his father's farm

until he attained his majority. Then he hired out as a farm hand, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, and worked for one man two years. The next two years he cultivated land on the shares, afterward renting a place. He was married November 17, 1882, in Collin county, Texas, to Miss Lantie Parker. After living on the rented land two years he bought a farm, two miles north of Farmersville, which he sold at the end of three years and bought a hotel in Farmersville. He sold the hotel after conducting it two years, but continued to live in Farmersville two years longer, owning and renting property there, and being engaged in the grocery business in partnership with W. D. Chapman. He came to Haskell county in 1889. Here he bought a half section of land, located seven miles northwest of Haskell, three hundred acres of which he placed under cultivation, and for seven years made his home on this farm. From farming he drifted into the cattle business, dealing in cattle three years. He sold his farm and cattle about the same time, and in January, 1901, engaged in the hardware and implement business in Haskell, in partnership with B. F. McCullum, under the firm name of McCullum & Cason. In January, 1904, Mr. McCullum sold his interest to his brother, Levi McCullum, the firm style remaining the same. In the spring of 1905 Mr. Levi McCullum sold to Messrs. B. Cox, Thomas Russell and J. F. Jones and the firm name was changed to its present form, Cason, Cox & Company. An energetic man, with sound business methods and good judgment, Mr. Cason has made a success of whatever he has undertaken, and he is recognized as one of the leading men of his town. For twenty-five years Mr. Cason has been a member of the Baptist church.

**CAPTAIN W. W. FIELDS.** One of the prominent citizens of Haskell county, Texas, and one who has been closely identified with its development most of the time since the county was organized, is Captain W. W. Fields. His father, Joseph Upton Fields, was born in 1818, in South Carolina, and when two years old was taken by his parents to Montgomery county, Alabama, where his boyhood days were passed. A youth of seventeen or eighteen years, we find him at Shreveport, Louisiana, where he remained a short time, coming thence to Clarksville, Red River county, Texas. This was in 1837. He lived in Red River county two years. At about the age of twenty-one he married Mrs.

Martha Harris, daughter of 'Squire Noah Lilley, a pioneer of that section. The early settlers during those days had much trouble with the Indians, and Joseph U. Fields spent a great deal of his time as a ranger guarding the lives and property of the pioneers. On account of these frequent troubles with the red men he moved his family further east, seeking a safer place of residence, and settled in Harrison county, that being before the city of Marshall had an existence. Harrison county was the seat of trouble later on between the Regulators and Moderators, and Mr. Fields, being a magistrate of the county and a member of the law and order party, was largely instrumental in breaking up the disturbances. He had a brother-in-law, John J. Kennedy, who was sheriff of the county and they worked conjointly in making peace between the two opposing factions. The first court in the county, held under a big oak tree, was presided over by Magistrate Fields. Two or three men were killed while it was in progress. The Lilleys also were of the peace party and some of them were officers of the law. During the last two years of the Civil war Mr. Fields was an officer in the Confederate service. He moved from Harrison to Kaufman county in 1870, and in the latter place made his home until 1890, when he came to Haskell county. Here his death occurred in 1894. His widow is still living and makes her home with her children. In their family were six children, three sons and three daughters who grew to maturity. Two of the sons, Captain W. W. Fields and R. B. Fields, live in Haskell and two daughters, Mrs. A. C. Peden and Mrs. J. P. Harrison, are residents of Sherman, Texas. In many respects Joseph U. Fields was an exemplary man. He was never known to utter an oath or take a drink of whiskey, and from the early '50s he was a consistent member of the Christian church.

W. W. Fields was born in Marshall, Harrison county, Republic of Texas, March 6, 1843. He spent his boyhood working on his father's farm and at intervals attending the public schools near his home. At the time the Civil war came on he was still in his teens. In response to a call for protection against the Indian depredations that were going on in northwest Texas, he joined an independent company, in which each member furnished his own horse and outfit, and went to the Red River district, where he remained five months. At the end of this time he offered his services to the Confederate cause,

enlisting as a private in Company H, Seventh Texas Infantry, and went to the front. While in camp at Enterprise, Mississippi, in 1863, he was elected second lieutenant of his company. Subsequently his senior officers having been killed or wounded, and Captain Craig killed, and first and second lieutenant and second brevet wounded, the command of the company fell to him and he was serving as captain at the time the war closed. On account of an accidental wound he was unable for service for some months and was out on furlough, rejoining his regiment and remaining with it long before he was able for active service. Among the engagements in which he participated were those of Fort Donelson, Fort Hudson, Raymond and Jackson, Mississippi, the skirmishes around Missionary Ridge and the army's retreat to Dalton, Georgia, near which place he had a lively fight with the enemy.

After the close of the war Captain Fields returned to Marshall, arriving June 5, 1865, and soon after began teaching school, which he continued four or five years. Meantime he became interested in farming, which he carried on successfully. In 1870 he moved to Kaufman county. There he engaged in stock farming on a large scale. On his place he also operated a cotton gin and gristmill and ran a drug store. He was near the border line between Kaufman and VanZandt counties. This line was twice changed, and so it happened that the first eight or ten years he lived there he was in Kaufman county and afterward in Van Zandt county. While he prospered financially in that locality, he wanted a higher and a dryer atmosphere, and in 1890 he moved to Haskell county, where he has resided the past fifteen years. Here for fourteen years he and his brother R. B. have conducted a family grocery and feed business, and he is still interested in stock raising and farming. He and his son have a thousand acres of land in Haskell county.

While a school teacher at Marshall, Captain Fields married, June 19, 1866, Miss Olive A. Tayler, daughter of Colonel James F. Tayler, a pioneer of that section of Texas. They have six children, five sons and one daughter, namely: James U., William R., Ernest L., Hollis E., Annis O. and Louis W. Also they had two sons and three daughters that died when young. Captain Fields was made a Mason in the '70s and has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. Since 1874 he has been a worthy member of the Christian church.





JAMES B. BADGER

JAMES B. BADGER, of the Payne-Badger Fuel Company, of El Paso, was born in 1856, in Harris county, Texas, in the old historic town of San Jacinto, where the famous battle of the Texas Revolution was fought. His parents were J. B. and Fannie (Jemison) Badger. The father, a native of Ohio, came to Texas about 1836 or 1837, as one of its pioneer settlers, but later returned to the Buckeye state and when he again came to Texas took up his abode at San Jacinto. He was a ship carpenter by trade and actively engaged in steamboat building, which was an important industry on the lower Trinity river in early days. He departed this life several years ago, but his wife is still living at Houston and is one of the few and well known survivors of the Texas republic. She is a native of this state, having been born within its borders prior to the time when its independence from Mexico was achieved, an event which took place in 1836. She has therefore lived under the flag of Mexico, of the Texas republic, the United States, of the Confederacy and again under the stars and stripes. In her early childhood her parents were both massacred by the Indians and she was reared for the most part in the family of the noted Gale Borden, the inventor of condensed milk, whose fame has spread abroad throughout the world. He lived in Galveston in those early years and afterward removing to New York there promoted his condensed milk industry and became a very wealthy man.

James B. Badger spent the first thirteen years of his life at San Jacinto and then resided for seventeen years in Galveston. He located in El Paso in 1886, when it was still a pioneer city of western Texas and has lived here continuously since. On taking up his abode in El Paso he embarked in the grocery business at the corner of San Antonio and Stanton streets, where he was located for seven years, when he sold out to John B. Watson. In 1897 he engaged in his present business in partnership with W. F. Payne and W. S. McCutcheon under the firm of the Payne-Badger Company, dealers in coal, wood and building materials with yards and offices at the corner of West Second and Chihuahua streets, but recently Mr. Badger has purchased his partner's interest, and the business is conducted under the name of the Badger Fuel Company. Extending his efforts into other lines, he is now the president of the Southern Independent Telephone Company which has inaugurated an ex-

cellent system of automatic telephones in El Paso. Not alone in business life is Mr. Badger's connection with the interests of El Paso notable, for he has been connected with many important measures for the general good. He has been a member of the city council of El Paso for a longer period than any other alderman, having first been elected from the third ward in 1889, while since that time he has represented the second and first wards in the city council, being now a member from the first ward, while his connection with the council covers altogether a little more than fourteen years. He has acted on some of the most important committees and has taken an active part in the legislation, furthering El Paso's prosperity, promoting its public utilities and advancing its substantial growth and progress. He is indeed one of the public-spirited citizens of the town and the efficiency and value of his efforts are acknowledged by all.

THOMAS EDWARD COPPAGE, civil engineer now in the employ of the Wichita Valley Railroad Company in the construction of its line between Wichita Falls and Stamford, Texas, was born in Falmouth, Kentucky, April 3, 1862, a son of William F. and Catherine (Keith) Copping. The father was a farmer of Kentucky and in 1870 came to Texas, settling in Tarrant county about seven miles north of Fort Worth, where he lived for several years. He afterward took up his abode in the city of Fort Worth, where he has since followed contracting and building. The mother, however, died in that city in 1902.

Thomas E. Copping spent his boyhood days on the home farm in his native state and though his time was largely given to the work of field and meadow it was not the occupation to which he wished to devote his life. He early became interested in civil engineering and eagerly embraced every opportunity to broaden his knowledge concerning the subject. Through his own efforts and study he mastered the profession, and when a young man—hardly more than a boy—on coming from Kentucky to Texas he obtained employment on the survey and building of the Santa Fe Railroad between Percilla and Galveston. There his capability and fidelity won ready recognition and before the road was completed he had charge of the surveying. Subsequently he was with the D. B. and N. O. Railroad and afterward became assistant city engineer of Fort Worth, which position he filled for five years. On the expiration of that period he



was elected city engineer for the succeeding term of five years and upon his retirement from the office he became engineer for the Cotton Belt Railroad, for many years operating in Texas, Missouri and Arkansas. During the year 1905 and up to the present writing he has been with the Wichita Valley Railroad Company on the construction of its line between Wichita Falls and Stamford, Texas. All of Mr. Coppage's knowledge concerning civil engineering has been gained through his own unaided efforts. He never attended any school of engineering, but today enjoys a reputation for proficiency in all branches of the science and especially in the locating and building of railroads, where his capability is of superior order, making his services in constant demand.

On the 21st of August, 1886, Mr. Coppage was married to Miss Leila Perry, a native of Georgia and a daughter of Madison and Mary (Bright) Perry. Her father was a prominent planter and slave owner before the war. Her people came to Texas in 1870, settling on a farm eight miles south of Fort Worth, where they lived for a few years and then took up their abode in the city, where her father and mother spent their remaining days. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coppage came from old southern families respected and honored by early residents of Texas and especially in Fort Worth and vicinity, where they were widely known. Mr. and Mrs. Coppage have two interesting daughters, Nina and Florence, who are with them in their Fort Worth home. The Coppage household is justly noted for true southern hospitality and they have a very extensive circle of friends in Fort Worth. Mrs. Coppage belongs to Elelanar Temple, No. 36, of the Rathbone Sisters, of which she is past most excellent chief, and Mr. Coppage belongs to the Fraternal Mystic Circle. He has won creditable success in his business career and he takes great interest in all matters which are justly a source of civic pride.

**JOHN A. BURRUS.** Among the stockmen and farmers whose efforts have placed him in the category of successful men of Clay county and whose operations have given him a wide acquaintance over northern Texas, is John A. Burrus, of Hurnville, the worthy subject of this review. Except his birth, all he is and all he has comes to him as a reward from Texas and to no other state or clime could he attribute the elements in his makeup which have been responsible for his material achievements.

Henry county, Missouri, was the birthplace of

John A. Burrus and the date was February 24, 1854. His father, William O. Burrus, was an extensive farmer of that county until the outbreak of the war, when, in sympathy with the Confederate cause, he came to Texas and joined the southern army. At the close of the war he sold his Missouri farm and in 1866 brought his family among his new friends in the south and settled in Cooke county, Texas. There he resumed his old mode of civil life with as much success as he had had in his old home before the war. He died near Gainesville in 1879, at sixty years of age, surviving Sarah Harvey, his first wife, many years.

William O. Burrus was of Tennessee origin. In his father's family was a brother, James Burrus, who served in the Confederate army, dying later at Springfield, Missouri, leaving a family of two sons and five daughters. Sarah Burrus passed away in Missouri just as the war closed, leaving a family of eleven children, and in time Mr. Burrus married Rebecca Wood for his second wife. Four children resulted from this union. Of the first family are Martin I., James Riley, William Y., Nancy S., Elizabeth, John A., Reuben W., George W., Lovina, Jeff Davis and Sarah O. In the second family were Rebecca E., Belle, Delphia and Lovina N.

Our subject's educational advantages were not good and he was forced to begin life poorly equipped along this line. Subscription schools were yet in vogue in his boyhood and not more than three months of each winter did he get to attend school. At about eighteen years of age he ceased to be numbered among the pupils of his district and soon thereafter commenced the real side of life. He went to work for Putnam and Cloud at Sugden, ranchmen, at wages of twenty dollars and twenty-five a month and finally four hundred dollars a year. He was with that firm four years and saved seven hundred dollars out of his wages, and on leaving them bought an interest in three hundred and sixty head of cattle with John Dobkins and ranched them near Terral, Indian Territory, two years, and two years on the old Vaden ranch, at which time the bunch brought fifteen thousand dollars. The next year Mr. Burrus stocked up with three hundred and twenty head and took a fourth interest in seven thousand five hundred acres of land near Iowa Park, and after holding the cattle there three years sold out his entire interest at a great sacrifice, the wire-cutting epoch having then begun. After dissolving with Dobkins all he had left was one hundred and fifty cattle, and fourteen horses, and these

he held on Red river four years. About 1891 he bought a quarter section of land and began raising feed. As his herd has increased he has extended his dominions until he now owns above eighteen hundred acres, under fence, with four hundred acres under plow. He handles some three hundred head of cattle all the time, and has been a shipper several years.

In August, 1890, Mr. Burrus married in Clay county Miss Belle Gibson, a daughter of W. P. Gibson, originally from Kentucky, thence to Missouri, and finally to Texas. Mr. Gibson was married in Cooper county, Missouri, and Mrs. Burrus is the first of his children, the others being, Nora, Dow, David, Mattie, Ella, Bulah, and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Burrus' children are: Ivy, who died in infancy; Austin Dale; Loma; Charlotte, who died in 1902; Fay; and Alice.

The foregoing review has barely touched upon a few points in the life of Mr. Burrus. It is intended to mention those events which, in a general way, unfold and present to posterity an outline of his career, leaving the details relating to the minutiae of life to the field of unwritten history and eventually to become tradition itself.

**ROBERT OLIVER WEST.** Among the leading fruit growers of Montague county, and one whose orchard lies against the townsite of the prominent shipping point of Fruitland and possesses the largest bearing area of the fruit district, is Robert O. West, whose name is mentioned as the subject of this sketch. He has not been a resident of the county since pioneer days, but came to it only in 1899, at which time he purchased the small farm of thirty-one acres, nearly twenty of which is devoted to the profitable and interesting vocation of fruit culture.

Mr. West came to Texas in 1888 from Caldwell county, North Carolina, and for five years he was stationed on a farm in Tarrant county. In 1893 he located on a farm in the southwest corner of Clay county and was identified with agriculture in that county until his entry to Montague. He was born in the Georgia county above named April 22, 1846, and passed the years of his minority there on a farm. His father was Hiram West, a blacksmith, who settled on Little river, east of Lenore, in that county, when a young man. He was born in the county in 1812, and passed all except the last three years of his life there, dying in Wautaga county in 1892. Alexander West, grandfather of our subject, settled in that same Caldwell county neighborhood in his early

life, and died there about 1862 at the age of about eighty years. His wife was Patience Allen, and their children were: Ananias, who moved out to Missouri and died; Isaac, who died in Caldwell county, N. C.; Elizabeth, wife of Clisby Cobb, resides in North Carolina; Harvey, a Baptist minister who dropped dead in his pulpit in North Carolina; and Hiram, our subject's father.

Hiram West married Juliana Haas, a daughter of Abraham Haas, who died in Wautaga county, North Carolina. The issue of their union were: Robert O.; Caroline, who died in North Carolina, single; Malinda, of Lincoln county, North Carolina, widow of Thomas Williams; Louisa, of Wautaga county, wife of John Williams; Abigail, died unmarried; Ananias, died without marriage; William, of Lincoln county, North Carolina, and Harriet, wife of John Oxentine, of Wautaga county, North Carolina.

Robert O. West came to his majority in the county where he was born and obtained little knowledge from the prevailing schools. In 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Third North Carolina Infantry, Captain Bristow and Colonel Hindace. His regiment joined General Johnston's army near Wilmington, North Carolina, and fought at Kenston and Bentonville. He was surrendered at Bush Hill and got back home in May of 1865. As soon as he was sufficiently recuperated to do so he took up farming and followed it with some degree of profit while he remained in the state.

In December, 1866, Mr. West married his first wife. She was Miss Mary C. Beach, a daughter of Rufus Beach. His wife died in 1880, leaving children as follows: George, Avery, Lola, Mattie, and Walter. Mr. West married Mrs. Louisa Story, a daughter of Robert Green. She died in Tarrant county, Texas, and Mr. West married his third and last wife in the same county. His present wife was Mrs. Ida Adams, a native of the state of Georgia. By this marriage Mr. West is the father of Cecil, Grace and Murrell.

Mr. West holds a membership in the Missionary Baptist church, and contents himself in politics in voting the Democrat ticket. He affiliates with the "boys in gray" and belongs to Bowie-Pelham Camp, U. C. V.

**THOMAS L. BALL.** The interests of prime importance in any community of our common country is that of the United States mail. Without exception every citizen is a patron of it and is vitally interested in its efficient care and con-

duct and, therefore, in the person who fills the position of postmaster in the community. Our modern mail facilities and our modern methods of handling the mails guarantee safe and expeditious transit and delivery of matter posted within the federal jurisdiction and the postmaster whose care and watchfulness adds to this efficiency and serves his patrons with the least possible friction is the right man in the right place, and the office at Decatur is presided over by just such an official in the person of Thomas L. Ball, the subject of this review.

Mr. Ball represents a family of pioneer interest to the citizens of Wise county, for it was founded here in 1854 by Moses Ball, our subject's grandfather, who settled a farm just north of the county seat and there passed the remainder of his long and active life. The latter was born in 1813, reached Texas with an ox team and a log chain, articles of prime importance then, and did a frontiersman's share of the hunting and Indian fighting that went on the first twenty years of his residence here. He married and his family comprised: Carlo B., father of our subject; Annie, wife of Zan Rieger, of Decatur; Mrs. Jane Carroll, who died in Wise county; Adaline, wife of Joseph Marlette, of Montague county; Emma, wife of William Dixon of Dimmit county; Eliza, who married Fred Olson; and Julia, wife of Ed Ray, of Wise county; Moses, of Oklahoma; Letitia, wife of Joseph Brown, of Wise county; "Bud," who was stolen by the Indians in childhood and held in captivity two years, was the youngest, and died leaving a family in Wise county.

Carlo B. Ball was born in 1839, in Kentucky, in the mountain country of that turbid state. He was twelve years of age when the family caravan pulled across the frontier toward its place of destination on Sandy, in Wise county, and here he grew up without educational privileges, and resided until 1904, when he took up his abode in Canadian, Texas, where he now resides. As a farmer and stock man he was modestly successful, brought up his family to become useful and honorable citizens, and took a good citizen's part in the civil affairs of his county. He was a Ranger in the days when that service was necessary as a protection against thieving and murderous bands of red men, but evaded military duty in the Confederate service during the Civil war. He was against secession and in favor of the Union, and when party lines were drawn after the war he espoused the principles and endorsed the policies of the Republican party. He married Clarinda Conley, a

daughter of Jackson Conley, a settler from Illinois. Mrs. Ball was born in Illinois in 1843, and at fourteen years of age accompanied her parents to Wise county, Texas. Her father built the first flouring mill in the county and owned and operated it several years. Of the issue of the marriage of Carlo B. and Clarinda Ball, Alice married Ed Outler and resides in Oklahoma City; Jackson is a resident of Texmo, Oklahoma; Mahala and Emma, twins, wives of A. B. Full, of Wise county, and W. G. Cook, of Canadian, Texas, respectively; Thomas L., our subject; Nettie, wife of Bernard Day, of Elk City, Oklahoma; Clara, who married Will Dyer, of Vernon, Texas; Delia, now Mrs. Frank Smith, of Decatur; and Carlo B., Jr., of Canadian, Tex.

The country surrounding his birthplace and the rural schools and those of the city of Decatur were the scene of the rearing and educating of Thomas L. Ball. His birth occurred September 24, 1874, and he finished his school days with two years in the Baptist College of his town. He chose the teacher's route as a means of getting off properly in life and was engaged in this and student work almost to the time of his entering the government service. He was appointed postmaster in March, 1902, and succeeded H. H. Little at once in the office.

April 13, 1902, Mr. Ball married Mattie Standley, a daughter of W. G. Standley, formerly from East Texas, near Livingston. Mrs. Ball was born in Texas, and she and Mr. Ball are the parents of a daughter and a son, Ruth and Gene. Mr. Ball is, of course, a Republican, and is a Master Mason.

WILLIAM H. LONG is a representative of the business life of El Paso, being secretary and treasurer of the El Paso Brewing Association. A native of Pennsylvania, born in Chambersburg, he is a son of Jacob Long, who died in the Keystone state. When a youth of thirteen years William H. Long came west with his mother, settling first at Mount Carroll, Illinois, where he secured employment in a bank. His fidelity and capability are indicated by the fact that he remained in that institution for fifteen years, receiving several promotions to responsible positions in the First National Bank of Mount Carroll, his connection therewith being that of assistant cashier when he left that institution. In 1875 he went from Mount Carroll to Chicago and for some time was engaged in the produce commission business on South Water street. He next accepted



WILLIAM H. LONG



the position of manager of a zinc mining company at Knoxville, Tennessee, where he remained for two years, when he went to San Francisco, California, to join his family who had gone from Chicago to the Pacific coast. There he remained in business until 1886, when he located in El Paso, which has since been his home. He has always been extensively interested in real estate operations here and has been the promoter of various business enterprises of the city, making careful and judicious investments in different business concerns that have resulted profitably to the stockholders and have been a factor in the commercial and industrial development of El Paso. He is to-day one of the large taxpayers here, owning valuable business property. For about eleven years after his arrival he conducted an abstract business in connection with his other interests, having a large patronage in that line. He also established a wholesale cigar business, being proprietor of the El Paso Cigar Manufacturing Company, but he has recently disposed of both of these interests. He still conducts, however, the storage and warehouse business at 218-222 South Kansas street and is one of the owners and the secretary and treasurer of the El Paso Brewing Association, which is capitalized for two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and which owns a large, modern plant, this being one of the leading and successful industries of the city.

Mr. Long was married to Miss Julia A. Marston, a native of Maine, and a representative of a prominent family there. Her mother was a sister of the Coburn brothers, who attained wealth in the lumber business, and one of the brothers, Abner Coburn, was governor of Maine in 1863. Mr. Long has been called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in El Paso, leaving a son, Ralph W. Long, and a daughter, now Mrs. Nina D. Grayson. Mr. Long has a beautiful summer home at Cloudcroft, New Mexico, which he calls Eagle Eyrie. He has also taken an active interest in the welfare of the city and in local government, standing for progress, reform and improvement in the management of municipal interests. His business career is such as any man might be proud to possess, being characterized by consecutive advancement and successful achievement. His fidelity to any obligation which he incurs, his ready understanding of business complications and his utility of opportunity have been the salient features in a business career which is as admirable as it is gratifying.

THOMAS GRANVIL LASITER. The business of the farm has known Mr. Lasiter during the twenty-one years of his independent career and Wise county witnessed his first efforts in the full flush of man's estate. He came hither in the year 1883 and, having limited means, purchased forty acres of land, the nucleus of his present home, and at once took up the task of grubbing out a farm and laying the foundation for his future comfortable home. Continuous and unremitting toil have surmounted difficulties and accomplished for him the chief aim in every rural life, the acquirement of a retreat where one can "recline under his own vine and fig tree."

Cannon county, Tennessee, was the native place of Thomas G. Lasiter, and he was born September 22, 1864. His father William Mc. Lasiter, died a young man of twenty-eight, in the year 1866, just after having passed through the Civil war as a Confederate soldier. The latter was also a Tennessean, and a son of Brinkley Lasiter, who settled in Smith county, Texas, in an early day, and died there. Grandfather Lasiter was of Irish origin. His wife died while the family yet lived in Tennessee, and their five children were: Angelina, wife of William Good; Susan, who married Jacob Good; William Mc., our subject's father; John, of Smith county, Texas; and Maria, who married Dock York, and resides in the same county.

William Mc. Lasiter married Mary E. Witherpoon, who was born in Tennessee, in 1841, and she lived a widow while her children were growing up and then married, in Wise county, Stephen Tunnell. A daughter and a son, by her first husband, were her only children and they were Susie, who died unmarried, and Thomas G., of this review.

Thomas G. Lasiter was eleven years of age when he came to Texas and the first seven years the family lived in Ellis county. His life has ever been rural and the country school contributed limitedly toward his education. He and his mother remained companions until after his own marriage, and the establishment for them of a permanent home. As his circumstances warranted he added a forty acres to his first purchase of land until three of them had found their way into the square forming the quarter of a section he now owns, and the combined labors of the family have been attended with pleasing and happy results.

Mr. Lasiter married Rosa Gore, a daughter of Allen Gore, one of the early settlers of the Chico neighborhood, where he cleared up a splendid farm and still resides. Mrs. Lasiter was

born in Moore county, Tennessee, in 1872, and is the mother of Maud, Allen, Ross, Lela, Thomas and Earnest. While Mr. Lasiter has busied himself with the raising of cotton and the cereals and storing up slowly that which will cheer and comfort his household in after life he has permitted nothing to deter or dissuade him. He keeps faith with Democracy at election time, has taken three degrees in Masonry and Methodism prevails in his household.

JACK P. FLOYD, one of the honored early settlers of northwestern Texas, was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, in 1852, being a son of J. F. and A. T. (Cole) Floyd, both also natives of that commonwealth. In 1857 the family came to Parker county, Texas, where they were among the early pioneers, their arrival being soon after the organization of the county, and in Parker county and vicinity they continued to make their home until their son Jack became established in business on the plains, since which time they have made their home with him. The mother is a daughter of J. P. Cole, a noted old timer who located in Dallas county in 1842, and in 1854 removed to Parker county and built the third house that was erected west of Fort Worth. In his early boyhood days the father was apprenticed to a tanner, following that occupation to a limited extent after coming to Texas, but soon abandoned it to embark in the cattle business, the prevailing industry here at that time. He was a Confederate soldier throughout the period of the Civil war, enlisting in Parker county.

Jack P. Floyd in his early youth was inured to the cattle business, and in the days before ranches were organized and the business carried on in a systematic manner the cattle of the settlers were allowed to drift toward the plains, and at the proper season the boys would go after them, drive them in, and they were then divided according to the number that each man had put into the herd, there being then no branding to distinguish the ownership or a systematic separation at the roundup, which came in later days, beginning about 1878. Mr. Floyd went on his first cattle hunt in 1868, was a member of the first squad of men that went west of Comanche Peak, in Hood county, after cattle, and continued in this occupation for his father until 1871. During the Civil war he was left at home to protect the family during his father's absence, for at that period and some years subsequent thereto the country was often harassed

by Indian raids, Mr. Floyd being occasionally required to chase the savages on this account. In 1871 he started into the business on his own account, going into the then new county of Coleman, and in fact nearly his entire life has been spent on the frontier. Working in western Texas toward the edge of the plains until 1882, he in that year came out upon the plains, and has ever since remained in this country. At that time Oldham was the only organized county on the plains, and Tascosa, the county seat, was a typical western town of wild ways and lax morals. On his arrival in this country Mr. Floyd assisted in moving cattle from near Seymour in Baylor county, working for the Oxshier and Frying Pan ranches, and in 1884 remembers driving cattle for water to the lake where Amarillo now stands. At that time there were only two settled habitations on the plains, the old Frying Pan ranch and the LX ranch. For six years he continued to work for the Cross L outfit on the Cimarron, and was with that company's cattle on the Texas plains and in New Mexico as far west as Clayton. In 1890, the town of Amarillo having started with seemingly good prospects of growth, Mr. Floyd came to the embryo city and established a restaurant, which subsequently became well and favorably known all over northwestern Texas as the Metropolitan Restaurant, it being conducted by him with financial success for eleven years, five months and seven days, when it was sold. During all this long period the restaurant was never closed day or night with the exception of one occasion, on account of fire, and it was the only one to survive the boom times, others coming in and running for a short time and then abandoned.

Mr. Floyd is now the owner of a valuable dairy ranch of two hundred acres lying just across the line in Randall county, and has also leased a section of land in Potter county adjoining Amarillo, on which he has a herd of cattle and carries on farming operations. At this time, however, he is preparing to dispose of his cattle interests and embark in the raising of swine. He was one of the organizers of the Amarillo City Council, of which body he was a member for five years, and in 1900 was elected tax collector of Potter county, re-elected in 1902, and at this writing, October, 1904, is again a candidate, without opposition. He resides with his parents in a pretty home on North Taylor street, and in his fraternal relations is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

W. P. LANE. Besides being proprietor of the splendid furniture establishment at the corner of Fourteenth and Houston streets, a business that was begun in 1905, and has had an almost unprecedented record of growth and prosperity, even for the flourishing city of Fort Worth, Mr. Lane is likewise a citizen of eminent public spirit and active in civic affairs, is prominent in the social and fraternal events of his city and section of the state, and is prompt and forward in meeting his obligations and responsibilities in every department of his busy career. A fine business man, energetic and progressive, his capacity for management of large affairs is shown by the success of his business enterprises.

Mr. Lane belongs to one of the most noted of southern and Confederate families. His paternal grandfather was the famous Confederate soldier, Colonel Isaac Coleman Lane, who, at the time of the breaking out of the war between the states, was sheriff and tax collector of Claiborne county, Tennessee, and a wealthy planter with a large estate. As soon as Tennessee seceded he paid out of his own private fortune the entire tax assessment of Claiborne county, and donated it to the cause of the Confederacy, and to this government he displayed his devotion on every hand, although living in east Tennessee where the sentiment for the Union was very strong. When the war came on he stumped the state making speeches in favor of secession, and after the war he was elected to the state senate and served a number of years. He raised an entire regiment for the war, of which he afterward became colonel commanding, and as such fought throughout the war. Like many of the devoted and loyal southerners, he was stripped of almost all his resources by the horrors of war.

Mr. Lane's parents are Newton E. and Martha E. (Hall) Lane, who are now living in Fort Worth, where they took up their residence in 1905. His father was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, and was reared in a home of affluence and aristocratic surroundings. He afterwards became a planter in Lee county, Virginia, where he was married to Miss Hall. She was born in Virginia, the daughter of Harvey M. Hall, a prosperous planter, who also served throughout the war as a Confederate officer. She was his oldest child and kept up the home and plantation during the absence of her father on the battlefields of the south.

Mr. W. P. Lane was born in Lee county, Virginia, October 3, 1868. After finishing a substantial educational training he chose a busi-

ness career, and in 1889 came to North Texas. His college days were spent at Curry College in Virginia. His first location in Texas was at Denison, where he lived a number of years, and then for a time was at Sherman. In 1901 he came to Fort Worth, and, with Guy S. Rall, founded the furniture establishment of Lane and Rall. They were first located at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, but their large trade soon outgrew those quarters. Early in 1904 they moved into the elegant brick building erected for their purpose at the corner of Tenth and Houston streets. Their continued popularity as business men and their progressive methods of doing business, combined with the new and attractive location, further accelerated the enterprise, and during their partnership they enjoyed the largest trade in their line in Fort Worth. Since embarking on his own account during the year of this present writing, Mr. Lane, finding himself continued in the course of prosperity and success, has established a furniture house which is pointed out with pride as one of the leading mercantile concerns in this city.

Outside of his business activity Mr. Lane is especially well known as the department commander of the Texas Division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, having been chosen to that position at Sherman in 1903, and re-elected at Temple in 1904. In 1905, at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans held at Louisville, Kentucky, June 14-16, he was honored by being selected to respond to the address of welcome on behalf of the governor of the state, the mayor of the city and the commander of the Kentucky Division of the U. C. V. For some years he has been actively identified with the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and at the annual reunion of this organization at New Orleans in 1902 he received a pleasing public recognition by his address made on behalf of the Sons in response to the address of greeting from that city. This speech was extensively published through the Associated Press and his ability as an impressive and fluent orator was the object of much favorable comment. Mr. Lane's further fraternal connections are as a member of the Woodmen of the World and of Fort Worth Lodge No. 148, A. F. & A. M., which is the largest Masonic lodge in the state, and in which he was chairman of the relief committee in 1903.

Public and political affairs, except as they have been subserved through his activity as a business man and public-spirited citizen, have hitherto received little attention from Mr. Lane.



but his worth in the cause of the public welfare received signal recognition in 1905, when he was petitioned by about four hundred of Fort Worth's leading business men to become a candidate for election to the state legislature, where he might be of especial service as representative of Fort Worth's constantly expanding business interests.

Mr. Lane was married at Denison, Texas, May 25, 1902, to Miss Josie Ivey, a daughter of Marion Ivey, of that city, who was in the Second Mississippi Regiment throughout the war between the states. Mrs. Lane is now serving her second term as secretary of the Texas Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have one daughter, Miss Fay Lane, who is a graduate of the Fort Worth high school, and who has served one year as assistant secretary of the Texas Division, U. D. C.

**GEORGE W. EDWARDS.** The subject of this memoir passed away while in the prime and vigor of life, and while approaching the zenith of a successful career in the stock business in Clay county. He was a representative of an old Cooke county family which was first established in Montague county when hostile Indians frequented there, and in the fear of ultimate annihilation by these marauders the family withdrew into Cooke county, where the parents afterward remained and where their children grew up. From 1882 till his death, April 30, 1888, Mr. Edwards was an enthusiastic and industrious stock raiser, and his early demise terminated a career of much usefulness and promise in his community.

August 28, 1858, George W. Edwards was born. His father was a Texas pioneer from the state of Tennessee and in Montague county he married Zelitha Raines who died in Cooke county in 1883, her husband having passed away many years before. Of the issue of these parents George W. was the oldest; then Maggie, wife of Charles Wood, of Arapaho county, Oklahoma; Clayborn B., and Dr. Albert Edwards, president of the Merchants and Planters' Bank of Henrietta.

George W. Edwards was limitedly educated in the rural schools and upon the approach of manhood began to deal and traffic in young cattle. When he had acquired a small bunch he brought them to the open country of Clay county, establishing himself southwest of Buffalo Springs where he bought the Enoch Sloan farm, settled by Mr. Blackwell. In time he

fenced the land and proceeded to make it an improved farm as well as a cow ranch. He added to it in area, as time swept by, getting together an estate of seven hundred and fifty-five acres before he was carried off by the fatal typhoid in 1888. Two years after his advent to Clay county, he returned to Cooke county and was married, July 20, 1884, and in the few years in which his genius was permitted to display itself, he laid the foundation for a competence sufficient to maintain his widow while her young sons were growing up and taking their stations by her side in the active operation of their estate.

Mrs. Edwards was, prior to her marriage, Miss Mary E. Parmley, born in Wayne county, Kentucky, May 15, 1864. In 1869 her father, Alai Parmley, came to Texas and settled in Cooke county where he died in 1872 at forty years of age. His wife was Miss Norfleet, yet in Cooke county, and their children were: Sallie, wife of William Craft, of Lamar county; Minnie, who married Jeff Scarbrough and resides in Grayson county; William F. and Hiel, of Cooke county; Mrs. Edwards; Ira, of Cooke county; Ella, wife of John Kirby, a young stock farmer of Prospect, who is taking a leading place among the successful young men of Clay county; Belle, wife of Ed Horn, of Foard county; and Lee, who married Richard Payne and resides in Cooke county.

The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are: Robert Lee, Roscoe C. and George W. Jr. Mrs. Edwards has taken the place of her lamented husband in the management of his estate, and has conducted its affairs with credit to herself and with profit as well. She has added to the family assets a tract of pasture land in Jack county, by purchase, and is demonstrating her spirit of modern progress by placing good educational advantages in the way of her sons, whereby they may cope successfully with the world at large when they assume their independent stations in life.

**MAJOR THOMAS HAMILTON LOGAN,** a retired army officer living in El Paso, was born at Wellsville, the county seat of Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1840, his parents being David Hudson and Grace T. (Brooks) Logan. His ancestral history in the paternal line dates back to the arrival in America of James Logan, a Quaker, who came from Scotland as private secretary to William Penn. Major Logan's grandfather, the Rev. Gilbraith Hugh Logan, was for a long period of years rector of the Episcopal

parish of Flat Bush, Long Island, and his son, David Hudson Logan, father of our subject, likewise prepared for clerical orders, it being decided that he was to succeed his father as rector of the Flat Bush parish. He accordingly began preparation for the ministry, studying extensively not only in this country but also in Europe, notably at Heidelberg University. He was a young man of considerable intelligence, thought and spirit and on returning to Flat Bush and meeting the bishop preparatory to becoming ordained priest of the Episcopal church, he decided that he could not conscientiously subscribe to all that was required of him as such, and accordingly gave up the ministry and entered other business.

Major Logan's grandfather in the early days had been appointed chaplain in the army and was assigned to General Tipton's brigade, who was one of General William Henry Harrison's officers in the Indian wars. Following the battle of Tippecanoe the officers participating therein were rewarded with grants of land in Atlanta and General Tipton selected twenty-six hundred acres on the banks of the Wabash, at the mouth of Eli river, where the city of Logansport now stands, and which was named by General Tipton in honor of Major Logan's grandfather.

As a youth Major Logan manifested great interest in militia affairs, and when the Civil war was inaugurated he entered the volunteer service at Logansport, Indiana, in April, 1861, becoming a member of Company F, Twentieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, which was the first company that went out from Logansport for the war. He was elected its captain but did not serve with that rank until a little later. The regiment first went to Baltimore and joined the Hatteras expedition to the coast of North Carolina, thence returning to Fortress Monroe and Newport News, in the vicinity of which Major Logan witnessed the thrilling naval engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor in March, 1862. On the 16th of May Major Logan's command went to Fortress Monroe and thence to Norfolk, which they occupied on the 17th of May, but a few days later joined the Army of the Potomac. From that time forward Major Logan was in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, except one, the battle of Antietam. He participated in the engagements of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and all of the great battles of the Peninsular campaign and was several times wounded by bullets, being shot once through the scalp. On numerous occasions he distinguished himself for bravery and gallantry

which won him well deserved promotions. He gained the reputation of being a most excellent soldier, always concentrating his thoughts and energies upon the duties immediately at hand. In 1863 he was brevetted captain, in 1864 was appointed major of colored troops, and on the fourteenth of October was made colonel. In July, 1865, he went with his command to Indianola, Texas, and then to Corpus Christi, where he was mustered out of the volunteer service November 8, 1865, returning to his home in Indianapolis and being discharged in that state on the eleventh of January, 1866.

On the twenty-eighth of July, of the same year, Mr. Logan was commissioned as first lieutenant in the regular army, being attached to the Fortieth Infantry. He served with that regiment for three years, when it was consolidated with the Thirty-ninth United States Regular Infantry. During this time, in 1866, 1867, 1868, and a part of 1869, he was on duty in the south in connection with the military re-construction period, being located for some time at Goldsboro and other towns in North Carolina. He was also in Mississippi, Louisiana and other southern states. His military services in those places were highly commended and endorsed by the southern people. On the fifteenth of November, 1869, Major Logan was assigned to the Fifth Infantry, which he joined at Fort Harker, where General Miles had his headquarters. Soon after the Fifth Infantry started on a two years' hard campaign of Indian fighting against the Cheyennes and Kiowas in the Indian Territory. In 1876 they went to Montana, remaining in that state until 1888, when the Fifth Infantry was transferred to Fort Hancock in western Texas, where Major Logan was located when he was retired from the army on the 21st of February, 1891. On the 21st of October, 1881, he had been promoted to the rank of captain, having served as lieutenant for sixteen years, and after his retirement he was raised to the rank of major on the 13th of April, 1903. About the time that Fort Bliss was established at its present location four miles east of El Paso Major Logan built a home at the fort, where he has since resided. Since his retirement from the army his principal occupation has been that of a contractor, as he is still active and in good health and likes to have something to do. He keeps up his acquaintance and friendship with many of the old army officers and associates in army life and through his residence at Fort Bliss keeps in touch with military affairs and old officers, both Federal and Confederate.

Major Logan was married to Miss Evaline Loney, a member of the well known Baltimore family of that name, and they have seven children: Charles S., Hall Hamilton, Frederick Hudson, Mrs. Myrtle Wickham, wife of Captain Wickham of the Twelfth Infantry now in the Philippines, Grace Virginia, Mabel Hathaway and Ethaline Sherman Logan.

JOHN E. GEORGE, the popular and efficient ex-sheriff of Clay county, and a gentleman who has been identified with the county's agrarian interests for more than a quarter of a century, is he whose name heads this personal sketch. Situated near old Newport, and four and a half miles southwest of Vashti, his farm is numbered among the larger ones of his community and its owner one of the progressive and energetic men of that locality. Although still a young man Mr. George has had much to do with the public affairs of Clay county, and it was by the voice of the people at the polls that he was called upon to assume one of the responsible positions within their municipal gift. And so well and faithfully were his duties performed that again and again was he recalled to administer upon their affairs, having conferred upon him the unusual honor of serving three consecutive terms in a public office.

In Hot Springs county, Arkansas, John E. George was born March 16, 1862. In 1870 his father, John George, settled on a rather new farm thirteen miles southeast of Fort Worth, in Tarrant county, Texas, and proceeded with his occupation as a farmer. He was not destined to aid conspicuously in the development of his adopted county for death claimed him two years later at forty-eight years of age.

John George's birthplace was in the state of Georgia. His parents died when he was a child and he was bound, according to law, to one Johnson, who took him into Louisiana, there to rear him. Becoming dissatisfied with his new location, Mr. Johnson determined to return to Georgia, contrary to the wishes of his new ward. Although the boy had been separated from his brothers in the old state he had no desire to return there and, to avoid being forced to, he "ran away" from his master and began the battle of life alone. How he managed and what he did for a livelihood while coming to maturity is not known, but it is fair to presume that he was always associated with the labor of the farm. He married, in Louisiana, Margaret Henderson, who survives, a resident near Vashti, at eighty years of age. The

issue of their union were: Sallie, who died in Arkansas as the wife of James Deer, leaving a family; Betty, widow of David Goza, of Clay county; William, who died in Tarrant county, without issue; Bascom, of Clay county; Florence, wife of E. G. Tims, of Vashti, deceased; Alice, deceased, married L. J. Walker; John E., our subject, and Lee, of Vashti, Texas.

John E. George knew only the life of a farmer boy in childhood and youth. His education was neglected and he was launched into manhood with only a meager knowledge of books. His mother and her children left Tarrant county in 1879 and settled in the south part of Clay county where their efforts as farmers have ever since been known. While he was employed much as a farm hand at a monthly and daily wage, his mother's home was his own even after his first years of married life. His rural residence was interrupted by his removal to the county seat to assume public office, and for six years he was separated from his real home and farm. Upon retiring from office he returned to Vashti and took up the industrial thread where it had been severed in 1896, and nothing but a conflagration and the loss of his little abiding-place has caused him to leave it since. Mr. George is the owner of a farm of nearly eleven hundred acres, arranged for both pasture and farm and it is stocked with one hundred and sixty-five head of cattle, and one hundred and seventy acres are under plow. In the month of May, 1904, his comfortable and cozily-furnished home was burned — without insurance — the family barely escaping with their lives.

September 28, 1890, Mr. George married, at Vashti, Eva, a daughter of Francis and Lucinda (Jones) Evans. Mr. Evans went from Georgia to Arkansas, thence to Texas, while Mrs. Evans was a native of the Lone Star state. The father died in Washita county, Indian Territory, in 1891, at sixty years of age, while the mother died at Vashti in 1881 at the age of twenty-eight. Their children were: Mrs. George, born February 9, 1871, in Cherokee county, Texas; Dumas, of Washita county, Indian Territory, and Rufus, of the same place.

The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George are: Zella, born September 7, 1891; Flake, born September 17, 1893, Dallas, born May 2, 1896; Johnny, born February 3, 1899; Willie, born June 26, 1902, and Alice, born July 17, 1904.

In his political career Mr. George has been a somewhat unique character. His candidacy was an instance of a man without party affiliation,

being elected to public office in this day of modern politics. While his candidacy, the first time, was endorsed by the peoples' party he was not a Populist and had manifested no special interest in their professions of faith. In this contest in November, 1896, he was chosen by a majority of one hundred and eighty-nine votes, and in 1898 he was elected as an independent by a majority of eighty-nine votes. In 1900 his candidacy again met with a popular response and his majority over the regular Democratic nominee was two hundred and forty-two. A fourth time he was induced to make the race, in the face of the growing sentiment in favor of "two terms and quit," and he was defeated by less than eighty votes, showing the hold he had on the affections of the people and clinching the fact of his satisfactory service as a public officer.

**BEN NUTTER.** A third of a century has elapsed since Ben Nutter first set foot upon Texas soil, a period covering an era of the state's most rapid and substantial development, and when the most strenuous efforts of her citizenship have been exerted in her moral and material welfare. It was an era that tried men's courage, their constitutions and their genuine manhood, and sifted and sorted the inhabitants until, at the opening of the twentieth century, it is an homogeneous mass, wielding a power for ideal citizenship and good government.

In a youth of nineteen it required stable qualities and a good mental poise to enter Texas as early as 1872, and pass through the fiery tests following closely upon the heels of reconstruction and preceding the quiet calm of settled and restful social conditions without the finger of suspicion pointing in his direction and with character standing, upon the near approach of the evening of life, unassailed and unimpeached. Of the number in this category, who so guided and guarded their career as to merit the approval of fair-minded men and retain the respect and win the esteem of his fellow-man, it is our privilege and our pleasure to include Ben Nutter, the subject of this review.

The birth of Mr. Nutter occurred in Scott county, Kentucky, March 22, 1853, and two years later, his father, Ben Nutter, took his family to Ray county, Missouri, where the farm life of that semi-frontier community knew him almost to his twentieth year. The Nutters of the earlier generations followed grain and stock raising on a modest scale and the Kentucky founder of the family was William Nutter, the grandfather of our Clay county subject. The

old Nutter patriarch passed away in Scott county and was the father of William, of Higginville, Missouri; Clem and John, of Scott county, Kentucky, and Ben, the father of our subject.

Ben Nutter, Sr., married Sarah Coleman, a daughter of a Kentucky farmer, and died in Ray county, Missouri, in 1862, at the age of forty-one, while his widow survived until 1895, dying at the age of sixty-nine. The issue of their marriage was: Mary, wife of William Parker, of Richmond, Missouri; William, of the same point; John, deceased; Ben, our subject; Henry and Clem, of Richmond, Missouri, and Margaret, wife of Lynch Smith, of Richmond, Missouri.

On account of the war situation in his childhood, Ben Nutter failed to acquire a good common school education and he was contributing something from his labors to the family support at a very young and childlike age. In the autumn of 1872, when he decided to become a citizen of Texas, he left home with a team of mules and a wagon in company with a half dozen young men from his neighborhood, and stopped first in Fannin county where he made two cotton crops the first two years. In Red River county he traded his team for a small bunch of cattle and thus acquired his nucleus in the cattle business in the Lone Star state. He drove his sixty head of stock to Clay county and held them on the Little Wichita river where he secured employment with H. C. Bailey, and was with him some three years. His next employers were Glen Halsell, Baldwin and Harness, and, about 1885, ceased to ride the range for others and devoted his time to the interests of Nutter & Neville, which partnership had been formed as early as 1878.

The firm of Nutter & Neville was handicapped by the lack of means to push an independent business, and while one looked after their company interests the other worked for wages to hold him up. Eventually they leased the Harness pasture and continued to hold their growing herd on leased lands for several years. In 1896 W. H. Myers joined them in the purchase of fifty-seven hundred acres of land lying southwest of Henrietta and the firm of Myers, Nutter & Neville existed, in the cattle business for some time, when Mr. Myers sold his interest to his partners who have since operated the ranch. Their pasture is stocked with fifteen hundred head of mixed stock and their brand, a diamond on the left hip, thigh and side, is one of the best known in Clay county.

The life of the cowboy when the range was

open and limited only by the horizon was not all feathers and flowers. The cattle were first in the thoughts of their owners, and weather conditions nor the time of day or night did not govern the cowboy's movements. If it were necessary to remain with the herd through the night or in the wettest or the coldest weather he picketed his horse, rolled up in his blankets and slept the sleep of the righteous in the open air. It was no infrequent occurrence, as Mr. Nutter declares, for them to find themselves lying in two inches of water and not know that it had been raining, or to ride for days with little sleep and harboring an appetite that would turn a meat-ax into a frenzied fit.

Mr. Nutter's individual real property embraces a pasture of some seventeen hundred acres upon which his ranch residence is situated and where his farming operations are carried on. Until he was married he made his home with his employers or his partner, but for the past dozen years he has reclined under his own "vine and fig tree." November 8, 1892, Mr. Nutter married Mamie, a daughter of Joseph L. Edwards, of Knox county, Illinois, a federal soldier during the Civil war and a pioneer lawyer to Cherokee county, Kansas. Mr. Edwards married Della Douglass and Mrs. Nutter and L. H. Edwards, of Denver, are the children of their union. Mr. Edwards died and his widow married Asbury Clark and resides in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Nutter was born April 29, 1869, and came to Texas in 1883. She made her home at Mobetie, with an uncle, W. E. Edwards, until they removed to Clay county where she met and married her husband. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Nutter is composed of three children: Earl Benjamin, born September 18, 1894; Henry Coleman, born July 31, 1896, and Mamie K., born September 20, 1899.

Ben Nutter is one of the real characters of the old cowboy contingent and as much of his own meat was found in his commissary as the practice of early times would assure. If backs were turned when he butchered a beef it was in accordance with the unwritten law of the range and no ranchman could come nearer answering the question, "How does your beef taste?" than he.

DR. REUBEN WRIGHT is the senior member of the firm of R. Wright & Son, proprietors of a large and profitable dairy business of El Paso. A native of Indiana, he was born near Kendallville in Noble county, in 1837. His father was born in the state of Vermont and

married in New York state, and later settled in Indiana in 1835, becoming a successful farmer and dairyman of Noble county. There upon the homestead farm Dr. Wright was reared, his elementary education being acquired in the country schools, while later he continued his studies in Kendallville, the family home being about six miles distant from that town. Thinking to make the practice of medicine his life work he began a student in the office and under the direction of Dr. G. Erickson, of Kendallville, and after being licensed to practice he entered upon the active work of his profession in his home neighborhood, maintaining his office at first in his father's house. There he remained in the active practice of medicine until 1871, when his health failed to such an extent that it was necessary for him to seek a more congenial climate and he made his way to southwest Missouri, settling in Lawrence county, where he practiced medicine for about three years. He then started to Texas, traveling by team through the Indian Territory, once again seeking a more congenial climate because of his health. He passed through the present site of Denison before the establishment of the village and on through central Texas to the southwest portion of the state, locating in Kerr county, northwest of San Antonio. There was no railroad to San Antonio in those days and in fact there were few railroads in the state, Kerr county consisting mostly of an open range devoted to the cattle business, and Dr. Wright determined to give his time to that industry. His life for the next few years was filled with the danger and excitement incidental to a frontier cattle industry, the greatest danger being from Indians who made periodical raids bent on stealing cattle and stopping not at murder in order to accomplish their ends. Thus life was continually menaced and great fear was experienced by the women of the household who were of necessity left much alone while the husbands, fathers and sons herded the cattle on the plains. There were many notoriously rough characters who used the unbroken country north of the Rio Grande as a hiding place. Dr. Wright afterward took his outfit into Edward county and began raising sheep as well as cattle. He made his way still further west into Val Verde county and along the upper Rio Grande into the Devil's river and Pecos country, much of which district is especially adapted to sheep raising. In 1886 he located in El Paso county, twenty-five miles down the valley from El Paso, where he acquired and still owns a fine ranch





*Tom Powers*

there of seven hundred acres. Making his home on the ranch, he was actively engaged in the stock business until August, 1902, when he removed to El Paso and since that time has established the well known dairy of R. Wright & Son, his partner being his son, Ernest Wright. They own about two hundred head of fine stock and conduct a large and successful business in this line.

Dr. Wright was married in Noble county, Indiana, to Miss Sarah Anne Willetts, and both their children, Ernest and Mrs. Ollie Amanda Lewis, who is the wife of a prominent cattle man, were born in that county. Ernest Wright was married in this county to Miss Mary Patterson, and they have two children, Pearl and Charles. In the management of their business interests the father and son are meeting with very creditable and gratifying success. Dr. Wright has retired permanently from the active practice of medicine and through his outdoor life in Texas he has regained his health. A liberal patronage is accorded the firm and the success which they now enjoy is indication of their practical and progressive methods.

PERCY W. MCGHEE, city clerk of El Paso, who has made a creditable record in business and official circles and has also been a co-operant factor in many measures for intellectual and moral progress in the community, was born in Waco, Texas, June 15, 1860, and in his life has manifested the enterprising spirit of the southwest that has led to the rapid and substantial development of this section of the country. His father, John M. McGhee, was a native of Alabama and came to Texas in an early day, settling in Waco, where he died.

Percy W. McGhee was reared and educated in the schools of Waco and pursued his studies with the end in view of entering a clerical and business life. Going to Austin, he spent four years there and in 1896 came to El Paso, where he has since made his home. For several years he was bookkeeper of the Payne-Badger Company and subsequently for the White Oaks Fuel Company, filling the latter position at the time that he was elected by the city council in May, 1905, to the position of city clerk in El Paso. His long experience in work of this kind has qualified him in high degree for the labors attendant upon the office.

For three years Mr. McGhee was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of El Paso and it was while he was filling that position that the work of soliciting subscriptions for

the purpose of a new Y. M. C. A. building was begun—a work that has been continued until the present splendid structure valued at fifty thousand dollars was erected. Mr. McGhee is now vice-president of the association and he is an elder in the First Presbyterian church of El Paso, taking a most helpful part in the various church activities.

Mr. McGhee was married in Waco to Miss Mary C. Carter, a daughter of E. H. Carter, of that city, who was for many years connected with the land department of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company. They have two children, Beatrice and Percy, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. McGhee both have many warm friends in El Paso and enjoy in large measure the high regard of all with whom they have come in contact. A life permeated by high principles and a recognition of the purposes of life, Mr. McGhee has so labored that his work has been a tangible element in the moral development of El Paso and he brings the same principles into his every-day life and his official services.

TOM POWERS has had an eventful career in which have been many exciting episodes incident to life on the frontier. These accounts which to the residents of the older east seem more like tales of fiction than reality have been actual living experiences to him, and his mind bears the impress of the pioneer west with all its hardships and dangers, its privations and difficulties. Moreover Mr. Powers has stood as a defender of law and order when chaotic conditions reigned and has made a most creditable record in office.

A native of Troy, New York, he was born September 19, 1860, and is a son of Irish parents, his father, Michael Powers, having emigrated from Ireland to Troy, New York, where he followed the carpenter's trade. In 1864 he removed with his family to Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin, thirty miles from Dubuque, Iowa. That was then a new country in which progress and improvement have been carried forward to only a limited extent. When twelve years of age Tom Powers left that country with his eldest sister and her husband, Henry Day, and made his way to Kansas by wagon. They located at Concordia on the Republican river in the northern part of that state, and there at an early day Mr. Powers engaged in freighting lumber westward to Beloit, Kansas, now the county seat of Mitchell county. In less than a year from the time that he arrived at Concordia, however, he



made his way to Coffeyville, in the southeastern part of the state, a town noted in the frontier history of the west as one of the wildest of wild places, being headquarters for the periodical sprints of cowboys and the seeming ultimate destination of the numerous bad characters who infested the Indian Territory and in later years it was the scene of the activity of the Dalton boys and near the Bender family, who operated at Cherry vail. The town had first been called Parker but because of a misunderstanding with the new railroad, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, which had recently been built there, the railroad company located its station two miles distant and called it Coffeyville. Mr. Powers soon procured a position as mail carrier from M. A. Thompson, of Sedalia, Missouri, who had the government contract to carry the mail from Coffeyville, Kansas, to Kickapoo, Indian Territory, on the north bank of the Canadian river. His route was from Pawnee, on Bear creek, to Kickapoo, a distance of ninety miles. He was thus employed for eighteen months.

To Mr. Powers belongs the credit of having "blazed the way" for the mail route between Pawnee and the Sac and Fox agencies, up to which time there was no connection or even definite knowledge on the part of either tribe touching each other's existence. This hazardous venture was performed by Mr. Powers when but fourteen years of age. Regardless of his youth he had, however, been sworn into the service by Judge Joseph McCrary, of Coffeyville, Kansas. His next employment was with Captain Seigerts, who had the mail contract from the government from Vinita, Indian Territory, to Las Vegas, New Mexico. This country at that time was infested with three noted outlaws, Triplett, Stogden and Barker. The former is now serving a life sentence in the Leavenworth, Kansas, penitentiary, and Barker was killed on Bird creek, on the Kansas and Indian Territory line by officials and a posse of Montgomery county, Kansas, citizens. The three outlaws had waylaid and killed Captain Seigerts and a companion, an old Englishman, who was a clock tinker. Their bodies were hid in a ravine and their conveyance burned, which facts were not learned until after the killing of Barker by the officials and posse, and the capture of Triplett by the noted Indian police captain, Tom Galkatcher.

After three months carrying mail for Captain Seigerts, on the western line of his route, Mr. Powers became associated with Terrell & Ferguson, of Winfield, Kansas, who had the contract from Arkansas City to Shawneetown. He

carried mail for them on this route for about one year, and then became associated with John Whistler, the noted rancher, who, born a Pottawottamie Indian, was adopted by the tribes of the Sac and Fox, and became a wealthy trader on the Cimarron river, with headquarters on the Sac and Fox agency. His next occupation was that of a freighter in the employ of Hugh Bay's freighting outfit of Muskogee, in the Creek nation, loading merchandise at Muskogee for Okmulgee, Sac and Fox agency and Pawnee, and returning from these points with hides, pecans, deer skins, etc. Mr. Power's experience in the Indian Territory, and that part of the country which is now included within the boundaries of Oklahoma, was fraught with events of great interest, and exciting adventures typical of frontier days. He was there when the Federal troops drove Captain Payne, the original Oklahoma boomer, out of the territory.

He recalls interesting events in the careers of the well known Indians, such as Sam Sixkiller, Pleasant Porter, now chief of the Creeks, and citizens connected prominently with the government Indian service, including the firm of Millet & Jefferson, beef contractors, Joe Sherburne, Captain Westfall and others, and associated with such well known characters as Clarence Turner, who married into the Creek family and is now a wealthy and prominent citizen of Muskogee.

Mr. Powers eventually made his way to the southwest part of the territory, crossing the Red river at Charley, Clay county, Texas, in the summer of 1881. There he went to work as a cowboy for the Texas Investment Company, a large cattle firm, of which George B. Loving was the president. He was with that outfit during the fall of 1881, and until the winter of 1882, in the early part of which they sold out to the St. Louis Land & Cattle Company, which decided to remove its seat of operations further west, and accordingly Mr. Powers came with that outfit westward through what was known as the Narrows (the country lying between the Red and Brazos river) up to Yellowhouse Canon and from that place he went to Colorado City on the then newly completed Texas & Pacific Railroad. It was a regulation frontier town. From there Mr. Powers decided to discontinue his connection with the cattle business and entered the employ of Criswell Brothers & Robinson, who were operating an ice factory. A short time later he went into the Pacific Hotel as clerk and manager, and for some time was well known in connection with that hostelry, which was a leading one of early days. It was while in the hotel

business at Colorado City that Mr. Powers made out the menu for the banquet of the first annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

In the meantime there had for a considerable period been a lawless element constantly making trouble at Colorado and to augment matters a feud sprung up between the cattle men and the rangers as to the occupancy of the offices of sheriff and city marshal. Mr. Powers, by his quiet, determined and fearless demeanor, had won the respect and friendship of both factions, and in order to bring about peace and observance of the law, the office of deputy city marshal was especially created for him and offered to him by the citizens, and he filled the office with a degree of success not before known. The city marshal at that time was J. W. Woods and the mayor was William Martin. Mr. Powers held the position referred to for a little over four years, having made a reputation for coolness, bravery and efficiency as an officer in dealing with cattle thieves that will always keep him in good standing in western Texas. Following his election to the office Mr. Powers engaged in business at Colorado City and was also elected mayor there, filling the office for one term. He likewise owned and conducted a livery stable there known as the Malin & Colvin stable, and he still owns the building in which he carried on the enterprise. He next embarked again in the cattle business, but this time on his own account, and he trafficked in cattle west of Colorado City for three or four years. In the spring of 1889 he sold his cattle to W. N. Waddell and the stock and equipment of his livery business to Joe Stokes in May, 1900. In the summer of that year he came to El Paso, since which time he has been successfully engaged in business here, making money and accumulating valuable property in this growing city. He is a member of the firm of Powers & Truesdell.

To Mr. Powers belongs the honor of being generally instrumental in bringing the convention of 1903 of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association to El Paso—the first time it had been held this far west. To secure this result he made an extensive trip through the cattle country of western Texas, getting pledges from his old friends to vote for El Paso as the convention city at the convention held in Fort Worth in 1902. He is a business man of keen discernment, unflinching enterprise and strong determination, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Powers was married in El Paso to Miss Kathalee Pipkin, and they have two little daughters, Kathalee Arelia and Alice.

CAPTAIN HENRY F. STACY, sewer inspector in the city engineering department in El Paso, was born near Cearcy, White county, Arkansas, August 22, 1841, his parents being Byron and Elizabeth (Royle) Stacy. The father was born in Tennessee and was one of the early settlers of White county, Arkansas, where he became a successful farmer and cotton planter, his trading point being Little Rock until the town of Cearcy was established and grew into some commercial importance. His death occurred in White county in 1844, while his wife, who was also a native of Tennessee, died in Hill county, Texas.

Following the loss of her first husband, Mrs. Stacy married again, and with his mother and stepfather Mr. Stacy of this review came to Texas in 1856, reaching Bastrop county on the 26th of December of that year. There he resided until after the outbreak of the Civil war between the northern and southern states, when, in 1861, he enlisted at the call of the south and became a member of Company D, Twelfth Texas Cavalry, commanded by Colonel W. H. Parsons, under whom he served throughout the entire war. This regiment was attached to the Trans-Mississippi department and aided in the military operations in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, taking part in thirty-seven pitched battles in the camp against Banks when the latter was trying to ascend the Red river. Captain Stacy is said by his comrades to have been a soldier of greatest courage and ability, never faltering in the performance of any duty, but fearlessly defending the cause which he had espoused until hostilities were over.

When the war was ended Captain Stacy returned to Bastrop county, where he remained until about 1872, when he started westward. Gradually he continued his way toward the setting sun and was largely engaged in dealing in horses at the various places where he stopped for any length of time. At length he reached El Paso in 1881, casting in his lot with its early settlers and has since maintained his residence here. For about twelve years he was engaged in the teaming business and during the administration of Mayor B. F. Hammett he was appointed inspector of sewers in the city engineer's department, which position he has since filled with ability and satisfaction. He is well known

in official circles in El Paso and his worth is acknowledged by all who are familiar with his services. He likewise has real estate interests in El Paso, having made judicious investment of his means in property here which has greatly appreciated in value, owing to the rapid growth of the city.

In 1883, in El Paso, Captain Stacy was married to Miss Clara Jane Dargitz, and they now have two daughters and a son: Mrs. Lydia Belle Taylor, of this city; Mrs. Minnie Alice Rader, of Del Rio; and Arthur Lee Stacy. Captain Stacy is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World, Woodman Circle, and the Pioneer Association of El Paso, and is also captain of John C. Brown Camp, No. 486, United Confederate Veterans. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the city which has now been his home for a quarter of a century and the circle of his friends has constantly broadened as the circle of his acquaintance has extended.

COLONEL ROBERT A. MYERS, filling the position of county clerk in Jones county, is a native of Bedford county, Tennessee, his birth having occurred in the middle portion of that state September 30, 1840. His father, John Myers, was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, and when a young man went to Wisconsin and was a participant in the Black Hawk war in that state. Later he returned to Tennessee and was married there in Jackson county to Miss Nancy White, a native of that county. They continued residents of Jackson county for a time and afterward removed to Bedford county, where the father engaged in the manufacture of bagging made from hemp, a material which was used as a covering in baling cotton. In 1855 the family came to Texas together with other colonists from that locality, there being a heavy emigration to the state that year. John Myers settled in Bell county, where he arrived on the 28th of November, 1855, and there he made his home throughout his remaining days, covering almost a quarter of a century, his death occurring in 1879, when he was seventy-four years of age. He had long survived his wife, who died in 1860 when about forty years of age. They reared a family of three children, two daughters and a son, all of whom are living.

Robert A. Myers was a youth of fifteen years when he came with the family to Texas and he lived upon the home farm until after the breaking out of the Civil war. In April, 1861, how-

ever, he enlisted in the Confederate service at Belton, Bell county, Texas, joining McCollough's regiment. This command, however, was disbanded in the spring of 1862 and was reorganized at Brownsville, Texas, on the Rio Grande in what was known as the First Texas Cavalry, Colonel Buchell commanding. Mr. Myers was serving as captain at the time of the formation of Colonel McCollough's command, and was the senior captain at its dis-organization. On the organization of the First Texas Cavalry Mr. Myers was made major, but at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, Colonel Buchell was killed and Major Myers was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He served throughout the entire war and took part in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Mansura, Peach Orchard and Yellow Bayou. This was a series of engagements that covered a period of about thirty days between the Union army under General Banks and the Confederate army under General Taylor, all of the fighting taking place in Louisiana. Colonel Myers was mustered out of service on the 24th of May, 1865, after having taken part in all of the engagements of his regiment, while his promotion from the ranks to the lieutenant colonelcy came to him in recognition of his meritorious service and valor upon the field of battle.

Following the close of the war, Colonel Myers returned to his home in Bell county, where he remained for a number of years. In 1867 he and his father engaged in the milling business on Salado Creek about seven miles southeast of Belton, the mill being principally used for the manufacture of flour. With the same water power he also put in operation a saw mill and cotton gin, which the firm conducted for a number of years. Mr. Myers continued in active business in that place until 1890, when he came to Jones county, locating at Anson. During the first three years he followed farming and afterward took charge of the Anson Roller Mills, which he operated for about four years. He was then called to public office, entering the office of the county sheriff and collector in the capacity of a clerk under W. S. Swan. There he remained for eight years or during Mr. Swan's term of service. In the fall of 1904 Colonel Myers was elected county clerk of Jones county, which position he is now capably filling. No public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed and in the discharge of his duties he is proving a capable and reliable official.

In the family of Colonel Myers are five children, three sons and two daughters: Alice L., the wife of John Castles, of Baird, Texas; McKie M., who is a deputy in his father's office; Ninnie S.; Robert M.; and Frank M.

**JAMES D. PICKENS.** The ancestry of James D. Pickens, of Jones county, can be traced back to the Carolinas, whence different branches of the family have made their way into various states. Samuel Pickens, the grandfather of our subject, removed from North Carolina to Alabama, where he spent his remaining days. One of his sons, William H. Pickens, was born in the old North state and was a young man when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Alabama. Subsequently he became a resident of Louisiana about 1848 or 1849 and lived there for only a few years, when he removed to southern Arkansas, where his death occurred in 1860, when he about fifty years of age. He was married in 1839 to Miss Julia A. Brown of Lowndes county, Alabama, representing a prominent family of that state. Mrs. Pickens, who was born in 1820, is now living in Fannin county, Texas. In the family were nine children, of whom six are yet living, three having died in infancy.

James D. Pickens, son of William H. Pickens, was born in Lowndes county, Alabama, September 2, 1843. In his youth he had but limited opportunities, being reared upon a small farm, his parents being in limited financial circumstances. His father died when he was about sixteen years of age, after which he gave his attention to the many duties connected with the management of the home place and the improvement of the land. His time was thus fully occupied until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit was aroused and he entered the Confederate service in the early part of that year, joining Company E of the Third Arkansas Infantry. He served the most of the time with the Army of Northern Virginia, save for a period of about seven months, during which he was stationed in eastern Tennessee in the vicinity of Chattanooga and Knoxville. In April, 1864, he returned to the Virginia army and was with his command in all of the engagements fought by the Army of Northern Virginia. Three times he was wounded, first in the side at Sharpsburg, second in the hand near Richmond at what was called the battle of Darbytown, and third in the leg in an engagement near Bermuda Hundreds between Richmond and Petersburg. He first entered the

service as a private but was elected second lieutenant in eastern Tennessee in 1863, in the spring of 1864 was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and in the spring of 1865 was commissioned captain. A few days later the surrender of the southern forces occurred at Apomattox Courthouse.

Following the close of the war Captain Pickens returned to his home in Arkansas, where he engaged in farming on his own account until 1869. He then accepted a clerkship with a large mercantile firm in the city of Camden, Arkansas, where he resided until the spring of 1874. In that year he came to Texas and embarked in merchandising on his own account at Cooper, Delta county, where he resided for six years. He then went to Honey Grove, Fannin county, where he was engaged in the same business for three years and in 1885 he arrived in Jones county, where he made a permanent location. He had made a prospecting tour to this county the year before, after which he returned to Honey Grove and settled up his business before removing his family to Jones county. He conducted a drug store in Anson for two years, but closed this out because of the hard times occasioned by the great drought in the country during the years 1886 and 1887. Subsequently he engaged in freighting and farming combined with stock raising.

In 1894 Captain Pickens was called to public office, being elected county clerk of Jones county, in which capacity he acceptably and creditably served for ten consecutive years. Since that time he has given his attention to general agricultural pursuits and the raising of stock and he has a valuable farm just north of Anson under a high state of cultivation. However, he was again called to public office in April, 1905, when elected mayor of the city of Anson. He brings to his official duties the same business-like qualities, dispatch and enterprise which have characterized the conduct of his private interests and has therefore made a splendid record as an official.

In September, 1875, occurred the marriage of Captain Pickens and Miss Alice M. Davis of Hempstead county, Arkansas. Their family numbers eight children, of whom seven are now living, namely: Ettie Ouida, Imogene, Ruby, Emma Lynn, Willie May, James D. and Winnie Davis. Captain Pickens has been commander of Anson camp, No. 612, Confederate Veterans Association almost continuously from its organization. He was also lieutenant colonel of his regiment, the Second Regiment of the Fifth

Brigade, and since that time has been appointed inspector general of the Fifth Brigade on the staff of General B. B. Paddock. His affiliation with the Masonic fraternity covers the intervening years from 1872 to the present time, and in his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft which is based upon brotherly kindness and mutual helpfulness.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ANSON, TEXAS, was organized in 1894 by R. V. Colbert as a private banking institution. It was purchased by C. H. Steele in 1900 and became a national banking institution in January, 1902, under the name of the First National Bank of Anson with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. At the present time the bank has about six thousand dollars in surplus and profits. The officers are C. H. Steele, president; B. F. Bailey, vice-president, and J. J. Steele, cashier. The building which is owned by the company was erected in 1904 and is a handsome brick structure, a credit to the town.

C. H. STEELE, the president of the First National Bank of Anson and a prominent factor in financial circles in Jones county, was born in Calhoun county, Mississippi, January 13, 1867. His father, Ira M. Steele, was a native of Georgia, born near Decatur, while the mother, who bore the maiden name of Angie Armstrong, was a native of Mississippi. In 1872 the family removed to Texas, settling five miles south of Arlington in Tarrant county, although the town had not yet been founded. Fort Worth was at that time a small place and the enterprise and progress which have wrought such great changes here were hardly noticeable at that period. Ira M. Steele located on a farm and has since followed agricultural pursuits, his home being now in Anson. In the family were six children, three sons and three daughters, who reached adult age.

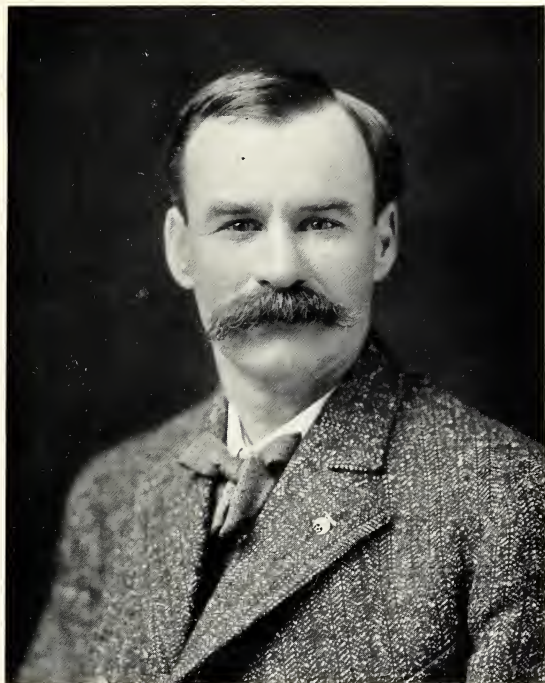
Charles H. Steele was only about five years old when brought by his parents to Texas. His early educational privileges were supplemented by study in Granbury College at Granbury, Hood county, to which place the family removed from Tarrant county in 1884. His literary education being completed he entered upon the study of law with the firm of Cooper & Estes of Granbury and was admitted to the bar before Judge C. K. Bell, then district judge. This was in 1889 and in 1890 Mr. Steele entered upon the practice of law. In the fall of that year he was elected county attorney of Jones county and

continued in the office for four years. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Culberson as district attorney for the thirty-ninth judicial district to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of 1896 Mr. Steele was a candidate for the office, to which he was elected. He continued to serve until 1897, when the district was changed and Jones county was placed in the forty-second district, which was a means of cutting Mr. Steele out of the district and he resigned. Since that time he has practiced his profession at Anson, being associated a part of the time with J. P. Stinson under the firm name of Steele & Stinson. In 1902, however, Mr. Stinson was elected county attorney and the partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. Steele has been alone in practice. He is a capable lawyer with broad knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and has won many notable forensic victories. In addition to his law practice he has the management of the First National Bank, of which he is the president.

On the 3rd of June, 1894, occurred the marriage of Mr. Steele and Miss Julia Hale of Anson, a daughter of H. C. Hale, one of the early settlers of this portion of the state, and they have one child, Anne May Steele. Judge Steele is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is also identified with the lodge of the Woodmen of the World, at Anson. An active and successful business man and lawyer, he has worked his way upward to the front ranks of his profession in western Texas and also occupies a leading position in financial circles. He is well known throughout the state and has won a desirable reputation in the practice of both civil and criminal law.

J. J. PETTUS. The ancestry of the Pettus family can be traced back to England, whence representatives of the name emigrated to the United States, settling in Virginia. John Pettus, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, married Miss Susanna Winston, a descendant of a distinguished family. The children of this marriage were: Thomas T., born April 17, 1755; Sarah, September 7, 1757; Amos, August 17, 1761; John Pettus, August 17, 1765; Susanna, April 20, 1769; Overton, August 16, 1770; Mary, December 7, 1772; Horatio, April 15, 1775; William, June 9, 1777; Elizabeth, November 11, 1781. The descendants of these ten children are in almost every southern state, being perhaps most numerous in Alabama, Tennessee, Texas and Mississippi.

Horatio Pettus, the great-grandfather, born



J. J. PETTUS



April 15, 1775—just four days before the battle which inaugurated the Revolutionary war—was a native of Lunenburg county, Virginia, and after arriving at years of maturity was united in marriage to Miss Mary Poindexter, a daughter of Phillip Poindexter, of Virginia. Their family included Winston P. Pettus, who was born in Charlotte, Virginia, on the 4th of March, 1806. He married Miss Mary D. Williams, daughter of Amos and Mary Williams, who went to the frontier with Daniel Boone.

Colonel Thomas F. Pettus, son of Winston P. and Mary D. Pettus, was born in Florence, Lauderdale county, Alabama, August 12, 1828, and remained in his native state during his youth and early manhood. He became a prominent factor in public affairs in early life and was elected doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms of the Alabama senate for the season of 1851-2. The following year he was chosen colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Alabama Militia. A staunch adherent to the principles of the Whig party during its existence he did much to mold public thought and opinion in the localities with which he was connected and throughout his entire life has been a man of influence. In 1859 he removed to Mississippi, settling in Jackson and soon afterward he took up his abode in Morton, Scott county, Mississippi, where he resided for fourteen years except for a short period spent as a member of the Confederate Army. He raised the first company that was mustered in for war, May 23, 1861, and was elected its captain. In August, 1861, his company was in Lynchburg camp of instruction and became Company H of the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment. From that point he was ordered to West Virginia with his troops and joined General Lee's command. He was affected with hemorrhage of the lungs and for this reason was discharged from the service after a connection of only a few months with the army.

In 1865 Colonel Pettus joined Major J. R. Stevens and Robert Willis in the establishment of a firm for the conduct of a general mercantile enterprise under the style of Pettus, Stevens & Company, and was identified with its interests for about six years, or until 1871, when he sold out to his partners and entered into partnership with his brother, Horatio O. Pettus. In 1873 he removed to Newton, Mississippi, taking charge of the business established there under the firm style of Richardson & Company. He managed this until 1881 and in 1883 he sold his interest to W. B. Richard-

son, while in 1884-5-6 he engaged in the purchase of cotton as a commission merchant. He was thus an active factor in commercial circles from the time of his military service until 1887, when he disposed of his business interests upon receiving his appointment to the consulate in China. In September, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland consul to Ning-Po and arrived in China in December of that year. He served for four years, or until June, 1890, when he was removed by President Harrison, owing to the change of administration. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1884 and again and again served as a delegate to state conventions and is widely recognized as an influential and prominent representative of his party, having from the time of the dissolution of the Whig party been a staunch advocate of the Democracy. He has been called to a number of local offices, serving as mayor and notary public of Newton, Mississippi, his election to the former office occurring in 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. Following his return from China he removed to Albany, Texas, in March, 1899, feeling that the dryer climate of this state would prove beneficial to his health. He was engaged in the dry goods business there from the 1st of January, 1890, until August, 1904, when he removed to Moran, where he has since conducted business as a dealer in dry goods and groceries, being one of the leading representatives of commercial interests in his part of the state. His life has been one of great activity, actuated by a spirit of definite and immediate service. He was one of the trustees of the Jackson (Mississippi) insane asylum, resigning that office in January, 1899, upon his removal to Texas. Colonel Pettus is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since 1851 and holds membership relations with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor. His life has been one of untiring activity and he has ever been accorded the respect and honor of his fellow men because of an upright career and fidelity to every duty.

While living in China Colonel Pettus lost his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Annie M. Cowley and was a daughter of the late Steven Cowley, of Virginia. Her birth occurred in Portsmouth, Virginia, and she died in China on the 19th of January, 1888, when forty-seven years of age. By this marriage there were five children, three sons and two



daughters, of whom two sons and a daughter are yet living: J. J. Pettus, of Sweetwater; Frank P., of Moran, Texas; and Mrs. W. C. Sanders of this state. Those deceased are Bessie L. Burke and Stephen W. Following his return from China Mr. Pettus married Mrs. Elizabeth Hart at Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the 1st of September, 1901.

John Jones Pettus, who was born in Scott county, Mississippi, on the 19th of October, 1862, acquired his early education in the common schools of Scott and Newton counties. At the age of fifteen years he entered his father's store, receiving therein practical business training. He was thus engaged until 1886, when he came to Texas, spending one year in Decatur, after which he removed to Mojave, California, and for two years was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as billing clerk in the freight department, returning thence to Decatur, Texas.

In January, 1890, he formed a co-partnership with J. M. Bennett and W. B. Portwood for the conduct of a dry goods business at Waxahachie, Texas, under the style of Bennett, Pettus & Company. He sold out to his partners and in 1892 he formed a partnership with his father and conducted a dry goods business in Kansas City, Missouri, under the style of Pettus & Company.

On the 21st of February, 1894, Mr. Pettus was married to Miss Rose Lillard, a daughter of J. W. Lillard, then of Nevada, Missouri. In 1896 he removed to Albany, Texas, where he became manager of a dry goods store and subsequently he conducted similar enterprises in Abilene and Merkel. In March, 1901, he came to Sweetwater, where he entered into partnership with S. A. Lillard, of Decatur, and they purchased the dry goods stock of Wight & McHan. In 1902 they erected their present building, which was constructed of rock and is located in the center of the business district of the city. They do both a retail and jobbing business under the firm style of Lillard & Pettus, but in their advertisements are known as the Sweetwater Mercantile Company. Their trade is drawn from a wide area covering several counties and theirs is the largest mercantile house in this part of the state. In connection with their store they also own a ranch in Nolan county and are quite extensive dealers in horses, mules and cattle. Their business methods are in keeping with modern ideas of progress and will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. Utilization of opportunity

and an earnest desire to please their patrons, straightforward dealing at all times and unremitting diligence are the strong and salient characteristics in the business career of the Sweetwater Mercantile Company.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pettus have been born four children, three sons and a daughter, Thomas Warren, Annie Margaret, John Jones, Jr., and Thurmond Lillard. Fraternally Mr. Pettus is connected with the Masonic lodge and chapter at Sweetwater, with the commandery at Abilene and with Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. A typical American business man, alert and enterprising, he has steadily worked his way upward in commercial circles from the position of a humble employe until he stands at the head of one of the large mercantile establishments of western Texas, having the entire management of the business. Energetic and reliable, he possesses in large degree those qualities that are essential to success and has found that prosperity is ambition's answer.

HORRY A. WARD, filling the position of county treasurer in Jones county, is also the owner of valuable landed interests here, and by taking advantage of conditions and improving his opportunities he has steadily worked his way upward to a position of affluence. He is a native of northern Tennessee, having been born in Weakley county on the 1st of June, 1849. His father was Simeon Ward, a native of Hardeman county, Tennessee, but reared in Henry county, that state. The family originally came from either North Carolina or Virginia. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Elizabeth McAdoo and was of Scotch Irish descent and was born in Henry county, Tennessee, her parents having removed to that locality from North Carolina. Mrs. Ward became the mother of ten children, four of whom reached adult age, and her death occurred on the 1st of January, 1870. Simeon Ward afterward married again, his second union being with Mrs. Susan Meacham, *nee* Boaz, now deceased. His death occurred on the 9th of November, 1876, and he is survived by one son of the second marriage.

Horry A. Ward was reared upon his father's farm and made his home there until the time of his marriage. When a boy he attended the country schools of his neighborhood for a few months during the winter seasons until he was old enough to make a hand on the farm. When

he was eighteen years of age his father again gave him opportunity of attending school and for ten months he again gave his attention to study, but this was about all of the education he ever received in the school room. Through experience and observation, however, he has learned many valuable lessons and has become a practical business man.

On the 30th of November, 1869, Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Taylor, a native of Marshall county, Tennessee, and a daughter of Frederick Taylor, one of the early settlers of that state. The young couple began their domestic life upon his father's farm and he assisted in its development and improvement, while his wife attended to the household duties. Later he removed to a farm of his own, on which he resided until he was more than thirty-one years of age, when he disposed of his interests in Tennessee and came to Texas, settling in Jones county in 1881. He made a claim and after the land was placed on the market purchased the property in 1883. He has since owned a number of farms, purchasing a tract upon which he would make improvements and then sell. In this way he has realized quite a handsome sum of money on his investments and was enabled to discharge all of his indebtedness. When the country became sufficiently settled to make profitable the introduction of a cotton gin he turned his attention to the production of cotton and small grain, after the introduction of farm machinery and other implements, and his own farm labor became more profitable as the crops could be handled to better advantage. He has made judicious investment in real estate, the price of which has appreciated as the country has become more thickly settled until he now owns some valuable farming land, all under improvement and situated near the town of Anson. Its splendid condition is due to his earnest efforts and indefatigable energy and he is accounted one of the representative agriculturists of the community.

In the meantime Mr. Ward has reared an interesting family, numbering three sons and five daughters, namely: Edith A., the wife of A. S. Barkley; Sim Fred, who is married and resides in Sterling county; Agnes, the wife of W. L. Logan; Lewis T.; Myrtle A., the wife of Dan Frey; Mattie I.; Avah K., and Joseph C. In the fall of 1904 Mr. Ward was elected county treasurer of Jones county, which position he now fills, and in the discharge of his duties he is found reliable and faithful, having systematized the work of the office and carrying it on along

progressive and business-like lines. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and he and his family are all connected with the Methodist church. They are held in high esteem in the community, their social relations winning them the warm regard of the best class of citizens.

CHARLES C. FERRELL, an active member of the legal profession of Jones county now practicing in Anson, was born at Marion, Williamson county, Illinois, on the 28th of April, 1859. His father, Rev. Wilfred Ferrell, was a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, and became a missionary Baptist preacher, his field of labor being Kentucky, Tennessee and southern Illinois. He was married in Tennessee to Miss Eliza Jane Smith, who was born and reared in Albemarle county, Virginia. He was stationed in Smith county near Nashville, Tennessee, where he was married and from that place he made his customary rounds through the country, proclaiming the gospel to the settlers. Later he removed to Illinois, settling in Marion, Williamson county, about sixty miles north and east of Cairo, and on leaving that state he came to Texas in 1859, establishing his home near Marshall in Harrison county. There he purchased a farm and also embarked in merchandising on his place, where the town of Hallville was afterward built. He was associated in this venture with his brother-in-law, Dr. W. A. Smith, and he successfully carried on business there up to the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1885. In the meantime he devoted many hours each week to religious work, preaching the gospel in various churches and localities, although he never accepted any pay for his services in this direction. He was a most earnest and consistent Christian man, his life being filled with good deeds, so that his memory is cherished and revered by all who knew him. He was twice married, his second wife passing away in August, 1896. By this union were four sons, all of whom reached manhood and are yet living.

This number includes Charles C. Ferrell, who was less than a year old when his parents removed from Illinois to Texas. He was reared at his father's home near Marshall, and he completed a high school course of study in Hallville, while later he became a student in Waco, now Baylor University. Subsequently he matriculated in the state university at Austin for the purpose of preparing for the bar and was graduated from the law department in the class of 1887. Thus well equipped for his chosen life

work, he practiced for a year in Austin, entering the law office of John Dowell, with whom he was associated in his professional duties. At that time the western and northern portion of the state was enjoying an era of rapid growth and gratifying prosperity and associating himself with J. H. Hargrave, who had been a fellow student with him while in the university at Austin, he went to Greenville, Hunt county, and together as partners they practiced law until January 1, 1890. Mr. Ferrell then decided to change his location in the hope of enjoying a more congenial climate and removing to Jones county located at Anson, where he has since been an active member of the bar. In his law practice he has made a creditable record by reason of his analytical power, logical deductions and clear and cogent reasoning.

Mr. Ferrell was married February 25, 1902, to Miss Rosa D. Freeman, a native of this state, born in Austin. Mr. Ferrell has about twenty-five hundred acres of land pleasantly situated sixteen miles northwest of Anson in Jones county, of which thirteen hundred acres are under cultivation, constituting one of the best farms in the state of Texas. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Abilene and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He displays excellent business ability in the control of his agricultural interests, while in his profession he is making substantial advancement and gaining a most creditable place as a legal practitioner.

WILLIAM H. HOLLIS, the present sheriff of Jones county and one of its prominent citizens, represents an old family that settled in the state at any early day. His father, Thomas H. Hollis, was a practicing physician in Texas for many years and served as a surgeon in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He was a native of Tennessee and when a young man came to Texas with his parents, arriving here about 1838, long before the admission of the state into the Union. He settled in San Augustine where the old Hollis home is still standing. At the time of hostilities between the north and the south he espoused the cause of the latter and enlisted in Walker's Division of Texas Cavalry as a surgeon, rendering valuable aid to the soldiers of the Confederacy who were wounded upon the field of battle or became ill because of the rigours and hardships of war. A more extended account of Dr. Hollis will be found on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of Dr. L. W. Hollis.

William H. Hollis was born in San Augustine, Texas, October 1, 1859, and is the eldest member of the father's family. Following the close of the war the family removed to Nacogdoches, Texas; where Mr. Hollis of this review spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth. He attended school there and remained at home until about the time he attained his majority. Before the Texas & Pacific Railroad was built through the state he came to western Texas in company with his brother, Dr. Hollis. This was in the year 1878, when all the western country was in its primeval condition. Only here and there was an occasional ranch and there were long distances between the settlements. Mr. Hollis obtained employment with some of the ranch owners handling horses and cattle, being thus employed for some time. In 1886 he became deputy sheriff of Jones county under George A. Scarborough, who was then sheriff and who was afterward killed in Mexico. He acted in that capacity at a time when there was a large rough element in the country such as is always found in a pioneer district, but he proved a brave and courageous officer, acting as deputy for two years under Mr. Scarborough and also under his successor, E. M. Tyson, for a period of six years. In the fall of 1904 Mr. Hollis was elected sheriff of Jones county and is now acting in that capacity, having been well qualified for the office during his previous service as deputy. During the interval which elapsed after his retirement from the office of deputy until his election to the position of sheriff, covering a period of ten or twelve years, Mr. Hollis secured a farm about seven miles southeast of Anson and devoted his time to the cultivation of his land and the further improvement of the property.

On the 15th of July, 1897, occurred the marriage of William H. Hollis and Miss Lula M. Hunter, a daughter of C. S. Hunter. She is a native of Alabama but was reared to womanhood in this state and by her marriage has become the mother of two sons and a daughter, namely: William H., Charles T., and Hattie K. Hollis.

Mr. Hollis has been a permanent resident of the county since he first made his way into this part of the state and during the many changes that have taken place he has not only been a constant observer but has also aided in the work of progress and improvement. He thoroughly knows the conditions and characteristics of the country and of its people, and during the years of his residence here he has seen the rougher element almost entirely disappear, being re-





MR. AND MRS. EZEKIEL J. HOFFMAN

placed by an enlightened civilization and a law-abiding citizenship. As a public official he has won high encomiums, no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil darkening his pathway in the performance of his public duties.

JAMES MAXWELL is by birth a son of Tennessee, by adoption of Texas, the greater part of his life, however, having been passed in the latter state. He was born in Polk county, Tennessee, July 23, 1852, and his father, Reuben Maxwell, was likewise a native of that state. While living there he was engaged in educational work for some time and he also served as justice of the peace in Polk county. About 1851 he was married there to Miss Rachael Bond, likewise a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Amon Bond, who with his family started for Texas the day after his daughter's marriage. He settled in Cherokee county, there devoting his attention to the stock raising industry and when the settlers began raising cotton in the locality he left the county and went to Hood county. He was a member of the advance guard that opened up the state to civilization, being the means of inducing other settlers to come to Texas. He was one of the first to locate on the west side of the Brazos river in Hood county. Reuben Maxwell and his family, then numbering wife and four children, followed the Bond family in 1859, also locating in Hood county. Mr. Maxwell settled on land that is now within three hundred yards of where the college stands in the city of Granbury and at that place he made his home until after the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861. The following year he enlisted in the Confederate army, but as he was in delicate health he was unable to stand the hardships of military life and died soon afterward in the service. At that time the grandfather Bond joined the Maxwell boys in an attempt to make a living through general farming and stock raising. It was at a period when western Texas was still a pioneer district. At times they would encounter Indians who inhabited the country, and on one occasion James Maxwell, when going to mill with his twin brother about eight miles from home, discovered a small band of Indians whom they supposed were coming toward them. They were small boys at the time and, not wishing to have any trouble, James Maxwell concluded that he would ride the old blind horse that he was on to the cedar brakes along the bank of the river and there leave him and make his escape as best he could, but in the meantime the Indians had

become scared away, probably by a band of cowboys near by, and instead of making toward the two lads turned and rode in another direction.

James Maxwell continued to reside in Hood county until after he had attained his majority. He was married there to Miss Ellen Gafford, who was reared in Arkansas, the wedding being celebrated January 8, 1873. The young couple began their domestic life in Hood county, where they remained until 1890, Mr. Maxwell devoting his time and energies to farming and stock raising. In that year, however, he disposed of his business interests there and with his family came to Jones county, where he purchased land and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1896. In that year he abandoned agricultural pursuits and removed to Anson, where he turned his attention to the hotel business, erecting a hotel which he conducted successfully until the time of the big fire which occurred on the 8th of January, 1904. His hostelry was then entirely destroyed and other valuable property which he owned in the city was sacrificed to the conflagration. In the fall of the same year Mr. Maxwell was called to public office by his fellow townsmen, who elected him to the position of county assessor of Jones county, in which capacity he has since acceptably served.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell was blessed with seven children, of whom three are now living, Reuben, Ora B. and Pearl. The first mentioned enlisted for service in the Spanish American war and was with his command throughout the period of hostilities, being stationed first at Porto Rico and afterward in Cuba, where he was in active duty when the war closed. Mr. Maxwell has belonged to the Masonic fraternity for about twenty years and has filled all of the more important chairs in the Blue lodge. For a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Methodist church and is consistent in his religious views and in his adherence to the principles and teachings of the church.

EZEKIEL J. HOFFMAN. The subject of this personal review has for the past twenty years been connected with the agricultural and grazing interests of Clay county. In the year 1885 he located on Red river near Benvenue, where he began the improvement of a tract of raw prairie purchased from John Jones. To the cultivation and improvement of this he devoted himself assiduously and he broke it, fenced it and put up a dwelling and

shelter for stock. His farm embraces a half section and is one of the desirable and fertile ones of Clay county.

But Mr. Hoffman's advent to the Lone Star state antedates his location in Clay county, as he migrated here when a youth in his teens and began life on the frontier as a cowboy, which occupation then offered a life of excitement, an opportunity to lay up some money and an opportunity to be connected with about all the industry there was in the state at that time. Among his first employers was Mr. Loring, who had an extensive ranch in Cooke county, and he accompanied many cattle drives to the early shipping point for Texas, Abilene, Kansas.

Cooke county just after the rebellion was not far from the advance guard of settlement in Texas and it was often the scene of bloody encounters with hostile Comanches. On one occasion Mr. Hoffman witnessed an Indian attack on a "mover wagon" containing James Box and family and saw Mr. Box killed and his family carried away into captivity, and himself powerless to render aid. The nature of his work brought Mr. Hoffman into close contact with the red man of the plains and in Texas, as in the Territory later on, he joined in the chase either to avenge some murder or to recover stampeded and stolen property. In the latter sixties Mr. Hoffman left Texas and became identified with the Indian country about Forts Sill and Reno and was absent from the state about eighteen years. As in Texas he was connected with the cattle industry and worked six years with a party who had the contract for supplying the army post with beef. He afterward filled two contracts of this character himself, one at Fort Sill and the other at Fort Reno, and in 1884, with about \$3,000.00 as the accumulations of his years of effort, returned to Texas and undertook the making of a farm in Clay county.

Ezekiel J. Hoffman was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, June 6, 1846. Andrew J. Hoffman, his father, passed his life as a farmer, made a trip to Texas some years before the Civil war and finally brought his family west to Benton county, Arkansas, and located there. He and one of his sons enlisted in the Confederate army, where he was a teamster, and both were lost track of before the war ended. Sarah Crane became the wife of Andrew J. Hoffman and she died just east of Gainesville in 1859, leaving children: Abigail, deceased; James W., Elizabeth, and Ezekiel J., our subject.

Little education was obtained by Ezekiel Hoffman and he was forced to provide his own living at a very early age. At fourteen years he became a plainsman after cattle, and he was essentially that for twenty-five years. He married in Clay county September 6, 1885, Mary, a daughter of G. W. and Mary A. (Johnson) Simmons and widow of Albert G. Blanchard. The Simmons were from Virginia to Tennessee and thence to Texas. Of their four children Mrs. Hoffman is the sole survivor. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, namely: Henry H.; Ethel N., Dwitt, deceased at six years; Sidney and Bessie, twins, and Josiah.

In politics Mr. Hoffman has tenaciously remained with the faith of Jackson and has supported Democratic principles without fear or hope or expectation of favors.

THOMAS D. GOODWIN, one of the substantial citizens of Jones county, who came here at an early day and is still living in the locality where he took up his abode, was born in Cerulean Springs, Trigg county, Kentucky, October 28, 1848. His father, Robert S. Goodwin, was born March 29, 1811, in the same locality and the grandfather, Samuel Goodwin, came from North Carolina, establishing his home at Cerulean Springs at an early day. He obtained a patent to the land from the state and the old homestead is still in possession of some of his descendants. Robert S. Goodwin lived for several years at Hopkinsville, Christian county, Kentucky, after which he returned to Trigg county and subsequently made his home there up to the time of his death, following the occupation of farming. He died March 19, 1885, respected by all who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Jane Blakley, was born August 8, 1819, near Cerulean Springs and died there November 30, 1854. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, of whom three sons and a daughter reached adult age. One of the sons, Robert S. Goodwin, the youngest of the family, is now living in Anson, Texas.

Thomas D. Goodwin was reared at the old home place in Kentucky where his father's birth occurred and acquired a fair education in his youth. He was about thirteen years of age at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Prior to this he had worked upon the home farm and had assisted in putting in two or three crops. Just after the battle of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, the federal forces under General Grant

passed along the Cumberland river and cut off all communications between the north and the south, after which there was no opportunity to make one's way beyond the established line. Mr. Goodwin desired to join the southern army but because of this line was prevented from doing so. His father was a sympathizer of the Confederate cause and refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal government, for which reason he was arrested and taken to a Federal prison, being incarcerated for three years. The country was infested with guerillas who were both northern and southern men and the entire country was devastated by the contending armies and these marauding bands of soldiers, who really belonged to neither side. Horses were taken and everything about the place that could be of use to the army, and by reason of this the Goodwin family were soon left in destitute circumstances. The last year in which the father was in prison the family fortunes had been so reduced that they had only one yoke of oxen and an old horse left upon the place. Thomas D. Goodwin, being the eldest son, was doing his best with what was left to make a living for the other children. In the winter of 1863 and '64, about the time the father was released from prison, the last horse was taken, leaving only the yoke of oxen. As the result of his confinement in prison, Robert S. Goodwin was in poor health and was unable to do the work which had formerly engaged his attention. Before the war he was a man of considerable means and a kindly and generous spirit prompted him to go security for several of his friends. About the time the war closed the creditors came upon him and were going to force payment by selling the farm. Young Thomas Goodwin, however, prevailed upon them to withhold judgment, saying that if given a chance he would pay off the indebtedness himself. The proposition was accepted and in due time, through unremitting diligence and constant application, he accomplished this great self-imposed task. The debts were entirely paid off, and in addition a new house was built for his father that he might have a comfortable home in his declining years.

Mr. Goodwin of this review married and remained at the old home place up to the time he was thirty years of age. He then came to Texas in 1882, settling in Jones county, where he has since made his home. He built a part of his present residence and has since added to it, and here he has maintained his abode, taking an active part in the development of the

community through his activity in business life and his co-operation in many public measures. In 1888 he was elected assessor of Jones county and filled the position for six years, during which time he prepared the best tax roll that had been made in the county up to the time of his retirement from the office. In 1896 he embarked in the hardware and implement business at Anson, carrying on his store with good success until 1902, when he sold out, since which time he has largely lived retired. He is, however, regarded as one of the substantial business men of the western country and has carried forward to profitable conclusion nearly everything that has claimed his attention. His success he attributes to the early lessons of economy which he was forced to learn and practice when a boy, having experiences such as rarely falls to the lot of one so young. He soon realized the value of industry and the force of integrity as factors in business life and those two qualities have been his strong and salient characteristics throughout the passing years.

In November, 1877, Mr. Goodwin was married to Miss Maria Goodwin, also a native of Kentucky, their respective homes in childhood being within a mile of each other, while the paternal grandfathers were own cousins. Mr. Goodwin has been a member of the Baptist church since 1871 and of the Masonic fraternity for about the same length of time. In the latter he has taken the degrees of the lodge and chapter and has been secretary of the Cave Spring lodge in Kentucky and in Anson for a period of twenty-six years. His life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. The character of the man is indicated in the service which he performed for his father, in the courage which he displayed in taking up heavy responsibilities and in the able manner in which he thus met his self-imposed duties and obligations.

ANDREW J. MARTIN, one of the prominent residents of Jones county and a business man of Stamford, is a Kentuckian by birth, his life record beginning in Muhlenberg county, on the 17th of February, 1844. His father, Andrew Martin, was also a native of Kentucky, but his parents were Virginians. In 1855 the family left the Blue Grass state and removed to Missouri, making the trip a part of the way on a flat-boat on the Greene and Ohio rivers, and reached their destination on the 5th of March. The family settled in Mississippi county, where



Andrew Martin and his wife spent their remaining days, the former passing away in January, 1856, while the latter departed this life in February, 1859. In their family were ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom one daughter, Mrs. Susie Howlett, is residing at Charleston, Missouri, while Andrew J. Martin is the only other surviving member of the family.

Upon his father's farm Andrew J. Martin spent his boyhood days and as a diversion from the regular routine of duties of the farm and the schoolroom made frequent excursions for mink and coons. He remained there until about 1859, when, on account of the death of the parents, the family was broken up and the children were scattered. Andrew Martin went to live with a brother-in-law, Willshire Chapman, with whom he remained for about two years. He next sought employment at a salary of eleven dollars per month in the year 1861. The Civil war was now in progress and he enlisted in Colonel Jeffries' Regiment, becoming a member of Company E, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, with which he served throughout the entire period of hostilities, participating in all of the engagements of his command. There was hard fighting and all of the difficulties and dangers of war to be encountered, but he bravely stood at his post defending the cause which he had espoused. After the close of hostilities he started home, riding his own horse from Minden, Louisiana, but while on the way, because of the spring floods and the condition of the country caused thereby, he was obliged to sell his horse and continue the journey by flat-boat, reaching home on the 16th of June, 1865.

In the summer of that year Mr. Martin finished cultivating a crop for his brother-in-law, Dennis Bryant, and on the 1st of January, 1866, he removed to Wolf Island, in Mississippi county, Missouri, where he rented land and began farming on his own account. He remained there until he had raised about seven crops, principally corn, when he sold out and removed to Rushes Ridge, where he lived for about ten years, there devoting his time principally to the cultivation of wheat. In March, 1884, he left Missouri and came to Texas, arriving at Anson on the 9th of March of that year. Here he rented a little place for ten dollars per month and began putting up a house and making general improvements. Upon this place he made his home. Eight years of the time, however, was spent in Anson in the hardware and implement business, from 1886 until 1894. In the latter

year he sold out and gave his undivided attention to farming and stock raising. Mr. Martin had in his farm six hundred and forty acres just at the edge of Anson, of which one hundred and sixty acres is under cultivation, and he was one of the successful business men and leading agriculturists and stock dealers of that part of the state. His business success is due entirely to his own well directed efforts and capability and his prosperity is well merited. He now resides in Stamford and is a member of the firm of Baker, Bryant & Company.

On the 12th of November, 1871, in Nelson county, Kentucky, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Emma L. Pottinger, a native of that county, born in 1850. They have had no children of their own, but have reared several. Mr. Martin has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866, taking the degrees of the lodge and the chapter and is an exemplary representative of the craft, true to the teachings which form its basic elements.

P. D. SANDERS was born in Grimes county, Texas, October 5, 1855, son of Peter T. and Harriet A. (Ducitt) Sanders, natives of Marion county, South Carolina. The Duetts were of Scotch descent and the family was represented in South Carolina among the early settlers of that State. Peter Sanders was a house builder, doing both masonry and wood work. In 1853 he moved from South Carolina to Texas, locating in Grimes county, where he soon became somewhat interested in the stock business and worked hard to get a start. While in a fair way to prosperity, overwork broke down his health and he died in the prime of life, in 1861, at the age of thirty-four years. His widow reached the ripe age of seventy-one years, her death occurring in Grimes county, in 1894. Of their eight children, all died in infancy, except two, P. D. Sanders, the subject of this sketch, and a daughter, now Mrs. L. P. Mills, of Leon county, Texas.

It was just at the opening of the Civil war times that P. D. Sanders was left an orphan by the death of his father, and the widowed mother with three children was left to struggle for an existence in a new and thinly settled country. From the time he was eight until he was fourteen years of age, P. D. attended such private schools as there were in their neighborhood, his schooling being confined chiefly to the summer months. After he was fourteen he took charge of his mother's farm and the small amount of stock that she had left, and supported her and his sister. The youngest child meantime had died. He con-

tinued to reside with his mother until 1881. That year he went to Burleson county, Texas, and rented land near Caldwell, the county seat, which he cultivated for two years. While there he was elected justice of the peace of his precinct, and he soon afterward changed his residence to the town of Caldwell and engaged in the hotel business. For five years he ran the hotel, four years of that time serving as justice of the peace and at the same time spending all his leisure moments in the study of law. In due time he was admitted to the bar, during the spring term of the District Court at Caldwell, in 1886, and at once began the practice of law. In January, 1888, he moved to Haskell, and in November of that year he was elected county judge of Haskell county, for a term of two years. To this office he was again elected in the fall of 1892, and served two terms, up to the fall of 1896. He was elected district judge of the Thirty-ninth Judicial District in the fall of 1898, for a term of four years, and since his retirement from that office he has been practicing law and conducting a general land and investment business at Haskell. Judge Sanders is a man of fine personality, is yet in the prime of life, and has before him prospects for greater success than he has already attained. His acquaintance and his business relations extend not only all over his own county but also to numerous adjacent counties.

While living on the farm with his mother, in 1875, at the age of twenty, Judge Sanders married Miss Addie Elliott, who was born and reared in Union Town, Perry county, Alabama. She died in October, 1886, leaving five children, the youngest three weeks old. After living a widower for more than a dozen years, the Judge married for his second wife, May 24, 1899, Miss Neelia Porter, daughter of Robert Porter of Burleson county, where she was born and reared. Of Judge Sanders' family we record that his eldest daughter, Hattie E., died in 1899. She was a graduate of the Haskell high school and had taught school one term. Fred T., his eldest son, is engaged in the cotton gin and confectionery business at Haskell; P. D., Jr., is a resident of Calgary, Alberta Province, Canada, where he is Veterinary Inspector for the government; Alma, a music teacher, resides in Caldwell; and Zora B., wife of H. C. Park, lives in Haskell. By the second marriage there is one child, Rufus Cedrick, at this writing two years old.

For twenty-eight years Judge Sanders has

been a consistent member of the Methodist church. He has been a Royal Arch Mason thirteen years and ten years he has affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM HENRY WYMAN. Among the worthy citizens of Haskell, Texas, is found the subject of this sketch, who has resided here since March 1, 1899. Wyman is an English name and originally was spelled Weymann. Members of the family emigrated from England to this country in Colonial times and settled in Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, and during the Revolutionary war, being in sympathy with the Mother Country, moved to Nova Scotia. Calvin Wyman, the father of William Henry, was born in Maine and accompanied the family on their removal to Nova Scotia, where he was reared and spent his life. When he was quite young the support of his widowed mother and three young brothers and a sister devolved upon him, and for a number of years it was necessary for them to practice the strictest economy. He learned the trade of furniture maker, later engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and carried on that business for many years. His three brothers, Albert, William and Joseph, when they grew up became seamer, and in time each was master of his own vessel. The sister, Mary Ellen, married an English soldier by the name of Charles E. Villiers, who was for many years associated with Calvin Wyman, in the manufacture of furniture. Calvin Wyman died of fever in Nevis, British West Indies, March 10, 1870, whither he had gone in search of health. His wife was before her marriage Miss Mary Brown and was known as the belle of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in which town she lived. Her people were Scotch. William Brown, her father, went with his family from New Hampshire to Nova Scotia at the same time and for the same reason the Wymans did. The rocky harbor in which they landed they called Sunday Point because of the day of landing, which was on a Sunday, and it was four miles south of Yarmouth. Calvin and Mary Wyman had ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom five are now living, viz.: Arabella, widow of Rev. Charles A. Harris, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; William H., whose name introduces this sketch; John C., a practicing dentist of Brooklyn, New York; Joseph R., who is carrying on the furniture business established by his father at Yarmouth; and Jacob L., a resident of Dixon, Tennessee. Of the deceased members of the family we record

that two sons and a daughter died in infancy, and two daughters died at about the age of sixteen years.

William Henry Wyman was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, March 14, 1842. He was a weakly youth and his schooling was frequently interrupted on account of his ill health. When he was fourteen he went into his father's factory, where he served a seven years' apprenticeship covering all the different branches of furniture business. And at least half of this time he had charge of the business, assuming the management of affairs in order to relieve his father who was at that time in poor health. He afterward became associated with his father as a partner, under the firm name of C. Wyman & Son, which partnership lasted about four years. After this the business took the name of Wyman Brothers, another son, Joseph, coming into the firm. Under this name they continued to do business for fifteen years, and during all that time the most perfect harmony existed in all their business relations.

In May, 1883, Mr. Wyman left Nova Scotia and came to the United States. He first located in Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tennessee, where he organized the Bedford Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of fine grade furniture, of which Mr. Wyman was manager. The climate and business conditions of that locality, however, were not what he wanted for a permanent home, and he went to Springfield, Missouri. There he was for some time engaged in the shoe business, afterward turned his attention to dealing in real estate, and still later was interested in the organization and management of a furniture business, building factory, etc. After a residence of nearly fifteen years in Missouri, Mr. Wyman came in April, 1897, to Texas and located at Brenham, where he became connected with the Brenham Manufacturing Company. For sixteen months he was on the road as a salesman. His next move was to Marietta, Indian Territory, where he opened a racket store, and where he remained a year and a half. Returning to Texas at the end of that time, March 1, 1899, he located in Haskell, where he has since maintained his home and identified himself with the affairs of the town, giving his influence and support to all that pertains to its welfare and prosperity.

Mr. Wyman joined the Baptist church at the age of twenty-five years and has since been a consistent member of the same. While in Springfield he was made a deacon in the church.

For twenty-seven years he has been a member of the Masonic Order.

Mr. Wyman's first wife was Josephine M. Rankin, a daughter of Daniel Rankin, of his own town, Yarmouth. The breaking up of his home by the sad event of her death led him to leave Yarmouth, and locate for a season in Boston, where later, June 27, 1870, he married Mary E. Ingraham.

She was there reared by her uncle, Samuel Tuttle. Mrs. Wyman is a native of Buffalo, New York, born November 14, 1847, and was left an orphan when five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Wyman have a son and two daughters, namely; Arthur B., of Springfield, Missouri; Georgia L., wife of T. P. Walker, of Stamford, Texas; and Mabel E., now attending college at Springfield, Missouri.

WILLIAM T. TAYLOR. Home-building in Montague county has occupied Mr. Taylor of this review for more than twenty years and to him credit is due for the domestic development incident thereto. His home situated between Montague and Bowie shows the handiwork of a modern builder and the spot which he calls home was until recent years only a prairie expanse dotted and fringed with the familiar post oak. His industry as a farmer has been rewarded from year to year and the three hundred and sixty-four acres of land with which he is listed for taxes is, of itself, something to be proud of as an achievement brought about in the course of little more than a quarter of a century of active devotion to a Texas farm.

Our subject was born in Denton county, Texas, November, 13, 1857. His father, James M. Taylor, settled in Texas from Carroll county, Georgia, in 1856, but in 1861 took his family to Arkansas, Little River county, with which he was identified as a merchant or a farmer until 1866, when he went to Polk county, and from there returned to Texas in 1877, settling in Montague county. James M. Taylor was born in Carroll county, Georgia, and was a son of Thomas Taylor, who emigrated from that state to Little River county, Arkansas, where he died. Among the latter's several children there were: Annie and Mary, of Cass county, Texas, the former Mrs. Blackwell and the latter Mrs. Scott; Thomas, of Cass county, and William H. H., of Polk county, Arkansas, and James M.

James M. Taylor was identified with rural



WILLIAM T. TAYLOR AND FAMILY



pursuits in Montague county from his advent hither until his death, at Queen's Peak, in 1886, October 10. During his first trip to Texas he remained only four years and immediately upon his return to Arkansas he entered the army of the Confederacy and served in the Eastern Department throughout the struggle between the north and the south. He married Mary, a daughter of William D. Parish, a Kentuckian, and Mrs. Taylor was born in 1835 and died in 1899 at the age of sixty-four years. She was the mother of William T., our subject; James S., of Nocona, Texas; Mary, deceased young; Henry A., of Grayson county; Kate, wife of John Givens, of Indian Territory; Robert L., of Hobart, Oklahoma, and Nannie, who married J. P. Trout and resides in Montague county on the old home place where the parents both died.

The school advantages of William T. Taylor were not at all good and his early training and experiences were only those of the country boy. He discharged his obligation to his father by remaining with the latter till of age and when he began his own career his head and his hands constituted his stock in trade. For a time he was a farm laborer and succeeding this he rented land and on it did the initial work of his independent farming career. He went to Comanche county, Texas, in 1878, and bought there his first tract of land, and when he left there, six years later, he located in Montague county, seven miles west of the county seat. Selling this property later on, he moved to his present location, buying a farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres which he has substantially and attractively improved. From the products of the soil has he reaped the reward of his daily labors and the profits of it he has laid out in broadening his domain until more than a half section of land is credited to him on the tax rolls of the county.

April 11, 1878, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage, in Comanche county, Texas, his wife being Miss Ellen, a daughter of Charles H. Isham, formerly from Georgia. Mr. Isham married Mary Warnick and identified himself with the Lone Star state before the Civil War. He was the father of six girls and one boy, and his daughter Ellen was born in Comanche county, November 1, 1860. In that county Mr. and Mrs. Isham are buried.

The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are: Annie, Florence, Robert, who died at twenty-one, Charles, Ethel and William.

The household of Mr. Taylor is one of the interesting ones of Montague county. Filled

with musical talent from the father down and being supplied with an instrument, the home concert has long been a feature of domestic entertainment. What a charm hath song and what a power it wields in uniting the domestic circle and welding it into one unseverable band. For six years Mr. Taylor has taught vocal music in his neighborhood and he leads in the production of all musical efforts at church and school. He holds a membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and leads his family in attendance upon its services. Mr. Taylor has written a number of songs, among which are, "Peace in Jesus," "Scatter Many Blossoms," that has won a great deal of fame; "Does it Avail for You?" "For Ever More," "Just Over the River."

DR. JOHN R. SLEDGE, who in the practice of medicine has attained a successful position that is only accorded in recognition of merit and capability, is one of the pioneer members of the profession in Stamford, where his labor along other lines has also been of material benefit to the city. He was born in Macon, Georgia, August 31, 1855. His father, Isam D. Sledge, was a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, and when young removed to Georgia. He was married there to Miss Maria Heath, a native of that state, and they became the parents of four children, three daughters and a son. The father died in 1857 and the mother long survived him, passing away in Bell county, Texas, 1884.

Dr. Sledge was reared in Macon, Georgia, and attended the public schools of that city. When fourteen years of age he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. L. Clinkscales, one of the leading physicians of Macon at that time, under whose direction he continued his reading for about six years. He attended his first course of lectures when about eighteen years of age, a second course at the age of nineteen and when twenty years of age was graduated from the College of American Medicine and Surgery at Macon, Georgia, of which Dr. Clinkscales was one of the faculty. In 1895 Dr. Sledge pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic and he has always labored to advance his knowledge and efficiency through further investigation and reading. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Tallapoosa county, Alabama, where he remained for six years and on the expiration of that period came to Texas, locating first in Bell county, where he remained from 1882 until 1890. He then went to California and spent two years in Merced, subse-

quent to which time he returned to Texas and for a year remained in Temple. He then removed to Comanche, where he was in active practice until the town of Stamford was organized in 1900. In April of that year he came to the young and thriving town which was entering upon an era of rapid and substantial progress and he has since been identified with its public interests and at the same time has carefully conducted his practice. Here he opened an office and a liberal patronage has been accorded him, his labors being recognized by the public as most efficient and satisfactory in checking the ravages of disease.

In 1878 Dr. Sledge was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Harrison of West Point, Georgia, who died in 1890, leaving two children, a son and daughter. The former, John B. Sledge, is now secretary or yeoman in the United States navy now on the battleship Wisconsin. The daughter, Mary T., is residing in Stamford. In 1895 Dr. Sledge was again married, his second union being with Miss Hallie H. Knudson, a native of Comanche, Texas, and they have one son, Charles B. Sledge.

Dr. Sledge is a member of the Odd Fellows society, in which he has filled all of the chairs and he has a similar record in connection with the Knights of Pythias lodge. He is a member of the Red Men, in which he has also held office, and his service in fraternal relations has been most satisfactory. Dr. Sledge has done an important work in behalf of the city in which he now resides, his labors being far reaching and beneficial. For four years he served as city physician and for two years was alderman. He was then elected on the 4th of April, 1895, to the office of mayor and gave a public spirited, practical and business like administration. He was the chief promoter in the organization of the Stamford fire department, which was effected on the 1st of May, 1901. He was then elected chief, a position which he still holds. This is a well organized department composed of some of the best citizens of the town and is an efficient agency and protector of the property interests. Dr. Sledge prides himself on the record of the department and the citizens of Stamford largely attribute to him the credit for the splendid work that has been done in times past. Not only in this respect has he endeared himself to the people but in connection with other enterprises for the public good as well. All progressive measures find in him a warm advocate and supporter and men of this class are an honor to their community.

HASKELL S. ABBOTT, a prominent lumber merchant of Stamford, conducting business as a member of the firm of Spencer & Abbott with a large trade that is indicative of the honorable business methods of the house, was born in Reading, Hillsdale county, Michigan, August 7, 1857, his parents being Bingham D. and Mary (Folk) Abbott. The mother, born in Pennsylvania, was of German descent, while the Abbotts were from Connecticut. The father became one of the pioneer residents of Michigan, where he located in 1832 ere the admission of the state into the Union. There he made his home for many years and both he and his wife died there. Three other brothers also went to the state at the same time and continued residents of Michigan until called to their final rest. Bingham Abbott died about 1880 at the age of seventy-five years, while his wife passed away in 1900 at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. They reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom one son is now deceased; namely; Julia E., now Mrs. Baldwin, of Trinidad, Colorado; W. H., also of Trinidad, Colorado; John D., on the old homestead in Reading, Michigan; O. B., a contractor of Trinidad, Colorado; Louise, now Mrs. Armstrong, of San Francisco, California; Olive M., now Mrs. A. H. Van Vilet, Ludington, Michigan; and Haskell S., our subject. Henry, the oldest, died at the age of forty years, at Trinidad.

Haskell S. Abbott, reared on his father's farm, remained at home until eighteen years of age, during which time he worked in the summer seasons in the fields, while in the winter months he attended the country schools. In 1876 he came alone to Texas, settling first in Comanche county upon a ranch near Proctor. There he began dealing in cattle and also carried on farming to some extent. As his financial resources increased he purchased cows and calves and kept adding to his herd, to which he gave his personal supervision and care until 1880. He then traded his cattle for sheep and took the flock to Callahan county, continuing in the sheep industry until 1887. In that year he sold out and returned to Dublin, Erath county, Texas, where he engaged in the hide and wool business until 1892. In that year he entered the employ of R. B. Spencer in the lumber business, working in the yard until 1900. In that year the town of Stamford was organized and a lumber yard was opened in this place by the newly organized firm of Spencer and Abbott. They now have one of the largest yards in the city, carrying all kinds of lumber, both rough and dressed, to-

gether with shingles, doors and sash, brick, lime, cement, roofing materials, paints, oils, glass and in fact everything needed by the builder. Their trade extends over the counties of Jones, Haskell, Stonewall, Knox, Kent, Fisher and Dickens and their sales amount to about one hundred thousand dollars annually.

Mr. Abbott was married in 1879 to Miss Liza Burrows, of Brown county, Texas, who died in 1889. Three of their children are now living: May Agnes, Walter Bingham and Haskell S. Mr. Abbott married again in 1895, Miss Alice Powers of Dublin, Erath county, Texas, becoming his wife. There are two children of this marriage: Anna Louise and Lawrence Stamford, the latter the first boy baby born in the city of Stamford. Mr. Abbott has recently completed his fine residence on Swenson avenue, which is the finest and best appointed home in Stamford, having cost about eight thousand dollars. Its gracious and cultured hospitality is much appreciated by the many friends of the family. Mr. Abbott has been a member of the Methodist church since 1878. He has taken a most active and helpful part in the upbuilding of the new city in which he makes his home and which in the five years of its existence has developed almost unlimited possibilities for business and has also made rapid strides toward securing all of the advantages of intellectual, social and aesthetic culture known to the older east. Already Mr. Abbott has prospered greatly in his business undertakings here and through the utilization of opportunity and unflinching diligence has gained success and made a most creditable name in trade circles of western Texas.

NATHAN LEAVITT, whose history is closely interwoven with that of Stamford, was born October 6, 1834, in Clinton, Kennebec county, Maine. His father, Nathan Leavitt, was also a native of that state, while his mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Hanson, was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick. In their family were ten children who reached maturity, four sons and six daughters. There were also two others who died in infancy.

Nathan Leavitt was reared to manhood in his native state. His boyhood days were devoted to the occupation of farming and lumbering. His advantages for education were somewhat limited but he made good use of his opportunities. He resided with his parents until the age of eighteen years and he purchased a part of his father's farm in Maine, retaining the ownership for a number of years or until he came to

the west in 1855. He settled in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and with the proceeds of what his farm brought him together with his other earnings he had capital sufficient to enable him to engage in the lumber business in Fond du Lac. He became a member of the firm of Fuller, Leavitt & Company, lumber manufacturers, owning and operating a saw mill and planing mill, but in the financial crisis of 1857 the firm failed. From that time on Mr. Leavitt engaged with other concerns and with the earnings thus secured he paid off every dollar of his share of the indebtedness of the firm of Fuller, Leavitt & Company. He was thus connected with the lumber interests of the north until 1862, when on the 15th of August, he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in Company A, Twenty-first Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, with which he served for about eight months. He was in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, and was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in the latter part of that year and in the early part of 1863. There he was under the command of General George H. Thomas. In the battle of Perryville the company entered the fight with forty-two men but came out with only twenty-one after being under fire for probably not more than ten or fifteen minutes, the loss in that time, however, being just one-half of the company. When the company was organized on the 15th of August, 1862, Mr. Leavitt was elected by the command to the office of first lieutenant. On account of failing health, however, he resigned his commission in the army upon a surgeon's certificate of disability and returned to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Mr. Leavitt then embarked in the lumber business on his own account once more and also conducted a farm near the city, which he maintained until 1873. He then sold his interests and went to California, locating in Honey Lake Valley, Lassen county, where he embarked in the dairy business in connection with farming. He remained there for about a year, but not being satisfied with his experience in California he returned to Wisconsin, locating in Brown county near Green Bay. There he farmed and also began contracting and building. In this connection he helped to build the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad extending from Milwaukee to Green Bay. He did the bridge work, taking the contracts for the same and constructing nearly all the bridges on the entire line.

In May, 1877, Mr. Leavitt came to Texas, landing in McLennan county, where he purchased a farm, which he owned and operated



until 1889, at the same time following mechanical pursuits. In the year mentioned, however, he removed to Jones county, where he was connected with agricultural interests until 1900. On the 16th of January of that year he was appointed postmaster of the young town of Stamford, then an office in the fourth class. The gross receipts for the first day's business was ten cents. In about fourteen months time the office became one of the third class with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year. This remarkable increase in receipts will also give an idea of the rapid growth of the town. When the office became one of the third class the postmaster was required to give a bond of five thousand dollars and that at least two men should go upon this bond and represent an aggregate security of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Leavitt, however, was not only able to secure two men but ten men volunteered to go on the bond, which they did. No higher testimonial of public confidence could be given than the fact that so many were ready to stand as a guarantee of his fidelity to duty. Mr. Leavitt owns some of the most valuable business property in the city of Stamford and it returns a good interest upon the money invested. He has been closely associated with public affairs especially in the substantial upbuilding and improvement of the town and has served on several important committees for public improvement. Whatever tends to benefit the municipality or to promote its substantial growth receives his endorsement and hearty co-operation.

Mr. Leavitt was first married in 1855 to Miss Mary Ann Jewell, of Clinton, Maine, who died in the spring of 1857. She was the mother of two children, one of whom died in infancy, while the other, Edward J. Leavitt, is now a resident of Sacramento, California, in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Leavitt was again married in August, 1862, to Miss Harriet A. Soper, a native of Vermont, but at that time living in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. They have four living children, two sons and two daughters: William H.; Nathan D. L.; Eliza, the wife of F. P. Thomas; and Edna, the wife of Claude Seth, all of whom are living in Stamford. Mr. Leavitt is entirely a self made man, owing his advancement to his own efforts and to the recognition and utilization of opportunity. What he has accomplished in the business world shows his force of character and his laudable ambition. In the years of his residence in Stamford he has won the entire respect and confidence of his fellow men, and in official service and business life has made a creditable record.

ALBERT W. JOHNSON, who has spent the greater part of his life in Texas, is now successfully engaged in business as a druggist under the firm style of Morrow & Johnson. This is the oldest established store in Anson, no other firm doing business today having been established here at the time the present drug store was opened.

It will be fitting in this connection to note something of the family from which Mr. Johnson comes. His father, Dr. A. H. Johnson, who became a pioneer resident of Texas, is a native of Weakley county, Tennessee, born January 17, 1835, and is of English lineage. His father, Tillman Johnson, was a pioneer settler of the latter state and there the doctor was reared to manhood. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Medical College and for many years he practiced in his native state, following his profession there until the time of his removal to Texas. He was married in 1859 to Miss Pernecia Ross, also a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Reuben Ross, a prominent Baptist preacher of that locality. Mrs. Johnson died at her home in Tennessee in 1879. In the family were eight children, who reached mature years. In 1882 the family came to Texas, settling in Jones county, where one son, Willie T. Johnson, had previously located. He came alone to the state the winter before and built the house upon the homestead farm, being joined by the others of the family in the following spring. Dr. Johnson, at that time in poor health, gave up the practice of medicine in a large measure and turned his attention to farming and stock raising, hoping that the outdoor life would prove beneficial. Before his removal to Texas he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church and during his residence here he has devoted much of his time and energy to preaching the gospel and to the general upbuilding of religion. He has been instrumental in organizing a number of churches in his locality and his influence has been a most potent element for good. He now makes his home about a mile and a half southeast of Anson and is one of the honored and respected citizens of the community.

Albert W. Johnson was about thirteen years of age when he came with the family to Texas, since which time he has witnessed the growth and development of this portion of the state, watching its wonderful transformation as it has emerged from pioneer conditions and taken on all the evidences of an advanced civilization. His education was acquired in the common schools of his home locality in Tennessee and in Hill's





OSCAR C. SCHNEIDER

Commercial School in Waco, Texas. In 1891 he became connected with the drug business as a clerk in the employ of F. T. Knox & Company. In 1892 he purchased a third interest in the business and in 1893 became half owner. At that time the interest of Mr. Knox was purchased by J. S. Morrow and the firm name was changed to Morrow & Johnson, under which style the business has been continued to the present time with constantly growing success. This is the oldest firm in the city today. In 1893 and again in 1904 a large portion of the business district of Anson was destroyed by fire and the firm of Morrow & Johnson were among the losers in this conflagration, but Phoenix like there rose from the ashes in the spring of 1904 their present new brick building, which is one of the largest and best appointed business blocks, not only in Anson, but in all western Texas. It was built at a cost of four thousand dollars and is a modern structure complete in its equipments and appointments. In January, 1900, Mr. Johnson was given charge of the private bank of J. S. Morrow and has since had entire control of the business. This change was necessitated by Mr. Morrow's removal to Stamford upon the foundation of that town. Mr. Johnson, however, remains as an active business factor in Anson and his efforts have contributed in substantial measure to the commercial prosperity and upbuilding of the city.

In 1893 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Mary E. Morrow, a native of Weakley county, Tennessee, and a niece of J. S. Morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Audrey, Willie M., Rupert, Albert W., and Mary E. They occupy a prominent social position and the hospitality of the best homes of this part of the state is cordially extended them. Fraternaly Mr. Johnson is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen. In his business career he has made steady advancement, achieving success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, while in private life he has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character and deference for the opinion of others.

**OSCAR C. SCHNEIDER.** Mr. Schneider, our subject, first entered Northern and Western Texas in 1876, when he established himself in Fort Worth and applied himself to the learning of the tinner's trade. Having become proficient in his work, he went the rounds of the city with

the hardware firms of Havens, Lake, Gay and Nash, and for some time he was tinner for Wilson & Robinson, of Colorado City. In 1883 he came to Montague county and established a business in the new town of Bowie. The same fall he associated himself with his brother and added a stock of hardware and for ten years Schneider Bros. conducted that business and prospered as a firm. In 1893 Oscar C., our subject, decided to engage in farming and stock raising and, preparatory to that end, he moved to his brother's farm on the Bowie and Newport road.

The Schneider farms embrace nearly eight hundred acres, chiefly range land, and Oscar C. Schneider superintends the dual industry carried on there with intelligence and success. Industry was one of the chief characteristics of the family from the first and this trait has not failed to show itself most prominently in the career of the two brothers mentioned in this article.

Oscar C. Schneider was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, October 29, 1853, and is a brother of Alfred C. Schneider, whose personal notice appears in this work. From Galveston, where the family lived probably a dozen years, they went, in 1868, to Hempstead, and while reaching years of maturity our subject lived there and in Brenham, Corsicana, Houston and Texarkana. In early life he became a clerk in a dry goods house and later went on the I. & G. N. Railway, and on the Texas Central Railway, as a fireman, and was in the railroad service some three years. At this juncture he took him a wife, quit the road and took up the tin business in Fort Worth, as above related.

Mr. Schneider was first married June 12, 1876, his wife being Mrs. Ellen Borough, a daughter of John Kizziar. The children of this union were: Joseph and Charles, who are in the state of Washington; Oscar, of Montague county, married Bertha DeArmond; George and Grover, of Bowie; Robert, who died at twelve years, and Sophia, yet with the family circle. August 26, 1900, Mr. Schneider married Mrs. Matilda Durham, a daughter of Lawrence Garhart. Spurgeon L. Durham is Mrs. Schneider's first child and she and Mr. Schneider are the parents of two little sons, Clarence and Lawrence.

In addition to his tract of one hundred and seventy-six acres of prairie land near him Mr. Schneider owns the Bowie cotton yard. His labor and his business foresight have earned him a substantial competence for the years of the future and his civic relations with his fellow men guarantee him their confidence and lasting good will.

RICHARD ELLIS SHERRILL. The history of the Sherrill family in America covers a wide territory and goes back to the early settlement of this country when two brothers came here from England seeking a home in the new world where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. They were of Norman-French descent. The name of one of the brothers is not known. The other, Samuel, settled on Long Island, New York, and one branch of his family moved south, first to Virginia and thence to North Carolina. Delighted with the Catawba lands of North Carolina, they left their Virginia holdings, near Harper's Ferry, unsold and never returned to look after them. Later, when these lands became valuable, they were known as "Sherrill's Folly." This was prior to the Revolutionary war. Subsequently the Sherrills scattered over South Carolina, East Tennessee and Georgia, where they were industrious and highly respected citizens, for the most part farmers and all well off, few of them, however, ever becoming wealthy. They were people of fine physique, tall, broad shouldered, strong and healthy men, generally with black hair and eyes; the daughters, many of them noted for their beauty, became good wives and mothers and the best of housekeepers, and all were consistent Christians. The lineal descent from Samuel Sherrill to the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is as follows: Samuel, William, Adam, Uriah, Enos, Richard Ellis, and Richard Ellis, Jr.

The first Richard Ellis Sherrill was born January 17, 1816, in Catawba, North Carolina, on the old homestead obtained by a grant from King George. His mother was before her marriage Elizabeth McCormick. Her parents, Andrew and Catherine McCormick, came to this country from Ireland and Holland respectively, both being self-exiled in early life to escape death at the hands of Romish persecution. Richard's early training was received on his father's farm, under the strictest religious influence. He entered Davidson College at Davidson, North Carolina, when it first opened its doors for students, and graduated in the class of 1841, with first honors. He was at once offered and accepted a professorship in the college, and taught there for awhile previous to taking a course in the Columbia Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian institution, at Columbia, South Carolina. He served churches in South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas, and organized twenty-three churches, many of which are to-day among the strong ones of the State.

During his ministry he received into the church on confession of faith no less than five hundred people. He came to Texas in 1870 and settled in Titus county, from which place he extended his labors to various parts of the state. In 1890 he moved to Haskell, where he made his home up to the time of his death, September 17, 1897. A man of rare ability and power, with energies consecrated to the work of God, it would be hard to estimate his influence for good in this world. His life was absolutely above reproach. A brother minister says of him: "Through all these years I never heard from his lips anything beneath the dignity of his high calling, and I always felt while sitting under his ministry that I was listening to a consecrated man." His wife died March 25, 1900. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom are now living: Charles Read, Richard Ellis, Mrs. Eugenia L. Smith and William Enos, the eldest son a resident of Corsicana, Texas, the daughter at Anniston, Alabama (where the mother died), and the other two sons at Haskell, Texas.

Richard Ellis Sherrill, whose name graces this sketch, was born at Ofahoma, Leake county, Mississippi, March 17, 1861, came with his father to Texas in 1870, and settled at Sherman in 1872. He was educated principally at Sherman, where he attended Austin College, and while there received a prize for excellent work. On account of trouble with his eyes, however, he was obliged to discontinue his studies and did not finish his course. He clerked in a hardware store for some time, after which, associated with his brothers, Charles R. and William E., he engaged in the hardware business successively at Taylor, Graham and Haskell, dating his identity with the last named place from 1890. In addition to dealing in hardware, they are also interested in the manufacture of building stone at Haskell, their plant here being the third one in the state. The new Haskell school house is built of their stone.

Persistent and intelligent effort has characterized Mr. Sherrill's life, has won his commercial success and placed him where he stands to-day, at the head of the oldest firm in the county. He was the first president of the Commercial Club here, having for its sole purpose the upbuilding of the town and county; has been a member of every railroad committee here; and for fifteen years almost continuously has been a member of the Public School Board. Indeed, he has been an active participant and counsellor in nearly every forward movement for the commercial, intellectual and moral upbuilding of the county. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church

since 1871 and since 1884 has been an elder in the same. Fraternally, he is a Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Sherrill married, March 21, 1889, Miss Katie H. Taylor, at Graham, Texas, niece of J. B. Norris, a hardware dealer of that city. In their family are four children, as follows: Lewis Joseph, born April 18, 1892; Frances Louise, March 5, 1896; Carrie, February 16, 1898, and Richard Ellis, Jr., November 12, 1899.

OSCAR E. OATES, Judge of Haskell county court, was born in Polk county, Texas, January 7, 1861, a son of pioneer settlers of the "Lone Star State." The Oates family are of Scotch-Irish origin. Three brothers of the name of Oates came to this country from Scotland and settled in the Carolinas. John R. Oates, the Judge's father, was descended from one of these brothers, and was born in Alabama. In that state he married Miss Sarah Peebles, also a native of Alabama. In the latter part of the year 1855, with his wife and three children, he started for Texas, and arrived in Polk county in February of the following year. He was a farmer by occupation and his life was given chiefly to agricultural pursuits. Eight years, however, he served as Tax Assessor of Polk county, an office to which he was twice elected for a term of four years each. He died September 2, 1892, at the age of sixty years, and his wife died December 23, 1874. Six children were born to them after their removal to Texas, making nine in all, and of this number four are now living—three sons and one daughter.

Judge Oates passed his boyhood on his father's farm. As a lad he was busy assisting with the farm work most of the year, attending school only during the summer months until he was nineteen. Then he went to what was known as Jones Prairie, a better school than the one near his home, where he was a student fifteen months. At the expiration of that time he obtained a first grade certificate, and began teaching country school as a means to pave his way to something higher in life. For five years he taught school. In June, 1887, he was admitted to the bar, obtaining his license from the district court in Polk county. Immediately he began the practice of law. In November, 1888, he was elected Judge of Polk county, was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892, and served in all a term of six years. On his retirement from the bench, Judge Oates resumed the practice of law in Polk county, where he remained until July 1, 1901, when he moved to Haskell county. Here in November,

1904, he was elected county judge of Haskell county, the office he now holds, which honor was received at the hands of the Democratic party. Judge Oates has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs. In connection with the office of county judge he is also ex-officio county superintendent of Public Instruction, a position he is peculiarly well fitted to fill. During his residence in Haskell county he has accumulated valuable property, in which is included two hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation.

March 18, 1891, Judge Oates married Miss Mary A. Josey, a native of Polk county, Texas, both having been reared in the same neighborhood. They are the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter: John R., Oscar E., Velna, Ewen H. and Kenneth D.

Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, of which he has been a member fourteen years, and for fifteen years he has been a member of the Baptist church.

HON. JOHN B. THOMAS, judge of the county court of Jones county, is a native of Trigg county, Kentucky, born August 26, 1865. His father, Thomas E. Thomas, was born in Virginia in August, 1817, and lived in Tennessee near Clarksville until after his marriage, when he removed from that state to Kentucky. He had wedded Miss Fannie E. Shaw, a native of Stewart county, Tennessee, and they made their home in Trigg county, Kentucky, from the time they took up their abode there, where the father died and the mother still lives. The father was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit during the greater part of his life. He died in 1894 at the age of seventy-eight years but is still survived by his widow, who yet resides upon the old homestead in the Blue Grass state. In their family were several children who died in infancy, while two sons and two daughters are yet living.

Judge Thomas was reared to farm life, working upon the old homestead as soon as old enough to manage the plow. He became familiar with agricultural pursuits in every department and continued under the parental roof until nineteen years of age, when he went to Cadiz, the county seat of Trigg county, and was there employed in the office of his uncle, John D. Shaw, who was the circuit clerk of the county. He thus served for two years and at intervals during that period he attended the public schools. Judge Thomas arrived in Texas in May, 1889, and entered the law office of B.

Frank Buie, who was then a practitioner at the bar of Anson. In February, 1890, he obtained a license to practice law and entered into partnership with his former preceptor under the firm style of Buie & Thomas, continuing as such until he was elected county attorney of Jones county for a term of two years. He then severed his partnership with Mr. Buie and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. Following his retirement from office he resumed the practice of law alone and was accorded a liberal clientele that connected him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He was elected county judge of Jones county in November, 1900, and has held the office to the present time in the fall of 1905. He is likewise ex-officio county superintendent of public instruction. On the bench he makes a dignified presiding officer, fully sustaining the majesty of the law, while his decisions are marked by strict impartiality and are characterized by a thorough understanding of legal principles and by due regard to the equity of the case.

In November, 1894, Judge Thomas was married to Miss Josie Treadwell, a native of Louisiana but at that time a resident of Anson. They have a family of four children: Owen, Fannie, John and Edwin. The judge has been a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity for two years and he likewise belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is an earnest and discriminating student of everything pertaining to legal matters and during his service on the bench he has decided many important cases, his decisions being generally regarded as just and showing great care and investigation from every point of view.

**WILLIAM ENOS SHERRILL**, a prominent hardware merchant of Haskell, Texas, was born in Ofahoma, Leake county, Mississippi, August 29, 1868. His ancestral history will be found on another page of this work introductory to the sketch of his brother, Richard Ellis Sherrill.

At the time the Sherrill home was transferred from Mississippi to Texas, William E. was in his infancy. He attended school at Seguin, Guadalupe county, and at Milford, Ellis county, and later was a student at the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee, and the Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, of which last named institution he is a graduate. When he started out in a business life it was with his brothers Charles R. and Richard E., of the firm of Sherrill Brothers,

hardware dealers, at Taylor, Texas. He came into the establishment at Haskell in 1890, and the firm style was changed to Sherrill Brothers & Company, which name is retained to the present time, and which now figures as one of the oldest and most enterprising firms of Haskell, where they have been located since 1890.

April 12, 1897, Mr. Sherrill married Miss Effie Maydelle De France, daughter of Abraham and Mattie De France, early settlers of Haskell. Their family consists of two children, namely: Lena Maydelle, born March 17, 1898, and William Brevard, born October 28, 1900. Following in the footsteps of his honored father, Mr. Sherrill in early manhood identified himself with the Presbyterian church, of which he has been a constant member for the past fifteen years. He is a member of the following fraternal organizations: K. of P., I. O. O. F., K. O. T. M., W. O. W., A. F. & A. M., also R. A. M. and K. T., and last, but not least, the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo.

**WILLIAM G. HUDSON.** It is the province of this personal sketch to relate in brief the career of a most worthy citizen of Wise county, who, since the year 1884, has been connected with the religious as well as the agricultural work of the county and has established himself, through his exalted character and genuine personal worth, ineradicably in the hearts of the citizenship of a wide locality. In the person of William G. Hudson we have a gentleman whose rural achievements mark him as an intelligent farmer and whose spiritual work has led to the awakening of souls surcharged with sin and their regeneration for the world to come. In his dual capacity as a minister-farmer he goes about his work with a determination to effect results, to which his financial and social standing in his community amply testify.

Before his advent to Wise county and his locating one mile east of Bridgeport Mr. Hudson passed six years in Johnson county, Texas, and prior to that as many years in Tarrant county, in both of which he followed farming, the vocation he acquired in youth. He came to the state from Cherokee county, Alabama, in 1872, having grown up there from his birth, April 17, 1842.

About the year 1832 the family was founded in Alabama by William B. Hudson and his father, father and grandfather, respectively, of our subject, and they were emigrants from Tennessee. Both passed their remaining years in Alabama and were identified with the work of building up country homes and in promoting



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM G. HUDSON





the spirit of domestic progress which lay practically dormant in that day and time. The grandfather was a mill man as well as a farmer, and tradition tells of his claim to English antecedents, but does not fix the place nor the date. He married a Miss McClure, a lady of Irish blood, and their eight children were: Thomas, Robert, John, William, Eliza, who married William Hegler; Sallie, wife of Richard Milner; Jane, who died unmarried; and Mary, wife of John Snyder.

William B. Hudson was born in Tennessee, in 1804, had mill and farming interests, like his father, and owned a tanyard too. He had a good business mind but possessed only a fair education and left an estate at his death in 1857. He married Mary McClure, who died in 1844, the mother of Sylvester M., of Arkansas; Robert L., who was killed as a Confederate soldier; Holbert, who died at twenty-four years; Mary, who passed away unmarried; William G., of this article; and Rebecca, who became the wife of Job Lawler of Talladega county, Alabama, both deceased. William B. Hudson married Priscilla Loftus for his second wife and five other children were added to his household, viz: Allen and Leonidas, deceased; Oliver and Samuel, farmers of Wise county, and Fannie, wife of Frank McMinn, of Cherokee county, Texas.

The rustic schools of the fifties had to do with the limited education William G. Hudson secured and when his father died he made his boyhood home with John Hudson, an uncle. He was a tall and ungainly youth when secession caused the war between the states and was busy with the commonplace affairs of the farm, but he responded to the call to arms early and enlisted in Company C, Seventh Alabama Infantry, for twelve months and was mustered out at Corinth, Mississippi when his enlistment expired. He rejoined the army, entering the Nineteenth Alabama for three years and remained till the breakup occurred. He took part in the Murrefreesboro and Chickamauga battles and in many minor engagements and in May, 1864, while at Cassville, Georgia, was captured and shipped to Rock Island, Illinois, and kept in a Federal military prison until the end of the war. He reached home in June of 1865 and resumed the work of the farm.

After the war our subject started life at the bottom of the ladder and began slowly to climb. When he came to Texas he had little more than enough to defray his expense hither by wagon. He brought with him a wife and plenty of homespun clothes, made by the wife after the war,

and when they had fairly settled in Tarrant county and ready to resume the burdens of life fifteen cents in money was all they had. They were hardly more than renters until they settled in Wise county and here Mr. Hudson bought a hundred acres of land, with two small cabins, and took possession of his first permanent home. All hands began the task of clearing the farm, wife and children, too, and many was the time that the family wash went on the line before the industrious wife took up her station "in the new ground" and encouraged the little folks to hold fast. In time ample fields were opened out and the modern cottage took the place of the pioneer cabin and the children married off and father and mother were again alone.

February 18, 1865, Mr. Hudson married Miss Mary E. High, a daughter of John W. High and Catherine (Taylor) High. Mr. High was originally from North Carolina, of Dutch and English descent, but Mrs. Hudson was born in Cherokee county, Alabama, June 15, 1845. Of their children; Martha died in Comanche county, Texas, as the wife of Andrew Morrison; Juda married Frank Hudson and died in Hunt county, Texas; Sarah married John A. Matthews, of Huntsville, Alabama; William P., died aged twenty-four years, a farmer; Nancy married William Mitchell and died in Hunt county, Texas, and Emma died there as the wife of "Bud" Lida; Amanda, wife of James McLaren, of Huntsville, Alabama; Maggie became Mrs. John Roberts and passed away in Brown county, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. High came to Texas in 1873 and the former died in Comanche county, while the latter resided in Hunt county when she died. John W. High's father was T. Whitehead High, who married Juda Walker, a native of North Carolina and daughter of very wealthy parents. John W. High's brothers and sisters: Nancy Cobb, Felix, Jane Taylor, Narcissus Cobb, William P., Sarah E., Cynthia Ann Farr, Rebecca, Perry, Jacob, Van Buren. Catherine (Taylor) High was daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Taylor, whose children were: James, Mary, Susanna, John, Elizabeth, Catherine, Ann, William, Nancy Jane.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson's family comprise one child that died at birth; Rebecca C., died aged sixteen months; William E., died ten weeks old; Samuel L., died aged twenty-two months; John S., died aged eight months; Oliver L., of Indian Territory, who married Olivia Couch and has children, J. Granville, Thomas H. and Ed W.; Ida, wife of J. H. Greer, of Wise county, has issue, John Elbert; Edra; and Versia B., who married Minnie M. Barnett, is the father of

Mary A., John William, Herman O. and Robert J.; Wilda, wife of Joseph Blewitt, of Wise county, has a daughter, Dera O.

While Mr. Hudson's parents were of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, in the fall of 1865 he joined the Missionary Baptists and grew in interest and enthusiasm in the work of the church. For the past quarter of a century he has been qualified to preach and for some twenty years he has done the work of a regular charge. In his limited sphere he has been a busy man and those who have come under his spiritual guidance and influence know and appreciate him for his real worth.

**JOSEPH KNIGHT GAULT, M. D.** In passing in review the worthy subject of this brief article it is fitting to honor him with the title of a profession with which he was closely and successfully identified in Texas for a number of years and in which his distinction as a citizen was gained. For nearly thirty years Texas has known him as one of her sons and whether in the practice of medicine or in the pursuit of business, his patrons and his associates alike testify enthusiastically and without reserve to his loyalty as a citizen, his fidelity as a friend, to his reliability as neighbor and to his integrity as a man. To know him is to become his friend, and to win his friendship is to share in the beneficent influence of his manly virtues.

During our centennial year Dr. Gault located at LaGrange, in Fayette county, Texas, a young physician, fresh from his studies and in the vim and vigor of young manhood. With his natural endowments, with his professional attainments, and with the prestige of his Alma Mater, his equipment for his work of the future was complete and he entered upon his practice with no misgivings as to his success. He was identified with the community of LaGrange until 1885 when he established himself in the new village of Bellevue, where he continued his professional pursuits until 1890, when, having acquired business interests demanding much of his time, he withdrew from active practice and has since given himself over to business affairs.

Having purchased a small ranch of one thousand acres, Dr. Gault fenced and stocked it and it, together with farming, occupied his time until 1901, when a son assumed active oversight of it and he directed his attention to other matters. In 1902 he acquired control of the livery business in Bellevue and this he has qualified to a second son to conduct, with the result that he, in 1904, established a furniture and undertaking

business in the little town, which will eventually fall to the conduct of his third and youngest son, with the father having a general supervision over all.

Joseph K. Gault was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 2, 1853, and was reared and educated in the public schools of that city. His father, Joseph Gault, was one of the old-time lumber and planing-mill men of the city, having been engaged in the business until his death in 1902. His long residence in that metropolis and his connection with some of its important industries and its municipal affairs made him widely known, and although his early mental training was sadly neglected, experience brought him a wealth of business knowledge and laid the groundwork of the accumulation of a modest fortune. Viewed from the standpoint of his early advantages and environment, Joseph Gault was a remarkable man. He was born in Ireland in 1814, was brought to the United States in 1815 by his parents who settled in Maryland where they soon died, leaving children: John, George, James, Joseph and Barbara. John and Joseph passed their lives in Kentucky and George and James died in New Orleans. All became "river men" and Joseph became a pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, between Cincinnati and New Orleans. Barbara became the wife of a Mr. Whan.

Joseph Gault left the river service and engaged in the retail lumber trade in Louisville, and, in time, established a planing-mill and sash and door factory in connection with it. He was drawn into the politics of the city, when his business capacity and sound judgment had been demonstrated, and as a Democrat was elected alderman in the Eleventh ward, being frequently re-elected and serving as such for sixteen years. He was married in New Orleans to Mary Ellen, a daughter of Henry Shaw, whose other children were: Debbie, Rebecca and Lewis, all deceased, Mary Ellen dying March 12, 1860. Dr. Joseph K. and George Gault were the issue of this marriage, the latter dying, without heirs, at the age of forty-eight. For his second wife Joseph Gault married Mary Nuttall, whose children were: Miss Mary, of Louisville, and Margaret, wife of John Dickens, of that city.

Dr. J. K. Gault grew up about his father's lumber yard and factory and at maturity began a course of medical reading with Dr. A. Given, of Louisville. When properly equipped he entered the University Medical College of that city and completed his course with the graduating class of 1876. He engaged temporarily in

the practice in his old home and then came to the Lone Star state and identified himself with LaGrange.

In Fayette county, Texas, October 10, 1878, Dr. Gault married Miss Kate B. Manton, a daughter of a Mexican war veteran, Edwin B. Manton, a Texas settler of 1832 and a native of Rhode Island. Mr. Manton was in the war for Texas independence and was one of seventeen men of the one hundred and seventy captured at the Dawson massacre that escaped death. He passed his last years in Fayette county as a farmer. He married a Miss Robb, whose father was a member of the Austin colony, the first Texas judge, and at whose home the first term of court in the Republic of Texas was held. The judge built a mill on Robb's Prairie and was granted a league and labour of land therefor. Mrs. Gault is one of four children, viz.: Andrew, of Ryan, Indian Territory; Kate, Mrs. Gault; Annie, wife of H. B. Richards, of LaGrange, and John, who died in Bellevue, Texas, leaving five children.

Dr. and Mrs. Gault's children are: Joseph Manton, a farmer and married to Fannie Nichols, with children: Mary and Nellie; Bernard Timmons, liveryman and merchant, of Bellevue, and George Elmer, a pupil of the public schools.

In Clay county politics Dr. Gault has been a factor for many years and he is well known for his convictions on the vital questions of the times. Democracy was his political cradle and its precepts guide his footsteps today. In November, 1902, he was chosen county commissioner for the Fourth district and in 1904 he was elected to succeed himself. In his sphere as a public official he exercises that same care and consideration common in his private business and his acts are so governed to benefit the many, thereby meeting the popular demand and winning popular accord. He is a member of the subordinate and encampment in the I. O. O. F. and is a charitable, generous and liberal gentleman without suspicion of guilt.

CHARLES D. LONG, county and district clerk of Haskell county, Texas, was born near Statesville, Iredell county, North Carolina, January 15, 1862. The Longs are of English origin. William Long, the grandfather of Charles D., moved from Virginia to North Carolina, where he operated a large plantation and owned many slaves, and where he spent the rest of his life. He died in that state in the spring of 1884, at the age of ninety-six years. His second wife was a Robinson, a native of North Carolina. The ma-

ternal grandmother was an aunt of Adli H. Stephenson, ex-vice-president of the United States. She married John Neill. Thomas S. Long, son of William and father of Charles D., was born in Catawba county, North Carolina. He was the owner of Long's Ferry on the Catawba river, a few miles above what was known as Old Bealy's Ford. Like his father, he became the owner of a large number of slaves, and he ran the ferry in connection with farming operations. At the age of twenty-one he married in Iredell county, Miss Rosana Camilla Neill, a native of the same county and a daughter of John Neill. The Neills were of Scotch origin and were early settlers of North Carolina. Both John Neill and William Long were saddlers by trade and worked at the same when young men, making their start in life in that way. In Thomas S. Long's family were ten children, the eldest and the youngest being daughters. Most of them are still living and are widely scattered: J. W. C. Long resides in Statesville, North Carolina, of which town he is postmaster; Mrs. Mollie J. Blackwelder, Hickory, Catawba county, North Carolina; T. W. Long, M. D., Newton, North Carolina; A. P. Long, Chamberlin, South Dakota, where he is engaged in the cattle business; C. D. Long, the subject of this sketch; Andrew T. Long, a First Lieutenant in the United States navy, at present on the cruiser Dolphin; Frank J. Long, general manager of a large carriage factory at Birmingham, Alabama; L. S. Long, deceased, formerly a resident of Haskell, Texas; and Gretta N. Long, of Catawba county, North Carolina. The parents of this family died in 1884, the father at the age of fifty-two and the mother at fifty-four years.

Charles D. Long was reared a farmer boy. When he was about twelve years old the family moved across the Catawba river into Catawba county, near a little town of the same name. He received his early education in a log school house and later for a time attended Rutherford College in Burk county, North Carolina. At the age of twenty he came to Texas, landing in January, 1883, at Abilene, then a new town composed largely of tents. From there he came to what was then known as the L. I. L. ranch, owned by M. O. Lynn, on the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos river, in what is now Haskell county. There young Long procured work on the ranch at twenty-five dollars a month. Among the cow boys there at the time were Polk Berryhill, the "boss" of the ranch; Bob and Frank Wilfong, John Lynch, John Humphires, M. S. Shook, Bud and Charlie Jow-

ell, Luke Lynn and a number of others, usually twenty-five to forty men. Mr. Long remained with Mr. Lynn that year and later bought a bunch of cattle. Afterward leaving the cattle with others on the ranch, he made a trip into New Mexico in company with Pat Saunders, with a herd of cattle owned by Saunders, with Jack Bess as "trail boss," there being in the party thirteen all told. On his return to Texas Mr. Long resumed work on the Lynn ranch and remained there as long as he was in the cattle business. During this time he saved his wages and invested the same in cattle, accumulating a bunch of two hundred head, which he sold in the spring of 1886 before quitting the L. I. L. ranch.

In the meantime, on the 13th day of January, 1885, Haskell county was organized. Mr. Long assisted in the organization and at the election in 1888 he was chosen clerk. The first mail route established here was from Albany to Haskell, with two deliveries a week. This was in 1884. In the winter of 1886-7 a daily line was established from Haskell to Anson and connected them with the line over to Abilene, while the Albany-Haskell route was discontinued. Mr. Long, on the establishing of this daily line, drove the stage from Haskell to Anson, and made the round trip every day for twelve months. At the end of this time he was elected county and district clerk of Haskell county. He served two years, from November, 1888. At the following election he was again a candidate, but was defeated by J. L. Jones by six votes. After this Mr. Long was engaged as assistant bookkeeper in the state treasurer's office at Austin, where he remained until, in 1893, under President Cleveland, he received the appointment of postmaster at Haskell. Under McKinley's administration he was succeeded by Captain B. H. Dodson and was retained as his deputy. On leaving the post office Mr. Long engaged in farming on land of his own on Wild Horse Prairie, which he called "Lone Hackberry" from a tree of that name on it and which is still standing, it being the only natural growth tree on that prairie. In November, 1900, he was again elected to the office of county and district clerk, the position he now fills.

It is shown by the above that Mr. Long has been in close touch with the affairs of Haskell county since before it was a county, and in social as well as business circles he has figured prominently. He was made a Mason at Haskell in March, 1889, and has since advanced through the various degrees of the order up to and in-

cluding the Mystic Shrine. Also he belongs to the Odd Fellows, having filled every chair in the subordinate lodge of that order, and he is a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman of the World. Since 1893 he has been identified with the Methodist Church.

Mr. Long was married in Haskell, September 1, 1886, to Miss Addie Rogers, a native of Tarrant county, Texas. At the same time and place were married their most intimate friends, W. B. Anthony, now receiver in the Land Office at Austin, and Miss Mollie J. Hills, the ceremonies being performed by J. H. Wiseman, a young Methodist preacher who has since become prominent as a minister in western Texas. The cause of the double wedding was the four contracting parties did their courting in the same room and asked for their wives' hands in marriage at the same time and place. The minister made a joint marriage; all parties standing up before him at the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Long have had six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Werther B., Charles Buford, Roger Neill (deceased), Effie N., Burnice A. and Mary. They also have an adopted child, Brevard S., a son of Mr. Long's deceased brother, L. S. Long, whose wife died shortly after his death, and they took him into their home when he was eighteen months old.

JASPER NEWTON ELLIS, the subject of this sketch, an old-time citizen of Haskell, Texas, who has been an active business man for a number of years, is a native of Mississippi, born in Chickasaw county, October 29, 1852. The Ellis family is of English origin. The grandfather of Jasper N. came to this country from England and settled in North Carolina, where he reared his family of five sons and one daughter. His son Edwin, when a young man, went from North Carolina to Mississippi and settled in Chickasaw county, where he lived the quiet life of a farmer for many years, being there at the time of the Civil war but on account of his advanced age not taking an active part in the war. He was twice married. By his first wife he had seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom four are still living. For his second wife he wedded Mrs. Margaret Means Smith, daughter of William and Nancy Archibald, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. By this marriage Mr. Ellis had four sons, of whom two are living: Jasper N., whose name introduces this sketch, and Wylie R. Ellis, a resident of the Indian Territory. In the year 1870

Edwin Ellis came with his family to Texas and settled in Fannin county, where he spent the closing years of his life, and died July 28, 1875. His widow survived him until July 2, 1892, when her death occurred in Haskell.

Jasper N. Ellis was reared on his father's farm in Mississippi up to the age of seventeen years. His education was limited, owing to the fact that his father was a poor man and somewhat afflicted physically. As soon as Jasper was able to be of help on the farm he remained at home from school and worked, and afterward the duties of managing the place devolved upon him. He did this up to the time of his father's death. After coming to Texas, his father bought land, which they improved and placed under cultivation, the management and care of the same falling largely to the lot of the son. Soon after his father's death he married and bought and opened up a farm in Hunt county, where he lived till 1889. Then he moved to Haskell, having previously sold his farm. Here he has been variously occupied. He was in the grocery business four years, up to 1895, after which he clerked two years for the hardware firm of Sherrill Brothers & Company. In the fall of 1897 he opened a meat market, which he has since conducted, with his usual enterprise and success.

Mr. Ellis married, September 26, 1876, Miss Margaret Ann Pennington of Fannin county, daughter of John and Jane Pennington. Mrs. Ellis' father died before she was born and she was reared in Fannin county by her widowed mother. Five children, one son and four daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, namely: Edna Pearl, wife of A. E. Brockman, of northern Idaho; Ira Newton, Jestany Means, Anna Powell and Emma Hucie. Fraternaly, Mr. Ellis is an Odd Fellow. And for more than thirty years he has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON INGRUM. During the era of modern rural development in Clay county there have occurred many instances of unusual thrift and many striking examples of the almost sudden acquirement of wealth, the attaining of a position of affluence and financial independence uncommon and almost unknown in any other commonwealth than Texas. Although the conditions here for him who follows the plow and reaps the grain are far from perfect from year to year, yet with those conditions right barely more than half the time such successes have followed in the wake of genuine industry as to astonish the uninitiated and to awak-

en an outside interest in the efficacy of Texas climate and Texas soil to provide abundantly for the wants of man. Conspicuous among those whose efforts in North Texas have won him a place among the substantial farmers of Clay county is George W. Ingrum, whose princely estate lies in the rich valley of Red river near the crossing of the Ft. Sill road. Coming to the county as he did in 1894 under financial conditions most adverse and discouraging he has so managed and directed his movements as become the owner of a farm whose productiveness renders it second to none of its area in this section of the state.

Mr. Ingrum was born four miles northwest of Lone Jack in Jackson county, Missouri, October 27, 1852. Elverto Akin Ingrum, his father, settled on a new farm there in 1848, from Lafayette county, Missouri, where his birth occurred May 16, 1824. His time was taken up with farming, uninterrupted till the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and on August 8, 1863, was drowned in White River. He was a son of John Ingrum, born September 3, 1795, in Virginia, and settled in Missouri at about twenty years of age. He married in Lafayette county to Prudie Rice, a cousin of Governor and United States Senator Jo. Brown, of Georgia. Prudie Ingrum was born February 12, 1801, and died in 1880, while her husband passed away November 11, 1846. The issue of their marriage were: E. A. and William Ingrum, who died in Texas; John, of Belton, Missouri; Daniel, who died in Cass county, Missouri; Nancy, wife of David Powell, died in Lafayette county, Missouri; Evaline, who married James Woods and died in the Indian Territory; Linnie, married James Small and resides in Cass county, Missouri; Mary, became Mrs. Joseph Ewing, of Lafayette county, Missouri, and Ruth, who first married George Pemberton and died in Texas as the wife of a Mr. Zenn.

Elverto Akin Ingrum chose for his wife Hannah, a daughter of Absalom and . . . . . (Rice) Powell, who emigrated from Tennessee to Missouri very early and became farmers. Their children were: Hannah, Rebecca, Rachel, Louise, Martha, Alvis, Joseph, Oliver and Hiram. Hannah Ingrum bore her husband seven children, viz.: Luvenia, of Jackson county, Missouri, wife of O. V. Tyson; John, who went to Montana in an early day and all trace of him was lost; George W., our subject; Alice, who married John Lindly, and died October 31, 1871; William, who was drowned in White river December 4, 1873; James, of Coffey county,

Kansas, and Joseph, of Jackson county, Missouri. Some time after Mr. Ingram's accidental death his widow married Rev. T. S. Tyson, whose two children were: Gus, who died while in charge of a government Indian school in the Territory, and Marvin Tyson, of Jackson county, Missouri.

George W. Ingram received a scant education in the country schools. He began life at about sixteen years of age and worked for wages in summer and spent some of it in school in winter until he acquired a fair knowledge of school books. In June before he was twenty-one he married and at once settled down to the life of a farmer. His possessions consisted of a team and borrowed harness and a few implements and he bought a small place on payments. Corn and hogs held his attention and after about five years he began climbing the ladder of success. Selling out his farm, he settled half way between Leo Summitt and Belton, where he purchased a larger farm and assumed greater responsibilities. He was prospering until the panic of 1892 came suddenly on and caught him with outstanding obligations that he could not meet. Things grew gradually worse and he was finally closed out with only a bare few hundred dollars with which to maintain his family while getting a start in some new country.

Hearing something of the virtues of Texas climate and the fertility and possibilities of Texas soil he came south on a prospecting tour with the result of his ultimate location in Clay county. The tract which he bought was about to be surveyed and sold in small farms and in his "dicker" with the owner he arranged to take the whole four hundred acres, agreeing to pay one dollar an acre cash, the interest annually and one thousand dollars the second year and the balance later. A crop failure the first year pinched him to meet his interest, live and plant again the next year. By maneuvering with stock on the shares and buying and selling on short notice he met his \$1,000 payment by getting a year's extension, met his interest, provided for his domestic wants, paid his taxes and erected new castles of hope for the future. A good crop or two placed his head far above the swelling tide of depression and in six years his home was secured and he was ready for other fields to conquer. In 1898 an opportunity to buy six hundred acres adjoining came and his success with the first deal gave him courage to try the second. His farm was becoming substantially improved and his stock of implements, horses and help had multiplied so that any ar-

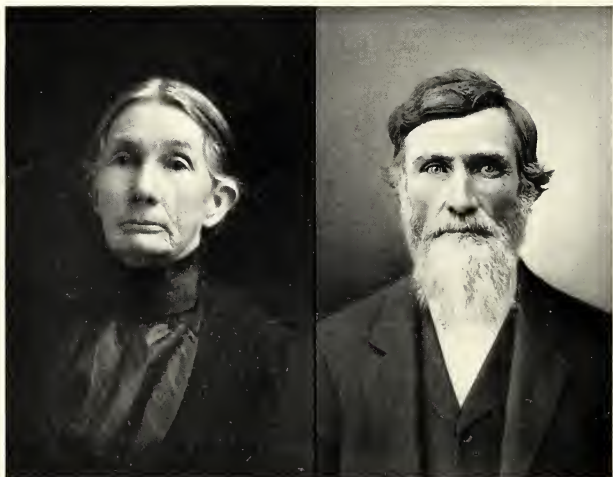
range to pay a few thousand dollars a few years in the future was amply justified. His acquirement of his second tract gives him a farm of six hundred acres without a blemish on it and four hundred acres of good grass and pasture land. In recent years Mr. Ingram conceived the idea of raising mules with the result that he has some seventy head of as fine animals, from colts to five-year-olds, as are to be found anywhere. The profit from this source is sure and considerable and, all told, the "doubling up" process on his farm is now in a flourishing condition.

While the management and much of the work resulting in his vast accumulation in so few years has belonged to Mr. Ingram he owes much to his loyal and industrious wife and children. They have been until recently an united family with a single purpose and every energy was bent toward its accomplishment. They have endured the bitter and enjoyed the sweet along with him and the pride with which he beholds his children is a fatherly one indeed. The breaking of the farm, the fencing it and the planting and cultivation of crops the first years was entailed with many hardships. The farm was infested with prairie dogs and they were eradicated by the children simply guarding the corn and keeping the animals in their holes till they literally starved to death. Grain is the commodity upon which the family have depended in the main but cotton and other side-issue crops have been grown and the farm has been one of busy push for full ten years. In 1903 a splendid new residence, with cellar, closets, toilet and bath, was erected and the pioneer shanty took its place in the lots among the other buildings for grain and stock.

June 12, 1873, Mr. Ingram married Senia, a daughter of Fleming and Mary J. (Slaughter) Harris, both Virginia born and early settlers in Missouri. Mr. Harris died November 19, 1885, and his widow passed away in February, 1893, aged sixty-five. Their children were: Puss, who died in Jackson county, Missouri, as the wife of Henry Corn; Joseph, of Jackson county; Martha A., deceased, married George Alley; John R., of Jackson county; Senia Ingram, born March 18, 1854; James L., died in Clay county, Texas, in 1900; Luther, of southeast Texas; Silas D., of Jackson county, Missouri; Daniel B., of the same place, and Marshall, who died young. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram have children whose ages are as follows: Rosa Frances, born January 16, 1874, is the wife of Edgar Spielman, of Clay county, Texas; Mary







MR. AND MRS. JOHN A. HOLBROOK

J. F., born September 28, 1876, married William H. Conrad and resides upon a farm adjoining her parents; Sina Della, born May 21, 1878, was educated in the Baylor Female College at Belton. She has demonstrated splendid talent in painting, drawing and sculpture and is a musician of fine ability. Her sweet voice and her charming piano performances have contributed to make home the dearest place on earth; George N., born July 31, 1880, died at thirteen years; Joseph Daniel, born February 15, 1882, is a ranchman near Amarillo, Texas; Olaver H., born February 19, 1884; Mattie Cleveland, born August 11, 1885, and a teacher in the public schools; Louise Hannah, born March 15, 1887, and Grover Allen, born October 29, 1888, constitute the issue to grow to years of accountability.

In his political relations Mr. Ingram was for many years a Democrat. His early training was in that faith and until his personal observations taught him to the contrary that party received his every vote. In 1896 he changed his allegiance to the party of McKinley and supported him twice for the presidency. In 1904 he voted for Roosevelt and the policies of the present national administration suit him to the letter. Some years since he became an Odd Fellow.

It will be seen that George W. Ingram has been a useful citizen in the development of Clay county's affairs. While his efforts have been directed toward his own success his achievements have redounded toward the benefit of his county, and the present as well as the generations to follow will accord him the credit and the honors due to a worthy and successful man.

MRS. FRANCES L. HOLBROOK is the owner of excellent farming property in Montague county. She is the widow of John A. Holbrook, who was a prominent agriculturist and stock farmer. His birth occurred in Lamar county, Texas, May 15, 1847, and he represented an honored pioneer family of that locality. His father, Richmond Holbrook, was born and reared in Illinois and was married there, after which he emigrated to Texas in 1843, settling in Lamar county, where he followed farming and stock-raising. His wife, however, died a few years later and he afterward found a home for his children with his wife's brother, Arnold Garrison of Grayson county. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold, he went overland to California, where he engaged in mining until 1851. He then went to Melbourne, South Wales, where he was engaged in mining gold with good success for a year, returning, however, to the United States in

1852 by way of the Isthmus route. After a short visit with friends and his children in Texas he went to Illinois, where he soon afterward became ill and died. He was a man of high moral character and of genuine personal worth. He left two children, John A. and Nancy M., the latter the wife of William G. Walker, a prominent farmer of Grayson county, Texas. They remained in this state and were reared by their uncle, Mr. Garrison.

John A. Holbrook had but meager advantages in his youth. He remained with his uncle until eighteen years of age, and from early boyhood he was put to hard labor. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of Company D, Colonel Martin's Cavalry Regiment, in which he continued for a short time. The troops were then disbanded and assigned to the Army of the Trans-Mississippi, with which he served in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas and at one time was on the Kansas line. He did much skirmishing and was in one hotly contested battle. At the time of Lee's surrender he was in Southern Texas. He had been a faithful soldier, always loyal to his duty, and he rendered good service to his cause. After the war was ended he returned to Grayson county, where later he bought a tract of land and began the improvement of a farm which he successfully operated.

On the 29th of April, 1869, Mr. Holbrook was married to Miss Frances L. Walton, who was born in Kentucky September 1, 1847, and is a most estimable lady, who was ever to her husband a devoted companion and helpmate. Her parents were Thomas and Lucy A. (Clark) Walton, both natives of Kentucky. Her grandfather, Meredith Walton, was born in Virginia in 1788 and became a pioneer and prominent farmer of the Blue Grass state, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away at an advanced age. His children were: Thomas, John, Clement, Peter T., Fannie, Martha, Vance and Rebecca. The grandparents were members of the Missionary Baptist church.

Thomas Walton was born and reared in Kentucky and in 1847 removed to St. Clair county, Missouri, where he bought a good farm and was successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits there until 1863. He then joined the state militia and continued in the service until the close of the Civil War, taking part in many skirmishes and raids in the state. He was never wounded nor captured and when the war was ended returned to his home. Later he sold his property in Missouri and in 1866 took up his abode in Grayson county, Texas, whence he afterward removed to Collin county, and in 1869

came to Montague county. Here he bought raw land and developed a farm, which he cultivated with good success until 1886, when he was called to his final rest. While in Missouri he served for a number of years as county judge, and in each community in which he lived he was regarded as a valuable citizen because of the active and helpful co-operation which he gave to every measure for the general good. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Missionary Baptist church. He was twice married, and his first wife died in Missouri in August, 1854. Later he was married in that state to Elizabeth Anderson. By the first union there were five children: Nancy W., who became Mrs. McCreston and is now the deceased wife of Joe Enlo; Alford, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Holbrook; Meredith, who died at the age of three years, and Martha A. E., who died at the age of one year. By his second marriage Mr. Walton had nine children, Melcena J., Josephine, John D., America E., William C., Adelia A. F., Thomas, Rebecca T. and Riley A. Mr. Walton was a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and a man whom to know was to respect and honor.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook was blessed with twelve interesting children: William E., now a successful business man of Nashville, Tennessee; Ella D., the wife of Dr. H. F. Schoolfield, of Sunset, Texas; Mary M., at home; John R., a leading merchant of Sunset, who married Miss Mazie Jackson and has four children; Fannie B., at home; Minnie M., the wife of Samuel Jackson, a cotton ginner; Walter, who was born on the old homestead December 22, 1882, and is now carrying on the work of the farm for his mother, and Charles, also at home. Two sons and two daughters died in infancy.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Holbrook took his bride to a farm, whereon he remained for eleven years, and then sold that property. In December, 1880, he came to Montague county and bought the farm whereon he spent his remaining days, his death occurring November 11, 1904. He first owned one hundred and sixty acres of land but poorly improved. There was a log cabin and a small tract had been placed under cultivation, but with characteristic energy he began the further development of the property and as his financial resources increased he added five other surveys, having at the time of his death seven hundred and fifty-two acres devoted to pasture and to general farming interests. The land lies mostly in the valley of Denton creek, and is very fertile and productive. In addition to cultivating the crops best adapted to soil and climate he also raised and handled stock. He placed two hun-

dred acres of his land under cultivation, while the remainder was devoted to pasture and his farming interests claimed his entire attention. He became recognized as one of the leading and successful agriculturists and stockmen of his neighborhood and his business methods were such as would always bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He built a commodious farm residence on a natural building site, commanding an excellent view of the farm and valley. It stands in the midst of a natural forest growth and is one of the attractive and pleasing homes of this part of the state. He also built a barn and other outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He has good feed lots, while wind pumps furnish the power whereby the water is conveyed to the house, to the orchard and to other parts of the farm, where it is needed. In all his work Mr. Holbrook was very progressive and practical and his business integrity was above question, his word being as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal. He deserved great credit for his success, all of which was attained through his own efforts and the assistance of his wife, whose wise counsel he found to be very valuable. They worked together earnestly and untiringly and Mr. Holbrook gained not only a handsome competence but also an untarnished name. In politics he had firm faith in Democratic principles and he used his influence to secure good men for office. His death was a great blow to his family and friends and to the neighborhood as well, for his active co-operation was counted upon for support of all measures for the general good. Mrs. Holbrook still resides upon the homestead, but much of the farm is rented, there being two tenant houses on the place. She is an estimable lady, with a large circle of friends, and the history of the family is one which should be found upon the pages of the records of Montague county.

ALONZO WILF CHANDLER. The subject of this article is a native Texan whose career was begun and is still passing in Montague county, and who has come to be recognized as one of the successful cattle men of his municipality. His life has been void of exciting incident, and has been uneventful save for those incidents which accompany the life of successful and honorable men everywhere, and it is to the great mass of such citizenship that the county's development and substantial progress is due.

In Fannin county, Texas, February 24, 1866, Alonzo W. Chandler was born. Two years before the outbreak of the Civil war his father, William B. Chandler, settled there from near

Atlanta, Georgia, where he was born in 1816. As a young man William B. Chandler learned the tanner's trade and this he followed until he left Georgia, but in Texas he took up farming and stock. He passed some sixteen years in Fannin county and on coming to Montague county, in 1875, he located west of the county seat where the cow range knew him favorably as a successful man. During the eighties he became restless and dissatisfied with his location and longed for a sight of Oregon on the Pacific coast. He went out there and on Alsea river, near Corvallis, he had a saw and grist-mill, and in the course of a few years he was back and forth several times, finally becoming reconciled to the Lone Star state and dying near Stoneburg in 1896. He was in the Home Guard during the rebellion and his political belief was in line with Democracy.

William B. Chandler married near where he was reared, his wife being Elizabeth Paden, a lady of South Carolina birth, who died in Montague county in 1901 at eighty years of age. Their children were: Georgia A.; James A.; Mary J.; Henrietta; Thomas; Columbus; Lettuce; William W.; John F.; and Alonzo W., being the youngest.

The country schools of Montague county gave Alonzo W. Chandler his education, and except the rather brief period of his sojourn in Oregon—in his father's mill—he has passed his last thirty years of life in Montague county. He was married at twenty-three years of age and set up his domestic establishment some eight miles from the parental home, where he contracted for a quarter section of land at seven dollars and at stock raising and farming he paid it out. This farm he traded toward one of two hundred and eighty-four acres, paying a thousand dollars indebtedness on it, and when he finally sold this place he purchased a newer and larger one of five hundred and forty acres which he still owns and which he vacated to occupy his Stoneburg home of thirty acres. Of recent years his chief industry has been the stock business, both as a grower and a dealer, and in company with Hogan Young his shipments from the country will run more than a carload a month.

February 24, 1889, Mr. Chandler married Lizzie, a daughter of Jasper and Elizabeth (Schrag) Bonham, now of Cheyenne, Oklahoma, but originally from Montgomery county, Illinois, where Mrs. Chandler was born November 10, 1870. The issue of this marriage is: Grover, Gladys, Gertrude, Bessie and Granvil.

Mr. Chandler takes a voter's interest in politics, is a Democrat, a Woodman and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

**WILLIAM H. PARMLEY.** The farm and gin interests of Montague county, Texas, have an enterprising representative in the subject of this sketch, William H. Parmley. He is a Kentuckian by birth and was born in Wayne county, September 13, 1858, son of Robert and Serilda (Strunk) Parmley, both natives of Kentucky.

Robert Parmley, Sr., grandfather of William H., was a Virginian and a great hunter who at an early day settled in the wilds of Kentucky, where he improved a farm and carried on agricultural pursuits extensively, having slaves to do his work. He was twice married. By his first wife the children were: James, Garner, John, Washington, Lewis, Robert, Jr., Henderson, Giles, Mrs. Sidney Gan and Mrs. Rebecca Rice. Following are the names of the children by the second wife: Mrs. Betty McBath, William, Lad, Mrs. Abigail Winchester, Mrs. Eersley Stokes, Mrs. Vie Young, Mrs. Ellen Powers and H. Clay.

Robert Parmley, Jr., in his early manhood taught school for some years. Although a southerner, he was a Union man, and two of his brothers, William and Lad, were Union soldiers. He, however, took no part in the war. He is politically a Democrat and was honored with official position in his native State, and also since his removal to Kansas. He moved west in 1877 and settled in Cowley county, Kansas, where he improved a good farm and was for many years successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. Now at the age of eighty-two years, and still vigorous, he is living retired in Burden, that county. Here he has served as justice of the peace and city judge. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and of the Masonic fraternity, and has long been known as a generous, big-hearted, broad-minded man with a character in every way above reproach. His first wife died in 1879. She belonged to one of the early families of Kentucky; was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was a woman of lovely Christian character. Little is known of her family history. Following are the names of her children: Mrs. Milda Rice, James (deceased); William H.; John (deceased); Ned (deceased); Bell, wife of George R. McClelland, and Ellen, wife of M. Mackey. The father subsequently married a Mrs. Burris, his present companion.

William H. Parmley was seventeen when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas. His education was received chiefly at home under his father's instructions and in the practical school of experience. He assisted his father in the development of their farm in the new State of Kansas. Then in 1880 he returned to Kentucky, married the sweetheart of his youth and took her back to Kansas with him. The next two years he was employed in breaking prairie with two yoke of oxen. He rented land in Chautauqua county one year; moved to Llano county, Texas, where he raised two crops; returned to Kansas, but soon came back to Texas, this time settling in Montague county, where he bought eighty acres of land, to which he afterward added another eighty acres, and where he remained eight years. His next move was to Indian Territory, but he did not remain there long. Coming again to Montague county, he purchased land where he now resides. To his original purchase here, one hundred and sixty acres, he has since added until he is now the owner of one thousand acres, 600 acres of which are under cultivation, most of which he rents, his chief products being corn and cotton. His farm with its commodious, modern residence and other buildings, wind mill and fine water, large orchard of choice fruits, etc., is certainly an ideal country place. In 1900 Mr. Parmley became interested in ginning. He erected a gin with a daily capacity of twenty-five bales, to the operation of which he has since given his attention in ginning season. It has been by his own energy and good management that Mr. Parmley has accumulated his estate since coming to Montague county, and he has well earned the title of self-made man.

Politically, Mr. Parmley is a Republican, posted and up-to-date in the country's progress, and hopeful of Republican success in Texas. He is one of the active members of the Farmer's Union, and both he and his wife are identified with the Missionary Baptist church.

Of Mr. Parmley's domestic life, we record that he married Miss Serilda Coffee, who was born in Kentucky, December 28, 1858, daughter of Jackson and Martha J. (Spann) Coffee, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Tennessee. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Coffee, was a prominent farmer of Kentucky. His children were: Jackson; Cleve, one of the early settlers of Texas, and William. Jackson, a farmer in Kentucky until 1882, that year moved to Texas and settled in Hopkins county, where he spent two years; then came to Llano county, and two

years later to Montague county, where he lived with his daughter for fifteen years. He died here October 20, 1899. He was a plain, honest farmer, a member of the primitive Baptist church, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His children in order of birth are: Shelby, Lewis, Jack, Henry and Willis, all deceased; Samuel and Robert, of Indian Territory; Cleve, who resides with his sister, Mrs. Parmley; Clay, who died in early life; Eliza, wife of J. Kennett; Mrs. Serilda Parmley; and Mollie, deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Parmley are: Robert, Leenora, Charles L., Thaddeus, William F., Maud, Doshia and Lula S., all living at this writing except Leenora, who died at the age of three months.

SAMUEL R. BOURLAND, whose military service in the Confederate army showed him to be a man of valor and loyalty to a cause which he espouses, is now classed with the practical and prosperous farmers of Montague county. Tennessee is the state of his nativity, his birth having there occurred in Hardin county on the 18th of August, 1842. His parents were John and Patsy (Simmons) Bourland, both of whom were natives of Alabama. The father was a prominent farmer and slave owner and his successfully managed business interests brought to him a very creditable competence as well as an untarnished name. He held membership in the Primitive Baptist church and died in that faith upon the old homestead farm in 1854. His wife, who had passed away about 1846, was a daughter of William Simmons, who was an agriculturist of Alabama and in whose family were eight children: Mrs. Patsy Bourland, Robert, William, John, James, Thomas, Mrs. Mille Waldrup, and Mrs. Rebecca Smith. Mr. and Mrs. John Bourland became the parents of ten children: William P., a farmer, who served with the Confederate army throughout the war; John, who was also in the army and is a farmer; Samuel, of this review; Mrs. Winnie Shields; Mrs. Cakrian Shields; Mrs. Martha Blackard; Mrs. Rebecca Tankesly; Mrs. Rhoda Tankesly; Mrs. Rachel McCrary, and Mrs. Susan Stephenson.

Samuel Bourland was left an orphan when a young lad and had to make a home for himself and provide for his own support from an early age. He lived with a Mr. Cunningham for a number of years and later he found a second home, in which he remained about a year. In 1861, when nineteen years of age, all the valor of his nature was aroused and he donned the grey uniform of the Confederacy, becoming a

member of Company A, Ninth Mississippi Infantry under command of Colonel Chalmers. The regiment was assigned to the army of the Tennessee and he was in various skirmishes and many hotly contested battles, in which he continued until the close of the war. He was never wounded nor captured but was always on active duty, often in the thickest of the fight. When the war was over he returned to his old home neighborhood in Tennessee and resumed farm work.

In October, 1867, he was married to Miss Belzora Springer, who was born in Mississippi in 1850, and has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey since that time. Her parents were Frank and Elizabeth (Smith) Springer, both of whom were natives of Alabama. The father was a farmer by occupation and in 1876 came to Texas, where he maintained his residence up to the time of his death. He held membership in the Baptist church, taking an active and helpful part in this work. In his family were the following named: Belzora, now Mrs. Bourland; George; Mrs. Molly Totty; Mrs. Maggie Springer; Mrs. Susan Johnson, and Mrs. Julia Hargrave.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bourland began their domestic life upon a rented farm in Mississippi, where they remained for five years and then removed to Arkansas, where they spent three years. In 1876 they came to Texas, locating in Montague county, where Mr. Bourland rented land for several years. In 1892 he bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres on which were but few improvements but with characteristic energy he began to clear and cultivate the fields, fence the place and add other evidences of progressive farming. He built a commodious residence and also good barns and sheds for the shelter of grain and stock. He also planted an orchard and has placed about one hundred acres of the land under cultivation. The remainder is devoted to pasture and he carries on general agricultural pursuits, raising good crops and also enough stock to support his farm, which is pleasantly situated on the main road to Bowie about four miles south of Belcherville. The soil is very productive and the farm is now a valuable property. The house stands on a natural elevation, so that it commands an excellent view of the farm and surrounding valley, and by hard work and good management Mr. Bourland has become the owner of this excellent property, and has acquired a competency for his years when he shall have entered upon the evening of life.

He is indeed the architect and builder of his own fortunes, and nearly all that he possesses has been acquired since he came to Montague county.

Unto our subject and his wife has been born a son, Sidney, whose birth occurred in 1874 and who is now married and follows farming. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bourland are held in the highest esteem by all who know them and are devoted and faithful members of the Baptist church, while Mr. Bourland belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

AMOS M. GORE. Since a youth of twelve years the subject of this notice has had some part in the affairs of the rural community near Chico, Wise county, where his parents settled more than thirty years ago. Although comparatively infantile at first, his efforts grew in extent and importance until he assumed his station in life as freeholder and accepted its responsibilities with an abiding faith in the result.

Mr. Gore was born in Moore county, Tennessee, August 18, 1863, and as already stated, accompanied his parents to Wise county, Texas, when a boy not yet in his 'teens. He acquired a fair education in the country schools near his home and, at twenty-two years of age, he began life independently as a renter on his father's place. At the end of three years as a tenant he purchased a small place two miles north of Chico and for eight years he made his home there. Selling this at a profit he bought land in the northeast corner of Jack county, occupied it a year and then sold and repurchased in Wise. He made two or three quick sales about this time and finally bought the ninety-six acre tract where he now resides, a piece of Cook county school land and a fertile and profitable tract.

December 13, 1891, Mr. Gore married Susan Neely, a lady who was reared in Wise county and a daughter of James A. and Tabitha (Witherspoon) Neely. Mr. Neely came to the county in 1880 from Ellis county, Texas, but migrated to the State in 1876 from Warren county, Tennessee. He was born November 26, 1837, in Rutherford county, Tennessee, his parents being John and Mary (Boles) Neely. These families were all farmers and people with Southern sympathies and sentiments during the war between the states. Mr. Neely was captured at Fort Donelson as a member of Company G, 4th Tennessee Infantry, was imprisoned at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, and successfully escaped in a few months. He re-entered the Confederate service and was with the Army of

the Tennessee through the Chickamauga campaign, the Atlanta campaign and through to Savannah, surrendering with his command in North Carolina.

Mrs. Neely was born in Tennessee, in 1844, and was a daughter of Winfrey and \_\_\_\_\_ (Thompson) Witherspoon. She and Mr. Neely are the parents of John W., of Wise county; Belle, wife of Claud Smith, of Wise county; Mrs. Amos Gore and Miss Lela Neely.

Mr. and Mrs. Gore's children are: Meda, born June 17, 1893; Lela E., born November 28, 1897, is deceased; Nina, born April 16, 1901, and Lee, born November 18, 1903.

AUGUSTUS WALSON THOMPSON, M. D., successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Mineral Wells, is a representative of a profession in which advancement and success depend upon individual merit, broad learning, and conscientious devotion to the demands of the calling. He now has a large and liberal patronage, which is a guarantee of his ability and the confidence reposed in him by the general public.

Dr. Thompson was born at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and is indebted to the public schools of that place for the early educational privileges that he enjoyed. He afterward supplemented his preliminary study by a course in the Southeast Missouri Normal College at Cape Girardeau, being a student at the first session of this school after it was established by the state at that point. His professional education was acquired in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. He practiced for nearly three years at Morley, near Charleston, Scott county, Missouri, and then located at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Here he further studied and practiced with Dr. J. L. Gebhart, one of the prominent physicians of that place, and made a particularly thorough investigation of the therapeutical value of hot sweat baths upon the human system. It was here that he decided to give up, as far as possible, the general practice of medicine and devote his professional efforts to the treatment of rheumatism and other chronic diseases with the aid of mineral waters. He had a successful and highly lucrative practice along those lines at Hot Springs, Arkansas, for eight years, and in 1891, having investigated the mineral waters at Mineral Wells, Texas, and finding them of even superior value to those at Hot Springs, he decided to locate here, and continued practice along the same lines as established at Hot Springs. Of the different waters found here he chose for his particular purpose what is known

as the Lamar iron water. A publication has said of this: "The Lamar Iron Water used in the Lamar Bath House has not so much salts as many of the cathartic or so-called 'strong waters' of this place, but carries in addition large proportions of iron—one of the natural constituents of the blood. The Magnesia Sodium and Calcium of Lamar Iron Water acts sufficiently upon the system to induce catharces—keeping the bowels lax—while the iron acts as a tonic—a blood and tissue builder—thus making a most happy combination of mineral products, giving it superiority over other mineral waters of this place, when the object of treatment is to build up and foster, rather than break down and weaken the vital forces."

Dr. Thompson has recently completed and opened for the spring season of 1905 the new Lamar Bath House, Pavilion and Sanitarium, a beautiful and costly structure, representing, with its equipment an investment of between eighteen and twenty thousand dollars. This stands at the corner of Lamar and Church streets and is a two-story brick building, with ornamental brick and staff front, very artistic in appearance, being built in old English style of architecture, with modern improvements. It is equipped extensively with the most modern electrical and thermal apparatus to be used in connection with the baths of which Dr. Thompson has made a special study and success, such as the Betz body bath, electric light baths, solorium baths (which are entirely new and only one of the kind in Mineral Wells). He has elegantly appointed reception rooms, dressing rooms and cooling rooms, vapor and hot-air rooms, bath rooms, and massage rooms, with separate divisions for men and women. Everything is thoroughly sterilized and disinfected so that no disease can be contracted, and the entire building is equipped with modern sanitary plumbing and steam heat. Heretofore the fame of Mineral Wells has rested mainly on the value of its water for drinking purposes only, but Dr. Thompson's enterprise has demonstrated the greater value of the water for bathing purposes, showing that Mineral Wells can equal and probably excel Hot Springs, Arkansas, and their celebrated sanitariums, where the baths are emphasized. He has demonstrated in his practice the value of the waters for many diseases and most excellent results have attended his efforts, and his patronage is constantly increasing. His high standing with the profession throughout Texas and other states brings him many patients from all sections. He is a member of the county and state medical societies and he is likewise a prom-



AUGUSTUS W. THOMPSON





inent member of the Methodist church, in which he has taken an active and helpful part since coming to Mineral Wells.

In 1895 Dr. Thompson was married to Miss Rura McFadden, the wedding being celebrated in Waco, Texas. She was a member of one of the well known families there and she died in 1902, leaving one daughter—Walson Thompson, who is attending school at Waco.

**BROOKS BELL.** The growth and development of Western Texas has been so rapid and substantial as to seem almost magical. Within a comparatively short space of time cities have sprung up with all of the advantages known to the towns and cities of the Atlantic coast and with business enterprises that rival those of the older east. Brooks Bell, an enterprising merchant, is a member of the firm of Burns and Bell, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, groceries and hardware at Colorado, Texas. He has made a record in business circles that any man might be proud to possess and has won the admiration and respect of his contemporaries, never making an engagement that he has not kept nor incurring an obligation that he does not meet. Mr. Bell, moreover, is one of the early settlers of Western Texas and has not only been a witness of the remarkable growth of this section of the country but has assisted materially in the work of development and upbuilding.

A native of Alabama, he was born in Coosa county on the 20th of February, 1859. The ancestral home of the family was in South Carolina. His father, John Daniel Bell, and his brother removed from South Carolina to Alabama when young men. The former was married in Coosa county to Miss Amanda Thomas, a native of that state, and they settled upon the old homestead in Coosa county, near the Tallapoosa county line. The ancestry of the Thomas family can be traced back for three generations. E. W. Thomas, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Georgia, while his father, Captain Henry Thomas, was born in Virginia and won his title by valorous service in the war of the Revolution. Harris McKinney, another great-grandfather of Mr. Bell, was also from Virginia and his descendants settled in Alabama when that state was largely occupied by the Indians and before the consummation of the treaty whereby the red men were transferred to reservations farther west. The family became old-time planters and slave owners of that locality.

John Daniel Bell continued to make his home

in Coosa county up to the time of his death. His widow is still living and now makes her home in Colorado, Texas, with her children—Mr. Bell of this review and Mrs. F. M. Burns. Throughout his active business career John Daniel Bell was a merchant and planter who owned and conducted a large plantation and also carried on a mercantile enterprise, manifesting marked capability in the management of these two interests. In his family were three children, of whom Mrs. Burns is the eldest and Brooks Bell the second. The youngest child is Mrs. Linnie Lancaster, and is living in Ocala, Florida.

Brooks Bell spent part of his boyhood upon his father's plantation and a part of it on the plantation belonging to his maternal grandfather, E. W. Thomas. Following his father's death he assisted his mother in the duties of the home farm as soon as he was old enough to take charge of the business. Mrs. Bell removed to a little town called Oxford in Calhoun county, Alabama, in order to give her children the advantage of the public schools there and Brooks Bell spent about three or four years in that place, after which the family returned to Coosa county. Later he made his home with his grandfather, E. W. Thomas, for about four years and on the expiration of that period went to Alexander, Tallapoosa county, where he remained for two years in the employ of the firm of Renfro & Lancaster, merchants and bankers.

In 1883 he came to Colorado, Texas, reaching here on the 16th of January. He then went to work for Dunn Coleman & Company for a year, at the end of which time the firm became Burns, Walker & Company and a few years later Mr. Burns and Mr. Bell bought out Mr. Walker's interest and the present firm of Burns and Bell was then established. They are the oldest general merchants in this part of the country in years in continuous business, and they have enjoyed a large trade which has extended over a wide area. They carry a carefully selected and extensive line of general merchandise and their efforts to please their patrons combined with industry and honorable dealing have brought to them a very gratifying income, their patronage annually increasing.

In 1900 Mr. Bell also embarked in the cattle business, entering into partnership with R. N. Gary, and they have a herd of seventy-five head of full-blooded registered Herefords, considered to be one of the best herds of registered cattle in Western Texas. They pay special attention to breeding and for this purpose keep a bull for which they paid six hundred and twenty-five dol-

lars when he was a yearling. He is now five years old and has proved to be all that was expected. He was purchased of Gudgell and Simpson, of Independence, Missouri, and makes a splendid animal at the head of the herd. The firm also purchased a number of cows in the year 1905, from J. M. Curtice, of Kansas City, Missouri, and their herd indeed contains some very fine animals. Mr. Bell has made a success of both merchandising and stock raising, for when he arrived in Texas his capital was indeed very limited and today he is one of the substantial citizens of this part of the state. He belongs to the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, of Kansas City, Missouri, and makes a close study of the subject of cattle raising and all that bears upon its successful conduct. In the mercantile business he has also made a creditable record and not only deserves mention as one of the partners in the oldest mercantile enterprise of Colorado but also because his honorable dealing based upon broad business principles has gained a reputation that might be envied by any business man.

Mr. Bell was married in 1900 to Miss Saimah McCaulley, of Sweetwater, a sister of R. L. McCaulley, of that place, and their marriage has been blessed with one son, Brooks Bell, Jr., born March 19, 1904. They have a large circle of warm friends in the county and this part of the state and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is one of its most attractive features. The genial manner and unflinching courtesy of Mr. Bell has made him many friends in both social and business life. He is an interesting talker and genial companion and his life record is closely interwoven with the history of his county and section of the state.

F. M. BURNS is one of the prominent representatives of commercial and financial interests of western Texas, the base of his operations being Colorado. His success has resulted from his ready recognition and utilization of opportunity, his strong purpose and his unflinching diligence, and his life record proves what may be accomplished through the exercise of these qualities. His father, Marion T. Burns, was a native of South Carolina, who was born, reared and spent his entire life in Fairfield county. His wife bore the maiden name of Sally Nettles and was also a native of that county.

Francis Marion Burns, born July 2, 1850, was one of a family of thirteen children and was reared upon the farm in Fairfield district. At the time when he would otherwise have been in

school the Civil war was in progress and it was impossible to maintain schools in that locality. He remained with his father up to the time of the latter's death in 1871, working upon the farm and also pursuing his education at intervals in one of the old log schoolhouses such as the country afforded at that time. After the death of his father he began farming on his own account, but seeing that there was little chance for a young man in that part of the country he gathered his belongings and started for Texas, reaching Athens, Henderson county, in January, 1874, with a capital of six dollars and seventy-five cents. For six months he was employed on a farm in that locality and was then appointed deputy sheriff of the county, in which capacity he served for eighteen months. He next turned his attention to clerking in a dry goods store, where he remained for nine months, after which he engaged in business on a small scale for himself in Athens. In the spring of 1878, however, he removed to Canton, Van Zandt county, where he conducted a mercantile enterprise until 1882. In the spring of the latter year he arrived in Colorado, which was then a recently organized town. Here he turned his attention to the sheep business, which he carried on until 1884, and then sold out. In the fall of 1882 he had been instrumental in organizing the firm of Dunn, Coleman & Company, general merchants, which firm was succeeded in July, 1883, by the firm of Burns, Walker & Company, under which style the business was continued until January, 1892, when the store became the property of the firm of Burns & Bell, which has had a continuous existence to the present date. They have had a trade extending as far as Paloduro Canyon about twenty miles south of Amarillo and west to New Mexico, the carrying trade being done in wagons. The sales of the house are now represented by a large figure annually and the business has long since reached extensive and profitable proportions.

Mr. Burns is the vice-president of the Colorado National Bank of Colorado, Texas, which is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and has a surplus of similar amount. It is the strongest and largest bank between Fort Worth and El Paso. Prior to his connection with this institution Mr. Burns was vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank from 1890 until 1892, when it went into liquidation.

On the 15th of December, 1877, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Burns and Miss Flora Bell, a daughter of Mrs. A. S. Bell, of Colorado, Texas. Mrs. Burns was born in Alabama but

was married in Athens, this state. Their family numbers a son and two daughters: Brookie, the wife of Dr. J. B. Gray, of El Paso, Texas; Douglas, who is with his father in the store; and Linnie, the wife of D. L. Harell, a druggist of Pecos, Texas. Mr. Burns belongs to the Baptist church, with which he has been identified for twenty years, and since 1880 he has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, taking the degrees of the lodge and chapter. He has also been an Odd Fellow since 1875. Mr. Burns is an interesting talker and his fund of information concerning general subjects is extended. He has been a close observer, thinking along practical lines, and is a man of action rather than of theory. He has also aimed to secure tangible results, the value of which could be tested in the competitive market. Systematic in the transaction of business, absolutely truthful and reliable in everything, and well informed as to the progress of events, with a watchful eye upon the business world, he allows nothing to escape his attention that may add to his efficiency in the work to which he has devoted his life.

H. B. SMOOT, cashier of the Colorado National Bank, has achieved success through honorable effort and commendable measures. He has the essential characteristics which always win the victory, being a gentleman of strong purpose, of keen insight and unflinching determination and diligence. His life record illustrates forcibly what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do, and the young man who studies out the successive steps by which Mr. Smoot has progressed will learn of methods that may be profitably followed by all. He comes of old Virginian ancestry and is a son of Joseph H. Smoot, a native of Richmond, Virginia, who removed from the Old Dominion to Mobile, Alabama, and became a prominent lawyer of that city. In 1867 he came to Texas settling in Galveston, where he afterward made his home. He was in the active practice of law up to the time of his death and although his residence in the state covered but a comparatively brief period he had already demonstrated his right to rank with its leading lawyers. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Buckholts, is a native of Mississippi and now makes her home in Colorado, Texas.

Harry B. Smoot, the only surviving member of the father's family, was born in Mobile, Alabama, March 14, 1856. His education was largely acquired in Crawford's Commercial School of

Galveston, from which institution he was graduated in 1871. There were in his class seven young men, all of whom are now occupying prominent positions in public and business life in Texas. After the completion of his education he went to Bryan, Texas, where he engaged in merchandising as an employe and in 1883 he came to Colorado. The town had recently been founded and he became one of the early business men here. He was elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank and the following year was chosen cashier, which position he filled for ten years. In 1894 he was offered the position of cashier in the Colorado National Bank, in which he has continued to the present time. Soon after he entered upon this position he came into possession of the People's National Bank, which was eventually consolidated with the Colorado National Bank. The latter now has a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars with a surplus of like amount and is justly regarded as the strongest bank between Fort Worth and El Paso, covering a stretch of country six hundred miles. The development of the business and the high premium rating of the stock is largely due to the business capacity, enterprise and careful management of Mr. Smoot, who is thoroughly familiar with banking methods and has conducted the interests of the Colorado National on a safe conservative plan that inspires confidence and wins patronage.

Mr. Smoot is also largely interested in every enterprise that has for its object the public good and has been closely identified with the growth and development of this section in many ways, giving hearty co-operation to all the movements for the welfare of his community. He has been a member of the Baptist church for twenty-five years and for twenty years has affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the subordinate lodge at Colorado, the commandery, and Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas.

On the 15th of September, 1880, Mr. Smoot was married to Miss Anna Figh, a daughter of George M. Figh of Montgomery county, Alabama. They have but one son, Joe H. Smoot, who was born April 19, 1891. Mr. Smoot is a typical American business man, leading a strenuous life and accomplishing every task which he undertakes. In this land where individual merit receives recognition and where genius and talent in business gain a reward unknown in any other country of the world he has made for himself an honorable name and gained a gratifying measure of success.

THOMAS BUCK was born in Carroll county, Ohio, near the Virginia line and in the vicinity of Canton, the home of William McKinley, November 11, 1841. His father, John Buck, was one of nature's noblemen. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. When he reached manhood he wedded Margaret Slemmons, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent and a native of Harrison county, Ohio. He had left Pennsylvania when about twelve years of age and had settled in the Buckeye state, where he was married and spent his remaining days. To him and his wife were born three sons and three daughters.

Thomas Buck, whose name introduces this record, was reared upon his father's farm and made his home there until he was about twenty-one years of age. During that time he attended the country schools and a high school at Port Washington and was also a student in the Presbyterian Academy at Hagerstown, Ohio, after which he followed the profession of teaching in Ohio, Iowa and Missouri. He was engaged in teaching to a greater or less extent for a period of eight or ten years and was recognized as a capable educator.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Buck enlisted in the Ohio State Guards, and upon the call of Governor Tod, went to the southern border of the state to defend it against the raids of Generals Morgan and J. Kirby Smith. This brigade was known as the Squirrel Hunters. His discharge from the service was signed by Adjutant General Hill and Governor Tod in 1862. In 1868 he engaged in the granite and marble business in connection with F. W. McCall & Company, one of the old business concerns of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and remained with them for about eighteen years. They were manufacturers of finished granite and marble work.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Buck started out to seek a new location, for the rigorous winters of that locality proved detrimental to his health and he decided to seek a more congenial climate. Removing to the south, he remained for a brief period in Florida, whence he made his way westward to Colorado and New Mexico. Finally leaving El Paso, Texas, he went to the interior of the state and located at Abilene, reaching this city in February, 1888. Here he has since made his home and has become a prominent factor in its substantial development and improvement. He immediately entered into partnership with G. B. Triplett, a son-in-law of Judge Cockrell, in the real estate,

insurance and live stock business. The association was maintained for about one year and since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Buck has continued the business alone with constantly increasing success. He has conducted his affairs with thoroughness and energy and general good has also accrued in addition to his personal benefit. His judgment on lands can be taken as sound and the policy upon which he has based all his operations is in harmony with honest, straightforward dealing. There is no misrepresentation in his opinions concerning property and his labors have been of direct benefit to the community as well as a source of profit to himself.

Mr. Buck has been married twice. In 1867 he wedded Miss Mattie E. Borell of Connorsville, Indiana, and in March, 1903, was united in marriage to Mrs. Zelpha Ebersoll of Abilene, Texas. By the first union there were two children: E. Todd Buck, deputy postmaster of Abilene, and Lulu M., the wife of J. A. Frates, chief train dispatcher of the Frisco railroad system at Springfield, Missouri. Perhaps we cannot better give account of his political and religious views than to quote his own words: "Having been born and raised a Presbyterian of the Presbyterians and a Democrat of the Democrats, after the George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton school, yet, now at this date, am forced to say I am classed and allied with the Republican idea of politics and the Liberal or Free Thought school of religion, utterly refusing to be bound by the legends and mythology of the barbaric past and especially wholly ignoring what I regard to be the misconceived and almost shocking conception of a merciful God."

ROBERT SHERWOOD GOWAN. The subject of this personal reference is a representative of one of the prominent families of Clay county, whose connection with the cattle industry of the county covers a period of nearly thirty years, and he is himself one of the widely known young stock farmers of his municipality. For twenty-nine years he has been a resident of the vicinity of Bellevue, where his father launched the nucleus of what proved to be one of the extensive and most successful cow ranches of Clay county.

A son of Garrett H. Gowan, Robert Sherwood Gowan was born in Navarro county, Texas, August 8, 1869. That county, the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory and Clay county, Texas, were the scenes of our subject's boyhood, but the

latter place has known and owned him since he was seven years of age. He grew to manhood with the "UD" ranch and watched its boundaries extend to baronial proportions and witnessed its final dissolution and distribution by its owner, our subject's father, among his worthy children. In the northeast corner of this once famous pasture lie the possessions of Sherwood Gowan, embracing eighteen hundred and nineteen acres, surrounding an oak-crowned hill upon which his modest and cozy residence stands. Since, he has built a commodious residence in the village of Bellevue.

In the rural schools and in the Methodist college at Georgetown, Texas, Mr. Gowan acquired his literary training, and Mahan's Business College at Sherman provided him with his business education. He finished a course in the latter institution in his twenty-first year and then became a fixture on the ranch which brought him up. His parents' home was his own until his marriage, when he set up his own establishment and took his place among men in the serious affairs of life. October 15, 1891, he married, in Bellevue, Miss Hettie Harbison, a daughter of S. B. and M. E. (Smith) Harbison, now of Hereford, Texas.

Mr. Harbison was a native of Kentucky, as was also his wife. Of their children Mrs. Gowan was the oldest, born October 17, 1872; Fannie, wife of B. H. Frazier, of Hereford, Texas, was the second, and the other was Virgil, residing at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Gowan's children are: Clifton Brentz, born September 17, 1892; Robert Elmer, born March 14, 1896; Lewis Buford, born December 22, 1898; Edna May, born November 1, 1900, and Fannie Josephine, born February 23, 1904.

In his stock operations Mr. Gowan includes cattle, horses, mules and hogs, and his two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation and his large pastures provide the food necessary to equip them all for market. One hundred and fifteen head of steers are grazing for the market of 1905 and his stock cattle number nearly one hundred and fifty head. He is one of the active young Democrats of Clay county and has represented his precinct in conventions of his party.

WILLIAM H. AUSTIN, at one time mayor of El Paso, in which office he made a creditable record, is now an extensive operator in real estate, developing some of the best residence portions of the city, so that his efforts are peculiarly advantageous to the city in its upbuilding and permanent improvement. He was born in Carroll county, Missouri, in 1858. His father, Archibald Austin, a native of Virginia, was a

relative of Stephen F. Austin, famed in Texas history and in whose honor the city of Austin was named. The family came from the vicinity of Lynchburg, Virginia. Archibald Austin married Lucy R. Newman and removed to Carroll county, Missouri, at an early day. Being of southern birth and training, he was naturally drawn into the fierce contest that existed along the Kansas-Missouri line when the attempt was made by one faction to introduce slavery into the territories and by the other to prevent this. As a result of the troubles and Mr. Austin's pronounced views on questions of state he lost his life, being killed in 1861. His widow in later years came to Texas to live with her son William, and died in El Paso in 1886. She was a sister of E. S. Newman, Tom Newman, the well-known pioneer and business man of this city, and of H. L. Newman, the banker and real estate dealer.

William H. Austin spent much of his youth in Leavenworth, Kansas, until eighteen years of age, when in 1875 he went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he secured a position in the well-known pioneer banking house of Tidball, Van Zandt & Company. At another period he was with the First National Bank, also one of the early financial institutions of the county, established by Captain Loyd. In those two institutions he received a thorough knowledge of and training in the banking business. In the spring of 1881 he decided to come west and take part in the development of El Paso, just then in the early stages of progress and improvement brought about by the prospective completion of a transcontinental railroad. He arrived in the city on the 21st of March, 1881, before the completion of the railroad, coming in by way of Deming.

In April, 1881, Mr. Austin in connection with C. R. Morehead took part in the establishment of the State National Bank, the pioneer bank of El Paso, and was made its cashier with Mr. Morehead as the president. Mr. Austin, however, was the real manager and head of the institution. He continued with the State National as cashier until the later part of 1886, when he became interested in another local national bank. Later he became a partner in the bank of H. L. Newman & Company, of which he was cashier. Eventually he retired from the institution and the bank became the Lowdon National Bank. Mr. Austin's next step in the business life was as a real estate operator in El Paso and for several years he was in partnership with the Newmans, the firm for some time being the

Newman-Austin Investment Company. The firm is now Austin & Marr, his partner being his son-in-law, James L. Marr. They constitute the leading real estate firm of the town with a large clientage, and a business large in volume and importance makes the enterprise one of value to the city. Mr. Austin is extensively interested financially in various fine business properties, and the firm is the exclusive representative in the somewhat remarkable real estate development now taking place in the East El Paso district as represented by the East El Paso Town Company, also in the upbuilding of Altura Park, a select residence district. Mr. Austin is also interested in the Golden Hill addition. These are all in East El Paso, where the largest development of the city is now taking place and where its growth is now centered. Through the efforts of Mr. Austin unsightly vacancies have been transformed into fine residence districts with all modern equipments and improvements, and his efforts have been of practical and permanent good.

In official lines, too, Mr. Austin has rendered valuable service to the city, especially during his mayoralty, extending from 1893 until 1895. In other ways, too, he has co-operated in measures for the benefit of El Paso, and his labors have been far reaching and beneficial.

Mr. Austin was united in marriage to Miss Sue Maude Mason of Warren county, Tennessee, who has long been one of the prominent women in the social life of El Paso. They have three daughters: Lucy, Maude and Lillian, and the first named is now the wife of James L. Marr. Fraternally Mr. Austin is connected with the Elks and the Pioneer Association, and also with the Chamber of Commerce, the Miners' Association and other local organizations. He is animated by a public-spirited interest in El Paso and its welfare that is most commendable and at the same time has so directed his private business affairs as to gain a place among the successful men of the city.

EZEKIEL S. NEWMAN, a real-estate dealer of El Paso and a member of one of the pioneer families of the city, several of whom have been prominent in its business enterprises, was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, May 19, 1842, a son of E. R. and Rebecca (Carrico) Newman. In his childhood he went with his parents to Missouri, the family settling in Carroll county, which was one of the rich river counties. Both the father and mother died during the youth of their son Ezekiel, who a little later in life went

to Lexington, in Lafayette county, Missouri, where he spent several years and thoroughly acquainted himself with merchandising in his brother H. L.'s store. He had attended school at Carrollton and at St. Louis, Missouri, and he remained at Lexington until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Captain Morland's Company, Bledsoe's Battalion of the Trans-Mississippi department under command of General Sterling Price. He participated in the fierce and bitter warfare that waged in southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas, taking part in several battles and skirmishes, among the most important of which were the battles of Springfield, Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge. A little later, while stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, his health became very seriously impaired and he had to leave the army, but on account of the changed conditions at his old home he never returned there to live.

After a short time spent in Leavenworth, Kansas, Mr. Newman made an overland trip to the far west, going to Salt Lake City and thence to the territory of Montana, being among its earliest settlers. He arrived there early in the year of 1864, visiting Virginia City in that spring, and he was the witness of many of the stirring events which have made the history of that section memorable. He spent some time in the new west and afterward passed a few years in St. Louis, whence he came in October, 1881, to El Paso, which has since been his home, although he has spent several years in foreign travel. His business connections in this city have been largely in the line of real estate, operating in partnership with his brothers and others. He was at one time a member of the firm of Newman & Russell, afterward of Newman & Coles, while later the Newman-Austin Investment Company was organized and has since been succeeded by the Newman Investment Company, the partners in this firm being Ezekiel S. Newman and his son, Charles M. Since 1882 the Newman family have been very largely interested in some of the most extensive and important real-estate transactions in El Paso, and at the present time they are manipulating Highland Park property, which constitutes an excellent residence sub-division in the northeast section of the city. Of this they are part owners and the exclusive sale representatives. In addition to this they have large general real-estate business interests elsewhere. George Thomas Newman, a brother of our subject, has for many years been interested in real estate

and other business interests of El Paso and was the pioneer of the family here. Another brother, Henry L. Newman, has for many years been a prominent figure in El Paso business life as a pioneer and real-estate dealer, having been president of the Lowdon National Bank, the East El Paso Town Company and a participant in other numerous projects of note. The family have thus been among the foremost in El Paso's growth and business development, and like his brother, Ezekiel S. Newman possesses keen discrimination, marked business sagacity and untiring enterprise—qualities which have gained him prominence as a representative of the business life of this city.

Mr. Newman was married to Miss Fannie Morris, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, and a lady of superior educational and other attainments. She was a sister of Mrs. C. R. Morehead and Mrs. H. L. Newman of El Paso. She died in Los Angeles, California, but her remains were brought back to this city for interment. There were a son and a daughter of this marriage: Charles M., who is his father's associate in business, and Mrs. Myra Mapel, of this city.

In community affairs Mr. Newman has taken a deep and helpful interest and through his business operations and in other ways has contributed in large measure to the substantial growth and prosperity of El Paso. For eight years he was a member of the board of health, and he has withheld his active co-operation from no movement calculated to benefit the city or secure its advancement along material, social and intellectual lines. He has himself gained that culture and knowledge which only travel can bring, for he has spent much time in visiting other parts of the globe, devoting several years to foreign trips. For quite a long while he was in the mining business in South Africa, and he has traveled extensively through European countries. Later he visited China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, making quite a thorough investigation of our recently acquired colonial possessions there with a view to possible investment. He has also traveled extensively in Mexico, and has a mind enriched and broadened by his experiences in foreign lands and stored with many interesting reminiscences of his trips abroad.

**WILLIAM F. ROBINSON.** Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of El Paso than William F. Robinson, who has been an important factor in business circles and is to-day a leading represen-

tative of industrial interests as president of the El Paso Brick Company. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world, and in an analysis of his life record it is found that he has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity.

Mr. Robinson is a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until he was twenty years of age. In early life he learned telegraphy, entering the railroad service, and in the latter '70s came west, locating first in Colorado, where he was employed as telegraph operator on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Subsequently he occupied a similar position in New Mexico on the Southern Pacific Railroad and afterward in Old Mexico on the Mexican Central. In 1882 he came to El Paso and this county has since been his home. Here he turned his attention to the cattle industry, establishing a cattle ranch, with headquarters at Fort Hancock, where, in connection with H. G. Ross, he also conducts a mercantile establishment under the firm style of H. G. Ross & Company. His ranch and cattle interests are also in El Paso county and Fort Hancock, and the business placed upon a safe basis has proved a source of gratifying profit.

About 1895 Mr. Robinson turned his attention to other lines, thus broadening the scope of his labors. He became interested in the project of manufacturing brick in El Paso, and although the first few years were somewhat discouraging and financially unprofitable, owing to experimenting in a pioneer industry, to the high cost of material and lack of skilled labor and a limited market, Mr. Robinson persevered and the business is now a very flourishing one, paying a handsome dividend upon the investment and enjoying a constantly increasing trade.

It is a matter of note that El Paso is largely and compactly built of brick, the most of which has been furnished by the El Paso Brick Company, under which name the business was incorporated, with Mr. Robinson as president. The plant has constantly been enlarged in order to meet the growing demands of the trade and now employs about sixty men and has a capacity of eight to ten million bricks annually. The plant, although an El Paso institution, is located just across the river in Donna Ana county, New Mexico, just beyond the El Paso smelter and almost at the edge of the city. Pressed brick is also manufactured and this is the only pressed-



brick plant between Fort Worth and Los Angeles. At this writing arrangements are being made to manufacture fire brick. The manufacture and sale of brick has grown to be an industry of great importance in El Paso during the past few years, and as an indication of the phenomenal building growth of the city no more striking illustration could be given than the production of the El Paso Brick Company, which plant has manufactured in a period of twelve months eight million bricks, an increase of one-third over the output of the year previous. The forcefulness of this statement becomes more effective when it is understood that the great bulk of this supply has been consumed locally. The fact that the product is mainly pressed brick of superior quality shows the character of residences and building blocks that are being constructed in the city. No review of the development of the city would be complete without some reference to this company. Its growth has kept steady pace with that of the city, a fact fully realized where it is stated that, beginning business in 1897, it has to-day the largest brick-making plant between Thurber and Los Angeles.

The plant of the company is situated across the Rio Grande river from the El Paso smelter, but most of the business is transacted in the city office in the Buckler building. This is the only pressed brick works in El Paso, and the only one making brick from shale, which is conceded to be the best material in the west. In the plant there are three large boilers, two of which are kept heated regularly. There are two of the Fernholtz dry presses with a capacity of fifty-thousand brick per day. In the common brick department there is one large mud machine for common wire-cut brick, with a capacity of fifty thousand daily. All the machinery necessary to swift and perfect work has been secured, including the Scott patented brick cars and tracks extending through the large yards, where the open-air drying tracks have a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand mud brick per week. The works are between the river and the mountain, with the kilns and the railroad switches on one side and an inexhaustible supply of raw material within a few rods on the other. The company owns four hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the plant, and it is almost a solid body of shale. While some wood is used in starting the heat in the kilns the burning is done almost entirely with oil, which has been proved to be the greatest fuel for keeping an even fire and producing regular strength and color in the

brick. The boilers are also heated by oil fires. The cost of improvements during the year amounted to five thousand dollars. A new disintegrator of the latest pattern has been added. This machine pulverizes the shale to a sixty mesh, the product of which is used for the best quality of brick. A new press devoted to the manufacture of ornamental bricks of every design has also been installed. The personnel of the company includes the following stanch and progressive business men: W. F. Robinson, E. Hewitt Rodgers, Edward Rodgers, J. H. White and W. J. Harris. Mr. Robinson is president and Mr. E. Hewitt Rodgers is secretary and treasurer.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Bliss Witt, of Ysleta, Texas, a daughter of Captain Witt of that city, formerly of Dallas. They now have two daughters, Louise and Mary. Mr. Robinson is a Knight Templar mason, in full sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft. Moreover, in El Paso he ranks among the men whose devotion to the general good is above question, and he gives his active and helpful co-operation to many movements for the general good. His popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of his city.

JOHN B. BLANTON, M. D. For forty years the late Dr. Blanton, of Chico, maintained the dignity and honor of the medical profession. For more than thirty years he practiced among the people of Wise county, where he laid down his life, and both as a physician and a citizen he won the friendship and merited the praise of a wide constituency and acquitted himself as becomes a gentleman and a man. Coming from a family of doctors, as he did, he was peculiarly and especially fitted and equipped by nature to battle with disease and to encourage the afflicted, and when he was taken away his roof alone did not cover the house of mourning.

Murray county, Kentucky, gave Dr. Blanton birth February 24, 1839. Dr. Jacob Blanton, his father, was a Virginia man and a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, taking up active church work when he abandoned medicine and closing his life in Clay county, Texas, in the ministry in 1879. He was born in 1808 and studied medicine thoroughly, graduating from two

colleges of the craft and pursued his profession with much success. He moved into Kentucky when it was new and before the rebellion settled in Arkansas. For his wife he chose Sarah Donnell, who bore him three children, namely: Mary, the wife of John D. Smyth, of Parker county, Texas; James W., who died at Chico, and the subject of this sketch.

John B. Blanton acquired a liberal scholastic education, and the foundation for a professional career was well laid before he began his preparation regularly for the work. He took lectures in the Virginia College of Medicine at Richmond and graduated in 1860. He had hardly begun his career when the war came on and he was made a surgeon in the Confederate service. General Cabell, of Dallas, was his commanding officer and he was also attached to the army of General Lee. After the war he located at Clifton, Texas, and, in 1874, he came to Wise county and established himself at Aurora. After practicing there a few years he removed to Decatur, and in 1880, came to Chico, where his death occurred April 25, 1904. In 1869 the Doctor took a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, taking a diploma from the institution. He served many years as a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for Wise county, and was recognized everywhere as authority on matters pertaining to his profession. He took no leading interest in politics, as doctors sometimes do, but held to the principles of Democracy with an abiding faith. The emoluments from his practice were considerable and he amassed property in real estate to provide comfortably for his family when he should be taken away. He encouraged his two sons to take up medicine as their life work and saw them strongly equipped and engaged in successful practice before his death.

Dr. Blanton first married Miss Frusie Peek, at Clarksville, Texas, but she passed away without issue. In 1867 he married Mattie J. Clark in Coryell county. She was a daughter of William D. Clark who settled there in 1855 from Bedford county, Tennessee, and died in 1893. Mr. Clark married Eliza R. Kelton, who passed away in 1896, the mother of James L., of Hico, Texas; Mrs. Dr. Blanton; Thomas, deceased; William, of Marlin, Texas; Anna, wife of William Kincaid, of Buffalo Gap, Texas; Newton, of Waco; Samuel, of Hico, and Finis, of Merkel, Texas. Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Blanton, viz.: Della, widow of Walter Tadlock, of Chico; Dr. William P., of Crafton, a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, and

married to Piety Borden, with children, J. Burgess, B. F. and Pancoast; Emma, who married E. A. Wells, of Wellington, Collingsworth county, Texas, and has issue, Ruth, Blanton, Morris and Eddie; Dr. John J., the youngest, was born in Wise county, Texas, in 1876, and graduated from the University of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1900. He succeeded to the practice of his able and worthy father and is already referred to as a foremost practitioner of Chico. He married Miss Cue McCurdy in 1901.

WILLIAM A. McCUTCHEON is by all odds one of the most prominent figures in the business and financial activity in Wichita Falls. He is now president and devotes all his time to the Wichita Falls Implement Company, but since the town began its period of great growth some twenty years ago he has been identified in numberless ways with important enterprises promoting the upbuilding of town and country. No stancher advocate of the city can be found than Mr. McCutcheon, and he is public-spirited in an eminent degree. In character he is a most affable and genial gentleman, and has friends wherever he goes.

His own career and the history of several generations of his forefathers have been centered in the sunny southland, and enterprise and ability have distinguished all the McCutcheons. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. Mark McCutcheon, who was a fine and brave old character, and was a pioneer minister of the Methodist church in Georgia, at a day when even a minister of the gospel was obliged to carry a rifle in his itinerant labors and his goings to and fro among his parishioners. The ancestry of the family is Scotch-Irish.

Mr. McCutcheon is himself a native of Shreveport, Louisiana, where he was born in 1855, being a son of William M. and Elizabeth (Nicholson) McCutcheon. His mother was a member of a prominent family of Shreveport, and died in that city during the sixties. His father was born at Columbus, Georgia, but when a young man he moved to the vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana, where he became a wealthy planter and slaveowner. His plantation was situated on the Red river and was one of the largest cotton-producing farms in the state. During the war his fortune was largely sacrificed to the Confederate cause through his liberal contributions and through the general havoc wrought to all industries by the demon of war. He was comparatively poor when peace was finally restored, but he was a man of great ability and resources, and at once began all over again and before his death was well to

the top in material success. After the war he moved to Anderson county, Texas, and made a comfortable fortune as a cattleman and farmer in that county. He died there in 1873, aged sixty-five years.

Mr. William A. McCutcheon was a lad at the time the family moved to Anderson county, Texas. He was reared there, and his education was as good as could be obtained from the facilities of those times and in that community. About his first employment away from his father's home was as bookkeeper in the store of his uncle, W. A. Haygood, at Magnolia. There were then no railroads in the vicinity, and Magnolia, being at the head of navigation of the Trinity river, enjoyed a large trade for miles around. The headquarters of this trade was the Haygood store, which was a large establishment and carried everything needed by anybody in the surrounding country. In this place young McCutcheon received a fine training in mercantile life and in bookkeeping and accounting, and he remained with Mr. Haygood about three years.

In 1880 he went to Shreveport and took a position in the office of another uncle, S. B. McCutcheon, who was then a large cotton factor there and is now a banker of that city. S. B. McCutcheon withdrew from the enterprise after a time, and his nephew William then bought a half interest in the business, the firm becoming Perrin & McCutcheon. For several years they handled about one-seventh of the entire cotton output of the Shreveport district, which is one of the largest producing regions of the south. From this extensive business Mr. McCutcheon was compelled to withdraw in 1883 on account of the climate not agreeing with his health, and he therefore sold out his interests as factor and came to the new town of Wichita Falls, which only the year before had been incorporated and which was just then beginning its rapid growth.

His business foresight indicated real estate as the best source of investment, and he at once began dealing in property. He was highly successful, and consummated many deals in quick succession. Besides realty he also bought stocks of goods, and he often, in earlier years, doubled his money in his transactions. At one time he had both a drug store and a grocery on his hands, and both proved profitable investments. In 1888, at the earnest solicitation of a number of the stockholders, he bought an interest in and took charge of as cashier the Panhandle National Bank of Wichita Falls (now the First National). His business training and financial ability were the most valuable assets of this institution during the time of the panic of '93,

and he saved the bank's credit while other banks were going to pieces all over the country. Through his efforts and influence the bank obtained a line of credit at Fort Worth and Galveston, and by this means the Panhandle was saved from any embarrassment and not a dollar was lost to its depositors or stockholders. He was cashier of the bank from 1888 to 1894, and during that time its deposits increased from twenty-five thousand dollars to between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars. There is no safer and more reliable financial institution in North or Northwest Texas than the present First National Bank, and this is due in large measure to the policy and management inaugurated in its early history by Mr. McCutcheon.

After leaving the bank he again devoted all his time to real estate operations. With Colonel Specht, he bought several thousand acres of land in Wichita county, about ten miles north of Wichita Falls, and organized the Illinois Colony, which was the means of settling these lands with substantial farmers, mostly from the north, who are now well fixed and enjoying great prosperity. The town that has grown up at this place contains residences, churches and other improvements surpassing those in many large towns. The postoffice of the colony is called Thornbury, but it is better known as Illinois Colony. Mr. McCutcheon himself owns one of the finest ranches in this part of the country, consisting of twenty-five hundred acres of land north of the Illinois Colony, on the Red river. This is a fine property, and special attention is given to the raising of Hereford cattle and Shetland ponies.

In October, 1903, Mr. McCutcheon became owner by purchase of the controlling interest in the Wichita Falls Implement Company, incorporated, of which he is president and to the management of which he devotes all his time. This establishment was instituted in the early days of Wichita Falls by the Jackson Brothers, and has from the first done a large and successful business. Its trade now amounts to a hundred thousand dollars annually. It is one of the most important mercantile houses of the city, and supplies the demands of many miles of surrounding country.

Mr. McCutcheon has a fine record of business successes and has never made a failure. He is a wealthy man and a valuable citizen. One reason for the happy results of his life work is to be found in his broad-mindedness. He has usually found something to learn from every circumstance and from everybody, and has thus been able to adapt himself readily to the changing relations of a busy and progressive career. He has

served his city several times on the board of aldermen, and as such, in co-operation with several other public-spirited men of the board, succeeded in redeeming the city from debt and putting its affairs on a substantial basis. For several years he has been treasurer of the Episcopal church of Wichita Falls, and is also treasurer of the Masonic lodge.

Mr. McCutcheon was married at Columbus, Georgia, January 4, 1884, to Miss Evelyn G. Rooney. Her father, Lawrence Rooney, was originally a Yankee furniture manufacturer in New York, but came to Columbus, Georgia, where he married a southern lady, Miss Brown, and in that city built up a large furniture business, one of the most important establishments of the place. Mrs. McCutcheon received her college education in Virginia, and later was a student in a music conservatory of New York City. She is a highly cultured lady, and a leading influence in the social circles of Wichita Falls, although she is pre-eminently domestic and cares most to keep bright and happy her own home circle. Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon have four sons, Willham L., Clarence M., Melville M. and Herman H.

HENRY H. WALKER, well known as a stock farmer and early settler of Montague county, was born in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, October 18, 1847. His father, Harbert Walker, was a native of South Carolina and the grandfather, Joseph R. Walker, was likewise born in that state. The latter was a planter and slave owner, respected in his community as a reliable business man of broad mind and kindly disposition. In fact, he was a typical gentleman of the old school and his entire life was passed in the state of his nativity, where he was esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. In his family were ten children: John A., Robert, Golifan, Alexander, Harbert, Harriet, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mrs. Ann Holmes and one whose name is forgotten.

Harbert Walker was born in 1810 and died March, 1866, was reared in his father's home, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Martin, a native of Alabama. Little is known concerning the history of her family. She was the third in order of birth, however, in a family of four children, the others being: John, William and Mrs. Ann Bledsoe.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Harbert Walker settled on a cotton plantation in Louisiana and he became a prominent and

prosperous planter and slave owner of that locality. He gave his entire attention to the supervision of his business interests and there lived quietly and happily until after the outbreak of the Civil war, which took from him much of the earnings of a lifetime and caused a marked depreciation in the value of his estate, owing to the depredations and ravages of war. He was a secessionist and used his influence in behalf of the Confederacy, but was too old to enter active service as a soldier. In his political affiliation he was a staunch Democrat, but was never an aspirant for office, preferring to give his attention to the management of his plantation. He possessed many sterling traits of character, which won him confidence and warm friendship and he was one of the leading residents of his parish. He died at the old homestead in Louisiana in 1866, while his wife passed away in 1863. They had become the parents of eight children: John, who died in early manhood; Sarah E., the wife of D. T. McDade; Harbert and Edward, both deceased; George W., who served throughout the Civil war as a member of the Confederate army; Jane and Ann, who have likewise passed away, and Henry H., who is now the only surviving member of the family. By a third marriage, to Miss Mary Embry, Mr. Stinson had one son, Charles.

Until seventeen years of age Henry H. Walker remained under the parental roof and then in 1864 joined the state troops of Louisiana for the support of the Confederacy. His services were confined to that state, where he did guard, reserve and patrol duty. At length he was paroled at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and returned home. He then resumed work on the old plantation, where he remained until 1867, in which year he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Ann J. Stinson, who was born in Louisiana in 1850, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Stinson of Alabama. Her father conducted a grist and saw mill, giving his undivided attention to his business affairs. He also carried on farming to some extent and never divided his time with political office, having no aspiration in that direction. His children by his first wife, Elizabeth Lampkin, were: William, John, Samuel, George, Primmie, who became Mrs. Carlton, and after the death of her first husband married Mr. Stone; Eliza, the wife of R. M. Lewis; Ann J., now Mrs. Walker; Thomas and Zeno. Samuel died while serving in the Civil war as a Confederate soldier and George was also in the service of the south during that war.

A. T. Stinson's second wife was Martha Lewis

Singleton, the mother of five children—Robert, Mollie, Willie, Oscar, David.

Following his marriage, Mr. Walker settled upon the farm which was a part of the old family homestead and later lived upon other farms until 1874, when he came to Texas, first locating in Grayson county. Later he removed to Cooke county and in August, 1881, took up his abode in Montague county, where he was employed by Mr. Belcher, an extensive cattle rancher, as superintendent of his large cattle ranch. In this business he continued for a number of years and in 1883 he purchased three hundred and ten acres of land from Mr. Belcher, to which he afterward added until he now has four hundred and sixty acres, all purchased from the Belcher ranch tract. It is nicely located, the soil is productive, the fields are well fenced and he has made substantial improvements on the property, having now a commodious residence, good barn and all necessary buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. One hundred and twenty acres of the land is under a high state of cultivation and in connection with general farming he also handles some cattle. He annually harvests good crops and in both his farming and stock-raising interests he has met with a fair measure of success. He has firm faith in the future development of Montague county and he has taken an active part in bringing it up to its present high standard of cultivation. In politics he is a strong Democrat and though well qualified to fill any office within the gift of his fellow townsmen in the county he has always preferred to give his time and energies to his business interests. He was, however, once a candidate for county assessor, but did not make much of a canvass and was defeated by a small majority. He is a past master of Belcher Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and has taken the Royal Arch degrees of the chapter. He belongs to the Missionary Baptist church and both he and his wife are held in high esteem in the community where they reside and where they have a circle of friends almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

**JOHN ROBERT DAVENPORT.** The efficient treasurer of Wise county, named as the subject of this personal record, was born at Rienzi, Mississippi, May 7, 1851, and passed his childhood and youth around Booneville, Prentiss county, where rustic scenes were his familiar haunts. His father, William Davenport, was a Georgian and his grandfather, Henry Davenport, was a native of Virginia.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century Henry Davenport journeyed on horseback, with his young wife, from their Virginia home into the southland and began life near Americus, Georgia. As farmers they maintained themselves and there they reared their family and finally passed away. Their children were: Amanda, Henry, Smith, Robert, Thomas, William and Elizabeth.

A more detailed account of the family history is thus given:—

The great-grandfather was (1) Cenus Davenport, a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, who had two sons, Henry and Thomas (perhaps others and daughters, too, though no knowledge of them is now extant).

(2) Thomas settled on a farm near the town (now city) of Petersburg, Virginia, and it is said that much of the site of the city once was part of his farm. He reared two sons, Thomas and Henry.

(3) Henry came to Georgia when a young man and settled on Oconee river, then Clarke county, now Oconee county. By help of the Indians and one or two negroes hired from the few white settlers, he built him a log house, crib and stables, then, mounting his fine horse, rode back to Virginia, where he married Elizabeth Easley of his native county. The wedding over, both rode horseback all the way south to his Georgia farm, bringing his slaves, wagons, horses, deerhounds, fighting cocks, etc. The huntsman's horn that he brought with him, also the identical coffeemill that he used on that trip and later put up in his cook room, where it was in constant use until two years ago, are still treasured as heirlooms in the family of H. T. Davenport of Americus, Ga.

The grandmother died at about thirty-seven years of age, and is buried on the old first settlement in Oconee county near Candy postoffice, with one daughter, who died very young. Grandfather afterwards married a Miss Ward of Kentucky, sold out and moved to Salem crossroads in Oconee county, and lived and died and is buried there side by side with his last wife. This couple never had any children, and after grandfather Davenport's death his widow married a Judge McWhorter of Athens, Ga., whom she survived a few years and at her death insisted on being buried beside her first husband on their little farm at old Salem.

Of Henry (3) Davenport's children: Amanda married Hampton Watts, who died, leaving his widow with Mary, Thomas, Fannie, William, Harrison, Sallie and George (the last an infant),

without home or money, but from assistance from their Uncle Henry they received fair educations and married. The first four are now dead, but have children and grandchildren. Harrison Watts lives in Sumter county, Georgia; Sallie Shockley lives on a farm in the same locality and is a widow with two grown daughters; George Watts married and has one daughter.

Thomas lost the wife of his early years, and his daughter Mary married a prosperous Dr. Bently of Leatherville, Lincoln county, Ga., who left her, at his death, four thousand acres of land and seven or eight children, all grown. She is still living. After the death of his first wife Thomas lived a widower thirty-one years and then married a young widow, by whom he had two sons and three daughters—Robert, Olivia, Mattie, Carrie and William.

Elizabeth married J. H. Maddox, and left children, Mattie and Josiah. Mattie married Barton Middlebrooks and reared a large family of boys and girls, and they live in Oconee county. Josiah married a Miss Clark and lives near Greensboro, Ga., having a large family.

Smith married Miss Mattie Hillsman, and of their twelve children the following grew up: Edward, who died in the army in 1862; William R., who married his cousin Fannie Easley Davenport (Daughter of Robert), and she, now a widow, lives on a farm in Gonzales county, Texas; and Bettie, the only one now living, who married a lawyer, Thomas H. Pickett (deceased), and has a family of children.

Henry married Miss Julia Caroline Rymes. He died at the age of sixty-four, and his wife survived him a quarter of a century to the age of eighty-nine years and past. Their six children: Josephine married J. W. Shropshire, both deceased, with three daughters living. Rymes died at the age of four years. Victoria married J. A. Shields, by whom she had one son, J. A., and married second, J. W. F. Lowrey, a merchant of Dawson, Georgia. H. T., of Americus, Georgia, who married Miss L. E. Harrold and has two children. Lavonia died at the age of sixteen in 1862. Maria Rymes, who married S. J. Walters, of Sumter county, Ga., is a widow with a daughter thirteen years old.

In 1823 William Davenport was born near Americus, Georgia, and in 1839 he left his native heath in company with an older brother and settled in Prentiss county, Mississippi. Having come to mature years on the farm he adopted this calling for his life work when he established

his home in Mississippi. He had acquired a district school education, which, added to his native talents, equipped him well for sincere and influential citizenship in active, vigorous life. His brother Robert, whom he accompanied from their native state, became an influential factor in the affairs of Prentiss county, having served it as sheriff both prior to and subsequent to the Civil war.

In his political relations to his county William Davenport was first a Whig and finally a Democrat and as a force in moulding political sentiment he was a quiet yet positive one. He was an active member of the Methodist church and brought up his children conscious of a religious obligation to be performed. He married Elvira S. E. Arnold, who followed him to the grave near Paradise March 10, 1893, six years subsequent to his demise. Two children only lived to be grown, viz.: John R., our subject, and Sallie E., wife of C. T. Thomas, of Sterling, Oklahoma.

John Robert Davenport was a pupil in the country schools and was approaching near his 'teens at the outbreak of the rebellion. He inherited strong southern sentiments from his mother as well as his father, for she was a daughter of Zack Arnold, a South Carolina slave holder, who removed to Mississippi when his daughter Elvira was a child. Procuring an education and learning to farm was the business of the time with our subject while he remained at home and when past twenty-one he abandoned the scenes of his boyhood and sought his fortune on the grassy and untamed wilds of West Texas. He stopped at Aurora, in Wise county, and began work by the month on a farm. From wage-working to renting was the route he took to independence and he eventually became able to buy a farm. He located on and purchased the Brady homestead just south of Decatur in 1889, and this has since remained his home.

December 11, 1878, Mr. Davenport married Emma F., a daughter of the late prominent pioneer Judge William W. Brady, who came to Wise county in 1855, served eighteen years as its county clerk and four years as county judge, and was, withal, a popular and deserving citizen. Mr. Brady came to Texas from Illinois, but was formerly from Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He married Harriett R. Bryan, a Tennessee lady, reared eight children and passed away in 1889, at sixty-six years of age. Mrs. Davenport was born in Decatur, Texas, June

20, 1860, and is the mother of Hattie E.; Sallie, who married Will Young; Mary; Robert R.; William; J. B., and Fred Arnold.

In county politics John R. Davenport has for many years been a busy but quiet factor and he has almost invariably been found a delegate to conventions. In 1902 he was induced to become a candidate for county treasurer and was elected and two years later was chosen his own successor and his conduct of the office is noted for its clerical efficiency and a desire to serve and accommodate the patrons of the office.

As already stated, Mr. Davenport was brought up in the cradle of Methodism. From the old home church in the east he imbibed those principles of right which control the heart actions of all good citizens and when he founded a home in the new west a Christian spirit dominated it from the start. He holds his membership—as also does his wife—in the congregation at Sand Hill, the first church in the county, and has served the body in the capacity of steward.

GEORGE HARRISON HODGES. One of the representative farmers of Clay county whose dominions partly encircle the village of Vashti and whose advent to the county gave a substantial impetus to his community's business and social life is George H. Hodges, the worthy subject of this review. While only a dozen years mark his citizenship here, his presence and his personal influence are as marked as though the cloak of the patriarchal pioneer covered his strong and active frame.

Although Clay county knew Mr. Hodges no earlier than 1893, Texas has known him since January, 1874, when he identified himself with Navarro county. Choctaw county, Mississippi, furnished him among her quota to the Lone Star state of that year and he came with sincere motives of carving out an honored future and, it might be, accumulating a modest fortune in a land where opportunities were literally hanging on every bush. A strong physique and a willing hand were his chief capital and to his industrial touch the natural elements and the soil itself responded with liberality, and the rough-hewing of his path portended the destiny that was surely his. Beginning life at the age of seventeen, he spent the years till his majority in the employ of an uncle, Dock Stewart, with whom he came to Texas and from whom he received, in wages, the nucleus of his real start in life.

Eight months a pupil in a rural school gave him a very crude finish for the world of affairs.

but he took counsel from experience and has condition in the present shows how successfully he has met the problems of the past. He grew up with his maternal grandfather on a plantation and it was but natural that he should seek advantage on the farm in his western home. He settled near Purdon, in Navarro county, and, in 1876, he joined a brother in the purchase of a tract of black-waxy land which he occupied until 1881, when he turned his interest into cash and purchased a farm with a cotton gin and other improvements on, and this he sold after his advent to Clay county. In 1890 he visited Clay and bought, or bargained for, his new home, but fearing he could not pay for it out of the soil he remained in the black land country till he paid for the farm and then transferred his residence hither. In the beginning here he purchased a gin, moved it to Vashti and operated it till 1901, when he bought another tract near town of three hundred and twenty acres and took possession of it, two miles north of the little village where he maintains his home. His material prosperity has enabled him to become the owner of six hundred and eighty acres, improved with tenement houses and everything necessary for its proper cultivation and care.

September 6, 1851, George H. Hodges was born in Choctaw county, Mississippi. His father, Richard Hodges, settled there from Alabama when Choctaw county was new and died in the Confederate service in Mobile, in 1865. Richard Hodges went to Mississippi when a boy and married there Eliza Jane Levor, who died in 1853 in Choctaw county, Mississippi. She was a daughter of Joseph Levor, an Alabama settler who died in 1867, some four years subsequent to the death of our subject's paternal grandfather, Richard Hodges.

The issue of Richard and Eliza Hodges were: Joseph, who went through the war as a Confederate soldier and in 1867 moved to Navarro county, Texas, where he still lives; William, who was in the Confederate army during the last year of the war and died soon after in Yalobusha county, Mississippi; John S., of Mills county, Texas, and George H., our subject.

In December, 1878, George H. Hodges married his first wife, Fannie Patterson, a daughter of Samuel Patterson, who settled in Navarro county from Newton county, Mississippi, where his daughter Fannie was born in October, 1860. In June, 1890, Mrs. Hodges passed away in Navarro, being the mother of Annie, wife of J. B. Wardworth, of Clay County, with issue, Ray, Wessie and Otto; Mattie, who married S. H.

Manning, of Clay county, has a daughter, Lotus; Maggie, unmarried; Laura, now Mrs. James Honn, of Clay county, has a daughter, Jewel; Samuel is the youngest child. In January, 1891, Mr. Hodges married his present wife, nee Laura Patterson, orphaned in childhood and a cousin of his first wife. The result of this union has been five children, namely: Susie, Homer, Ray, Rue and Earl.

Mr. Hodges takes no active interest in politics, but owns allegiance to Democracy, and in church affairs is a Methodist. His citizenship is of the sincere, loyal and progressive sort and he yields precedence to no man in his faith in Northern Texas and in the belief in its ultimate destiny.

JUDGE ALBERT STEVENSON, a member of the bar of Palo Pinto county, Texas, living at Mineral Wells, is a leading representative of his profession and is also a citizen of wide influence, doing much to mould public thought and opinion in his part of the state. He has figured prominently in political circles and has been the promoter of important legislative measures that have proved of direct benefit to his constituency and the commonwealth at large.

Judge Stevenson was born near Bryson, Giles county, Tennessee, November 7, 1854, and is a son of the Rev. James C. and Margaret C. (Brown) Stevenson, both of whom are now deceased. His father was a native of Iredell county, North Carolina, and with his parents removed to Giles county, Tennessee, when four years of age. He became a Methodist minister and although his connection with the church caused various removals he lived the greater part of his life in Giles and adjoining counties, always maintaining a home in the former county. He was of Irish and English extraction, his ancestors having first settled in Virginia, whence they afterward went to North Carolina. His father, the Rev. Elam Stevenson, was also a minister of the gospel, while his father, Captain Stevenson, commanded a company in the Revolutionary war. To the same family belonged the Hon. Adlai Stevenson, of Blomington, Illinois, at one time vice-president of the United States. The mother of Judge Stevenson was a daughter of Duncan Brown, a noted Presbyterian layman of middle Tennessee, who was the father of Neil S. and John C. Brown, both of whom were governors of Tennessee. The Browns were of Scotch lineage.

Judge Stevenson was reared upon the home

plantation in Giles county, where he lived until almost twenty-one years of age. His early education acquired in the common schools was supplemented by study in Webb Brothers College at Culleoka, Maury county, Tennessee, and he afterward entered upon the study of law in a law office at Pulaski, Tennessee, his preliminary reading being followed by admission to the bar in 1878.

The year 1879 witnessed the arrival of Judge Stevenson in Texas. He located for practice in Weatherford, the county seat of Parker county, where he entered upon his profession in April, 1879. He was not long in securing a large clientage and in the course of time he demonstrated his ability to successfully handle important litigated interests and cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence. His ability is valuable in citizenship and his strong manly character led to his election for public honors. He was elected county attorney of Parker county in 1884, was re-elected in 1886, and in 1888 was chosen to represent his district in the twenty-first session of the Texas legislature. He was appointed a member of the committee of the state lands and other committees, and was, during a great part of the session, acting chairman of judiciary committee No. 2, and was chairman of the committee of Federal Relations. His experience as a prosecuting attorney had taught him that, in full justice to both the state and the defendant, in criminal cases, the defendant should be permitted to testify in his own behalf. Judge Stevenson considered it a relic of barbarism that a man's lips should be closed when he was on trial for his life and liberty. He accordingly drafted a bill allowing the accused to testify, gave the bill to another member, Mr. Bishop, of Athens, Texas, who introduced it and through Judge Stevenson's efforts this bill was passed and became a law, permitting, for the first time in Texas, the defendant in criminal cases to testify in his own behalf. He also introduced perhaps the first anti-trust bill in Texas and was a member of the subcommittee that framed the first anti-trust bill passed in Texas.

Judge Stevenson's most important work in the twenty-first legislature, however, and the one for which he should be given most credit, was in connection with the famous railroad commission bill which attracted wide-spread attention not only in Texas, but all over the country. The assembly during that session had before it what was known as the T. J. Brown Railroad Commission Bill, which provided for the



appointment of three commissioners to regulate the railroad affairs of the state. Judge Stevenson did not believe that the framers of the constitution of 1876 contemplated the creation of any other tribunals than those provided for by that instrument and contended that the constitution itself demanded or required that the legislature should pass laws from time to time regulating railroads, freight, and passenger charges, etc. As a lawyer he contended that if the bill in question was passed creating a railroad commission without any authority from the constitution to do so, the acts of said commission, when passed up to the supreme court for final decision, would not stand. Hence he voted against the commission bill then pending and for this was unjustly criticised. The bill passed the house, but failed in the senate. Then by arrangement and agreement between Judge Stevenson and Judge Abercrombie, now deceased, of Huntsville, who was a member of the senate, they introduced simultaneously in both house and senate in the same language, resolutions amending the constitution so that it would expressly authorize a railroad commission. This resolution was passed by both house and senate and at the general election in 1890 the proposed amendment was approved by the people. It was on the issue of this amendment that Hon. James Hogg made his famous campaign for governor in 1890 and was elected. The real credit for this legislation, however, is given to Judge Stevenson and Judge Abercrombie, who by their efforts in its support and by giving the state a railroad commission that is constitutional, no doubt saved the state the humiliation of having the acts of this railroad commission reversed by the supreme court.

Judge Stevenson has always favored the regulation of corporations, preserving intact the rights of the people. He believes in doing things according to law, always regarding constitutional limitations, is opposed to anything that partakes of the nature of demagogue ruling and believes that Texas has been injured by such. In every contest between the corporations and the people his every effort has been in behalf of the people and yet he believes that they should never infringe on the rights of the corporation.

Since 1890 Judge Stevenson has been busily engaged in handling private business and law practice and has been loath to become a candidate for public office. In the year 1904, however, he was the presidential elector for the

Democratic party for the sixteenth congressional district of Texas. In his speeches from Palo Pinto to El Paso county he charged that the money of the corporations was attempting to defeat Judge Parker, and the Armstrong Committee of New York have proven this to be true. He is a strong Democrat and has made a close and thorough study of the issues of the day. He is noted throughout Texas as a political orator of distinction, presenting his case with logical clearness and with facility of expression so that he seldom fails to make a deep impress upon the majority of his auditors. Beside his law practice his attention has been largely given to real-estate operations and as the result of his judicious investment he owns some valuable property.

Judge Stevenson was married in Weatherford to Miss Rose Belle Duke, a daughter of R. W. Duke, who was county and district clerk of Parker county for fourteen years and is a member of the Duke family, residents of Charlottesville, Virginia, and vicinity, and numbered among the prominent people of that state. Mr. Duke being also a cousin of General Basil Duke, of Kentucky. Mrs. Stevenson was educated in Staunton, Virginia, and is a lady of superior culture and refinement, presiding with gracious hospitality over their home. In 1895 they removed from Weatherford to Mineral Wells, where they have since lived. They have two children: Carrie and Duncan Brown Stevenson.

Judge Stevenson is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is deeply interested in local progress and improvement as well as in the great questions that affect the weal or woe of state and nation. He is a statesman, who can grasp affairs owing to his comprehensive reading and investigation, combined with a naturally strong intellect. The favorable judgment which the world passed upon him at the outset of his professional career has in nowise been modified, but on the contrary has been strengthened as the years have passed and he is to-day accorded a position among the most prominent lawyers of western Texas. He says he is not ambitious for any more political honors; that he regards a chronic candidate for office as a fit subject for contempt and pity. That while he holds that no citizen ought to decline to serve his country when he can do so efficiently, yet no man can afford to advocate false doctrines in religion or politics to get office, as is the manner of some. At present Judge Stevenson, with some associates, is engaged in trying to build

an "interurban" electric line between his city and the city of Fort Worth, and he says that if he can succeed in this he thinks that several "blades of grass" will grow to every one now, and this he calls doing something for his country.

**JUDGE GRIFFIN FORD.** The late honored gentleman whose name introduces this memoir was one of the useful men of his day and was a citizen conspicuously prominent in the public and private affairs of Montague county, where he spent two generations of the best years of his busy career.

In 1875 Judge Ford came into Montague county and chose his location on the Bowie and Crafton road on a quarter section of the Daniel Ferri survey. He came hither from Wise county with a team of horses, three yoke of cattle and two cows, and into a log cabin, with shed room which he built, he moved his young family, and the business of his active career was launched. Farming occupied him in the main, but he grew into the stock business to a considerable extent and of both he made a success. From the profits of his labor he purchased other land aggregating four hundred and fifty-eight acres and at his death the Ford farm was one of the chiefest of his side of the county.

In Lincoln county, Kentucky, Judge Ford was born April 20, 1844, a son of William Ford, an Irishman, who died in Montague county at the age of seventy-six years. He came to manhood in the state of Kentucky and was the oldest of seven children, his mother being Euphemia Edwards, now of Collingsworth county, Texas, but a native of Kentucky and of Welsh descent. The other children of these parents were: Mary, of Palo Pinto county, is the wife of Lewis Hughes; Amy, wife of Leslie Hudson, of Antelope, Texas; Joseph, who died without issue; Julia, who died as Mrs. Augustus Foy; George W., of Collingsworth county, Texas, and Mattie, who married John White and resides in the latter county.

In the matter of an education Judge Ford was well equipped, but it was rather as a result of self-study than as a pupil of some good school. From Kentucky he went into Illinois during the Civil War and, in 1864, he enlisted in the one hundred day service of the Union army and was discharged at Mattoon in September of that year from Captain Lamb's company, which had done guard duty at St. Louis, Missouri.

Coming to Texas in 1870, Mr. Ford stopped a time in Ellis and Johnson counties and then drifted into Wise county, where he met his wife. He was married August 5, 1874, to Miss Frances

E., a daughter of Nicholas H. and Mary (Morton) Dawson, from Tennessee and Mississippi, respectively. Mr. Dawson was killed by the Indians in Wise county in 1870 and his widow resides with Mrs. Ford of this review. The Dawson family consisted of children: Mrs. Ford, born in Cooke county, Texas, November 26, 1860; Lucy, widow of Hill Cosby, of Montague County; John W., of Montague county, and Henry, wife of Berry Summerhour, of Armstrong county, Texas.

The Judge and Mrs. Ford's children are: Frank Griffin, of Mobeetie, Texas, married to Nora Williams and has a child, Francis D.; William W., of Montague county, married Ada Marlett and has a son, Clifford; Henry Lee, of Sweetwater, Oklahoma, married Ada Huff and is the father of Elva and Ruby; Lewis, Bertha B., Charles W., Fred and Marietta complete the family list.

While securing his education Judge Ford advanced so far into the popular subjects as to become able to instruct the youth, and in the earlier years of his life in Montague county he taught country school. This experience was valuable to him in later life, for his county chose him county judge in 1884 and 1886, and among his duties was the visiting of public schools, over which he had general supervision. He served four years in public office and acquitted himself with credit and honor to his constituents. He was a Democrat in politics, but held good citizenship above party principles. While he was not a member of the church he was a liberal contributor to the good works of all Protestant denominations and when he died, March 17, 1903, there was a vacant chair in his community as well as in his own household.

**KAUFMAN BROTHERS.** The name of this firm is well known in Abilene and stands as a synonym for progressive business methods and unassailable integrity in trade relations. The gentlemen constituting the firm are well known as organizers and chief movers in the manufacture of harness and saddlery, conducting an extensive business. They are also jobbers and retail dealers in wagons, buggies and farm implements, and their name is closely associated with success in the field of labor to which they have directed their energies.

Peter S. Kaufman, born April 26, 1853, in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, acquired his early education in the log schoolhouses of that locality and afterward continued his studies in the public schools of Elkhart county, Indiana. When seventeen years of age he began learning

the harness maker's trade at Rolla, Phelps county, Missouri, serving an apprenticeship of nearly three and a half years. He continued a resident of Rolla until 1875, when he came to Texas, traveling over much of the country until the spring of 1876, when he went to Mexia, in Limestone county, where he followed his trade until March, 1883. In that year he came to Abilene and has figured prominently in the commercial prosperity of the city since that time.

On the 26th of April, 1881, Peter S. Kaufman was married to Miss Andella Abernathy, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a daughter of Masterson McCormick Abernathy, who has been a resident of Texas since 1863. They have a family of three children, as follows: Mary, Phillip and Ethel. Mr. Kaufman has been a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity since 1881, has filled all of the chairs in the local lodge and is now district deputy grand chancellor of the district, which includes the territory from Taylor county to Pecos river.

David S. Kaufman, a native of Snyder county, Pennsylvania, was born March 20, 1862, of the marriage of John D. and Catharine (Shellenberger) Kaufman, also natives of the Keystone state. He was only four years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Elkhart county, Indiana, where they lived for three years, and then went to Phelps county, Missouri, settling in Rolla, the county seat. He was for six years a student in the public schools of that place and later returned to Elkhart, Indiana, where he continued his education and attended school in the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked upon a farm. He was graduated at the age of nineteen years and was thus well qualified for the practical and responsible duties of life. Arriving in Texas in 1881, Mr. Kaufman lived at Mexia, Limestone county, where he learned the trade of harness making under the direction of his brother, Peter S. Kaufman, who was then in business there. In the spring of 1883 the brothers came to Abilene and began business here, where they have since remained with a constantly growing patronage. This they successfully carried on until the general drouth struck the country and they were among the financial sufferers at that time. Their present business was established in 1891 under the firm style of Kaufman Brothers Company. They have a large plant on Pine street, where they are engaged in the manufacture and sale of harness and saddlery. They are also dealers and jobbers in buggies, wagons and farm implements, and have again secured a large and

profitable trade. The brothers are men of marked business enterprise, keen discernment and unflinching perseverance, and they stand to-day among those whose success is attributable entirely to their own labors.

David S. Kaufman was married in 1887 to Miss Laura Stinchcomb, a daughter of J. D. Stinchcomb, one of the pioneer residents of Abilene. They have six children, Jerome, Lee, Catharine, David, Ruth and Cecilia.

JOHN THOMAS LEESON, a grocer of Abilene since July, 1896, with a business that is indicative of careful management and methods that are satisfactory to his patrons as well as a source of profit to himself, was born in Iowa. His father, Richard Leeson, was among the early settlers of Abilene. He was a native of Ireland, while his wife, Annetta, was a daughter of the Alps, having been born in Switzerland. Both, however, were of Scotch-Irish lineage. Richard Leeson removed from Iowa to Colorado in 1880, locating at Georgetown, where he lived for two years, and in 1882 he came to Texas, settling in Abilene, then a town in the midst of a wild and unsettled prairie country which was just awakening the attention of the civilized world because of its rich possibilities and natural resources. Abilene at that time was largely made up of tents and other temporary contrivances to afford shelter and protection for the inhabitants. Some of the more pretentious dwelling places had board sides and canvas tops, but all sheltered people of determination, who had resolved to make homes in the embryo city and become factors in its business life and as soon as possible arrangements were made to erect more substantial residences. In 1883 Richard Leeson aided in carrying on a brick yard wherein was manufactured the brick used in the construction of the Cameron & Phillips building, now known as the Paxton building. His health failed him, however, and he died the same year, being survived at the present time by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

John Thomas Leeson acquired his early education in Georgetown, Colorado, and in the schools of Abilene. During the early days in this country and especially in a growing young town everybody is busy, employed at one thing or another. There were no easy positions at which one could draw a salary with little labor, but anybody desiring employment could obtain it and secure good wages for his services. Mr. Leeson started out to make a beginning in the

business world and in 1883, following his father's death, engaged to drive the horse used in hauling rock for the erection of the Wylie building on Front street. He worked also in a similar way on the D. W. Wristen building, which was erected about the same time. In 1884 he entered the employ of the firm of McKean and McCabe, grocers, conducting business on Pine street at the corner of Third street and with them he remained for five years. At the end of that time they sold out to the firm of Spaulding & Copper, who continued the business for about six months, when they in turn sold to Roberts & MacKechney, Mr. Leeson remaining in the employ of each successive firm. In 1889 he secured a position with J. M. Radford in the retail grocery business and with him remained until July, 1896, when in connection with Charles Ebersoll he purchased the stock of goods from Mr. Radford and they continued the business under the firm style of Leeson & Ebersoll. This relation was maintained until January, 1900, when Mr. Leeson bought out his partner's interest and from that day has been doing business under his own name. His store is located on Pine street at the corner of North Third and he carries only the best line of staple and fancy groceries. A liberal patronage is accorded him and his trade is constantly increasing, so that he is now one of the prosperous merchants of Abilene.

In 1888 Mr. Leeson was married to Miss Nellie E. Lathrop, a native of Monticello, Illinois, and they have three sons, namely: Richard Hazen, John Thomas and Earl James. It is a pleasure to record the life record of such a man as Mr. Leeson, whose success is the legitimate outcome of persistent and unremitting diligence. The best capital he ever had was his indomitable determination to succeed, and his pluck and energy coupled with a disposition to bide his time has wrought for him the prosperity which he is now enjoying.

M. C. LAMBETH. No section of this great country has made more rapid or substantial progress than Texas, whether in the accumulation of wealth, the gathering of the creature comforts of human life, or in the establishment of those interests which contribute to the aesthetic, intellectual and moral culture of man. There are two reasons for this fact. One is found in the splendid natural resources of the state and its unequaled climate, while the other and perhaps the chief one is the fact that it has been settled by a class of men whose activity,

energy and determination have enabled them to recognize and utilize opportunities and to labor indefatigably for successful accomplishment, knowing that diligence and enterprise are the basis of all desirable prosperity. Men of this class are found throughout the commonwealth. Many of them came here at an early day and are now enjoying the fruits of former toil, respected by all and regarded as the leading factors in their respective communities and the commonwealth.

Mr. Lambeth is pre-eminently of this class of citizens. He was born four miles east of Lebanon in Laclede county, Missouri, August 17, 1848, and his youth was largely spent in that county. His father, J. B. Lambeth, a veteran of the Confederate service, was a soldier throughout the Civil war, his regiment surrendering at Vicksburg. He had been a well-to-do man prior to the outbreak of hostilities and contributed in large measure to the substantial upbuilding of Laclede county, but, like thousands of others, his fortunes were ruined by the war. He attained high rank in Masonry, becoming a Knight Templar. His wife, whose maiden name was Sally A. Frier, was a native of Guilford county, North Carolina. Mr. Lambeth was also a native of North Carolina, born in Rockingham county, and with an overland train he went to Missouri in 1832. It was in the latter state that the parents of our subject were married and reared their family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are yet living. The father died in Missouri in 1874 and his wife passed away in the old home there in 1897.

M. C. Lambeth largely acquired his education in St. James Seminary at St. James, Missouri, of which Professor Simeon Phillips was then principal. He was a remarkable man in many ways, a typical New England Yankee, but being a resident of Lebanon, Missouri, where he was conducting a college, he favored the cause of the south at the outbreak of the war, cast his lot with its people and entered the service in which he continued until the end. After the close of the war he returned to Missouri and formed a partnership with W. E. James, who furnished the capital to supplement the educational ability of Mr. Phillips, who then established the seminary at St. James. It was in this school that Mr. Lambeth acquired his education. In early manhood he came to Texas, arriving in 1872, accompanied by three young companions. They had made the journey with a two-horse wagon. Passing through Fort Worth when it was but a small place, they made their way to Palo Pinto

county and thence to Taylor county in the latter part of 1873. Here Mr. Lambeth has since resided. At the time he came to the county there was no town nearer than sixty miles. He brought cattle with him for the firm of Carter & Grounds of Shackelford county, Texas, and kept them here until the country began to settle up, when they were driven to Pecos river for a new range. Mr. Lambeth, however, left the party a short time before this and when the county of Taylor was organized in July, 1878, he was elected its first clerk, the county seat at that time being at Buffalo Gap. In November, 1878, at the general election, he was again chosen to that office and once more in 1880. In February, 1883, he removed to Abilene, where he has since lived, and in 1892 he was once more elected county clerk, continuing as the incumbent by successive re-elections until 1900. From 1883 until 1892 he was engaged in the real estate business in Abilene when not occupied with official duties, and following his retirement from office he resumed real estate operations, which have since claimed his time. He has been a witness of all of the improvements in the country from the days of its earliest growth and development and has seen it transformed from a barren wilderness into a thickly settled and prosperous community. In addition to his real estate dealing he is also engaged in the cattle business and is the owner of land in Callahan county.

In 1880 Mr. Lambeth was united in marriage to Miss Louzetta Russell of Buffalo Gap, who was born in Missouri. They have a family of three daughters. Mr. Lambeth owns a pleasant home in Abilene besides other town property. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for about twenty-three years and has taken various degrees of the craft. Keen and clear-headed, always busy, always careful and conservative in financial matters, moving slowly but surely in every transaction, he has few superiors in the steady progress which invariably reaches its objective point.

JUDGE WILLIAM P. SKEEN, late county judge of Wichita county, and an honored old settler and man of affairs of Wichita Falls, came here in what were the early days of both county and town, although that was less than twenty years ago, and was prominently identified with the best interests of the country. He was a lawyer of established reputation in various parts of the state, and his judicial ability and general popularity are well indicated by the fact of his long tenure of the office of county judge.

Judge Skeen was born in Coweta county, state of Georgia, in 1845, being a son of P. H. and Cecelia A. (Steed) Skeen. His father was born in North Carolina, whence he moved to Coweta county, Georgia, and was engaged in farming there until his death. His mother was a native of Georgia, and lived there till her death.

William P. Skeen spent the early years of his life on the homestead farm in Coweta county. He was not eighteen years of age when, in 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company A, Seventh Georgia Infantry. During the period of this first enlistment his service was mostly in Virginia, but after he was eighteen years old he re-enlisted, this time in a heavy artillery company. With that company he was engaged in the defense of Fort Morgan, one of the fortifications guarding the entrance to Mobile bay, and when the fort was captured by the Federals he was taken prisoner. He was held in prison from that time until after the close of the war, being taken first to New Orleans, from there to Governor's Island, New York, and to a number of other places, and was finally sent to Richmond, Virginia, where he was released, returning home in June, 1865.

After the war he came out to Texas, about 1865, and settled in Upshur county, in that portion that was later segregated and made into Camp county. He began the study of law in a private law class conducted by ex-Governor Roberts, but his more immediate preceptors were Fox and Stephens, a prominent law firm at Mount Pleasant, with a practice extending all over eastern Texas. He gained admission to the bar at Gilmer, Texas, in November, 1868, and for the past thirty-five years was known and gauged as a representative jurist of the state. In April, 1876, he was elected the first (under the present state constitution) county judge of Camp county, and held that office for several terms. He later removed to Greenville, the county seat of Hunt county, and after living there two years came, in 1888, to Northwest Texas, and was a resident of Wichita Falls till his death on December 23, 1904. He was engaged in general law practice in Wichita Falls until 1890, but in that year was elected county judge of Wichita county, and held that office by four successive re-elections.

Judge Skeen was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He was well known and was a man of varied interests, and gave freely of his time and effort to the different phases of community life. He was married in 1866 to Miss Emily Ofiel, and they had six children who have honored the name of their parents: Virgil G. and





FRANK C. HIGHSMITH

William E. are merchants at Wichita Falls; John C. has an important position with the Dorsey Printing Company, at Dallas; Thomas D. is a rancher in New Mexico; Titus C. is with William, his brother; and Miss Adefine, the only daughter, married Mr. J. F. Ausbery on December 21, 1905.

JUDGE FRANK C. HIGHSMITH, of Mineral Wells, is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He now has a very large practice, and his careful preparation of cases is supplemented by a power of argument and a forceful presentation of his points in the courtroom, so that he never fails to impress court or jury, and seldom fails to gain the verdict desired.

Judge Frank C. Highsmith was born at Bastrop, Texas, in 1864, his parents being W. A. and Laura Addie (Dabney) Highsmith. His father is a native of Missouri, but has long been a resident of Texas, having come to this state from Troy, Missouri, in 1853. He located in Bastrop county, which is still his home, and there, through many years, he successfully carried on general farming, but in later years his attention has been directed to the real estate business. His wife is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and belongs to the prominent Dabney family of that state.

The Highsmith family is prominently connected with the early history of Texas, its struggle for independence and its subsequent admission into the Union. Benjamin Highsmith, a cousin of Judge Highsmith, and still a resident of Uvalde county, was one of the heroes of the Alamo and escaped death on that occasion by being sent with a message from General Travis to some outside forces just a short time before the Alamo fell. Another cousin, Samuel Highsmith, distinguished himself as one of the Texas Rangers in early days.

Judge Highsmith was provided with liberal educational privileges and was one of the state appointees to the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he completed his education. He studied law in the office of the county judge at Bastrop, and in 1887 was admitted to practice at the bar there. He remained a resident of that place until 1889, when he removed to the new county of Northwest Texas, locating at Amarillo,

where he entered upon the practice of law. In 1892 he was elected county judge of Potter county, serving for two years, and while living at Amarillo he became prominent in the affairs of the Panhandle, being a potent factor in the work of attracting capital and population to that section of the state. For some time he was vice president of the Northwest Texas Immigration Association, and his labors in that direction proved of material benefit to the state. In 1894 he removed to Fort Worth, where he practiced law until 1896, when he became a resident of Mineral Wells. Here he has since lived, engaging in the practice of his chosen profession, and he has a large and distinctively representative clientele, connecting him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this district. In his chosen calling, wherein merit depends upon individual ability, he has worked his way steadily upward, and his comprehensive knowledge of the law and his correct application to its principles have gained him distinction at the bar of western Texas.

In 1899 Judge Highsmith was elected mayor of Mineral Wells, serving for one term, and in 1903 he was again elected to that office. He represents the progressive element which has succeeded in doubling the population of the city since 1902 and making it one of the most noted health resorts in the country. He has advocated and succeeded in introducing many of the important public improvements, and it is due to his administration that the city has been supplied with a modern public school and excellent sewerage system and water works, with an excellent supply of water. His administration has been thoroughly practical, progressive, and resultant, and Mineral Wells has every reason to feel gratitude for what he has accomplished in its behalf.

Judge Highsmith is also the president of the Commercial Club and of the school board, and he is a lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the governor. While living at Amarillo he was assistant adjutant-general of the State Militia, with the rank of major. He was also one of the commissioners of Texas to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and in political circles is a prominent figure, attending conventions in Texas for the promotion of his party's interests as well as the conventions for the promotion of immigrants. He is a pleasing public speaker of ready wit, quick in repartee, yet logical in argument and fair in reasoning. It has been through his influence that many important conventions and meetings have been held at Mineral Wells. The Judge is president of the Mayors' Association of Texas,



being first elected at Cleveland in 1904 and re-elected in 1905.

Judge Highsmith was married at Colorado City, Texas, to Miss Lillie McGowan, and they have one son, Harry. Theirs is an attractive home, where true hospitality reigns supreme.

**ELIJAH BRASHEAR.** In July, 1889, Elijah Brashear, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Dry Valley, Montague county, unloaded his family and few effects at Sunset, preparatory to becoming a permanent settler—a fixture—in Montague. He was from the mountain region of one of the old southern states where modern youthful advantages are practically unknown and where it is considered a favor to be permitted to exist. He was a victim of those primitive conditions and realized his environment so keenly that he determined to free himself from all its associations and cast his lot with a new country and trusted to Providence for the result.

He came to Texas from Jackson county, Alabama, where his birth occurred August 1, 1858. Elijah Brashear, his father, was a South Carolina settler and went into Jackson county in early life, was a poor man with a large family and lived off his labor on the farm. He was born in South Carolina and died soon after our subject's birth. His wife was Miss Bettie Stephens, who brought the children to years of maturity and passed away at the old home in December, 1884, at sixty years of age. Bettie Stephens was his second wife and her children were: William, who died during the war; and Ellis, who also passed away in the Confederate service; Armina, who died in Alabama; George W.; Rebecka, wife of Joe Fears, died in Illinois leaving a family; Louisa C.; Mrs. A. J. Messers, of Montague county; Elijah, our subject; and Solomon. By his first marriage Elijah Brashear, Senior, was the father of Betsy, who married Ezekiel Faulkner, died in Alabama; Sarah died in Alabama as the wife of James Colbert and like her sister left a family; Nancy; Linda, wife of Tom Fears, who died in Alabama leaving a family; Martha, wife of Abe Greenlee, died in Tennessee leaving a family; Velina died in Tennessee, leaving a family.

Elijah Brashear grew up without an education because the educational facilities of his home neighborhood were so poor and the domestic embarrassments in his childhood were such as to preclude the possibility of his attending school. He, therefore, has passed through his wonderfully successful career without the ability to read or write. He separated from his mother's home when he married and his assets on beginning life

amounted to a pony, a cow, and a couple of beds. He rented land to farm for a time and then homesteaded a tract on the mountain, off of which he was enabled to eke out a little more than a living. With the proceeds of the sale of this place he came to Texas and when he left the train at Sunset, two hundred dollars and his wife and children and a few household effects constituted his visible capital.

He contracted for an eighty acre tract five miles northeast of Sunset, cultivated it four years, sold it and located at Thompson's Chapel, where he again bought and where he enjoyed a degree of prosperity and remained nine years. Selling there, he came into Dry Valley and purchased two hundred and sixty acres which his and his family's labor paid for out of the products of the soil. He has extended his domains out across the valley, as his finances justified. He has cultivated the staple crops of the soil and his chief gain has come through "king cotton," the legal tender plant of the south.

In Jackson county, Alabama, December 1, 1876, Mr. Brashear married Rebecca F. Cornelison, a daughter of John and Rhoda (Weaver) Cornelison, whose children were: Mrs. Brashear; Sarah A.; William L.; Mary C.; John C.; and Martha J. Losing his first wife by death Mr. Cornelison married again, his wife being Martha Carrick, who bore him five other children.

Mr. and Mrs. Brashear's marriage has resulted in the following issue: Rhoda J.; Bettie L.; Lewis W.; Henry V.; Lillie M.; Luther C.; and Stella F. completes the family circle. While Mr. Brashear has led a quiet life as a citizen, as a farmer it has been full of active industry with the result that his early ambitions are rapidly being realized. Hampered, as he has been, by lack of education, he has made remarkable strides in the direction of material success and a perusal of his career cannot fail to excite the interest and admiration of his posterity.

**HENDERSON PATON OWENS.** One of the old American families and one which furnished a branch for the tree of the State and of the Republic of Texas is represented in the person of H. P. Owens, the subject of this notice. Southern in origin and by inclination, the family has traversed the states from Alabama to Missouri, and to Texas within the past century and has ever contributed its mite toward the development of the frontier and the formation of its society.

Henderson P. Owens was born in Titus county, Texas, April 9, 1852, where Jonathan Owens,

his father, settled in 1844. He emigrated from Platte county, Missouri, to the Lone Star state and led a plain farmer life in Titus and Denton counties until after the Civil war, when he took his family back to his old Missouri home and there he passed away in September, 1871, at sixty-five years of age. The father was born in Alabama in 1806, as his age at death would indicate, and accompanied his father, Jesse Owens, the grandfather of our subject, in the early years of the century just closed, to Platte county, Missouri, stopping for a time, enroute, in the state of Kentucky. He attained his majority in Missouri and served in the Black Hawk war from that state. He married Elizabeth Murphy, who died at Pella, Texas, in 1889, their children being: Jesse C., of Wise county; Mary F., widow of J. T. Lile, of Chickasha, Indian Territory; Henderson P.; and Annie, deceased wife of Dr. Murphy, of Pella, Texas, who left a family at death in 1900.

Jesse Owens was born in Wales, in 1741, came to America when a boy, served in the armies of General Washington during the Revolution and fought in and was wounded in the battle of Brandywine. He followed the vocation of a farmer and passed away in Clay county, Missouri, in 1825. For his wife he married a Miss Biggerstaff, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-two and died at Pilot Point, Texas, in 1857. Their children were Jonathan and a daughter, Margaret, who married Theodore Fitzgerald and lives in Garfield county, Nebraska.

Henderson P. Owens was a boy in Titus and Denton counties, Texas, until 1867, when his parents returned to Missouri and there he passed from youth to man's estate. His education was obtained in Missouri and in Denton county, Texas. His advent to Montague county dates in 1878 when he came with a team and wagon, and a small amount of money, and began his career by purchasing a two hundred acre tract on the waters of Denton creek on time. His mother accompanied him hither and they made their home in the proverbial log cabin of that day, and he made it serve him from August 29, 1880, until 1895, when he erected his present commodious and attractive home.

As a citizen Mr. Owens has been quiet and without aspirations beyond the scenes of the farm and to rear an honorable and useful posterity. Cotton, grain and corn have yielded him his success on the farm, and his site is one of the attractive landscape features of his locality.

Mr. Owens married Helen, a daughter of W. H. Wright. The Wrights were from California

and first settled in Cooke county, Texas, from where they came to Montague. They had three sons and as many daughters, and Mrs. Owens was born in Little River county, Arkansas, April 22, 1856. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Owens are: Bertie, for four years a teacher in the public schools, was educated in the Pella and Alvord schools; Dixie, who is a valuable aid to the family circle; Ethel, wife of John Gipson, a young farmer near by; Sanford; Henrietta; Blanche; and James, completing the list.

While Mr. Owens is a mild party man in politics and a Democrat, he is content to simply cast his ballot and let the results be what they may. He has brought up his family in a God-fearing home and owns fealty to the Christian church.

ROBERT G. ANDERSON is so well known in Abilene that he needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. His father, John C. Anderson, was a native of Mississippi, born in April, 1829. He lived there in early boyhood and about 1837, in company with his parents, came to Texas, settling in Angelina county, where he engaged in farming, which he followed during the greater part of his life. He was married in that county on the 12th of September, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Caldwell, who was born in Maury county, Tennessee, February 29, 1832. She spent her girlhood largely in this state, coming here with her parents in 1835. Following his marriage Mr. Anderson removed to Anderson county in 1850, making his home there through the succeeding eighteen years, when he took up his abode in Ellis county, which was then a typical western frontier district, having but few white inhabitants and abounding in game of various kinds and of almost unlimited quantity. Again Mr. Anderson made a removal in 1877, when he settled in Young county, his death there occurring on the 27th of April of the same year. His widow is still living at an advanced age, making her home with her son, R. G. Anderson. She is the mother of six living children, one son and five daughters, namely: Maggie, the wife of W. R. Wolverton of Erath county, Texas; Ann E., the wife of B. A. Shelton of Greer county, Oklahoma; Isabelle, the wife of J. G. Wolford of Fresno, California; Robert G.; Verina, the widow of J. Wylie; and Lizzie of Abilene.

Robert G. Anderson was born in Anderson county, Texas, March 28, 1858, and his boyhood days were spent in Ellis and Young counties. Living as he did on the frontier he had little opportunity for acquiring an education and being the only son in the family it seemed to fall to

his lot to assume the responsibilities of his father's farm. Using every advantage possible he acquired in one way or another a common school education. After the death of his father his responsibilities were greatly increased, the entire management of the farm devolving upon him. His mother, to whom he has always shown the utmost kindness and affection, has formed a part of his household from that time until the present and in fact they have never been separated.

Mr Anderson has engaged for many years in the cattle business, spending many a day and night on the range and he has made four extended trips with cattle following the trail into Colorado and Kansas. On these expeditions he would frequently meet with Indians, but they never occasioned him any trouble, as he always gave them a beef for their own use. In 1882 he removed to Abilene, leaving the range in order to engage in mercantile pursuits, becoming an employe of the firm of Wylie & Donovan, grocers of this city. Being a typical cowboy of experience, instead of going into the store to work, he would frequently ride out from the town to meet the managers of herds on their way through the country and showed them the best places to care for their stock and by other general favors extended he was able to sell them large quantities of groceries and other supplies as well as acting as general collector for the firm. He continued in the employ of that house until 1887, when he went upon the road as a traveling salesman for wholesale houses, continuing in that service for four years. He next formed a partnership with D. W. Wristen in the grocery business, a new firm dating from January 1, 1891. The partnership continued until 1895, when Mr. Anderson purchased Mr. Wristen's interest in the business, continuing it under his own name until 1900, when he sold out. About eight months later, however, he opened another store under the firm name of R. G. Anderson & Company, wholesale dealers in groceries and grain. During this time he was also conducting a general mercantile establishment at Van Horn in connection with J. G. Lowdon under the firm name of Anderson & Lowdon. This business was continued until July 6, 1904, when on account of failing health he was compelled to sell out.

Mr. Anderson was united in marriage on the 16th of April, 1884, to Miss Nanny E. Hoshall, who was born in Arkansas but was reared in northern Mississippi from the time she was five years of age. She came to Abilene, Texas, in December, 1880. By this marriage there are

three sons: Hoshall C., Robert G. and Frank E.

Mr. Anderson, familiarly called Bob by his many friends, is a popular citizen in Abilene. As a business man he has been successful in all of his varied undertakings and although he has led a busy life he has yet found time to co-operate in matters pertaining to the public good and to the welfare of the city. He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman of refined taste and courteous manner and is able to count his friends by the scores.

H. C. SCOTT, M. D. The medical fraternity of Sweetwater finds a worthy representative in Dr. H. C. Scott, who, well equipped for his profession, has rendered valuable service to his fellow men in the line of his chosen field of labor. He is descended from one of the old families of Georgia, and his grandfather, James Scott, was an own cousin of General Winfield Scott. Thomas Howard Scott, the father of the doctor, was born in Georgia and when about twenty-five years of age removed to Mississippi, settling at Pontotoc, where he spent his remaining days. His life was largely devoted to teaching, both in the school room and from the pulpit, for he was a minister of the Baptist church. Thus his labors proved of direct good to his fellow men, promoting the intellectual and moral progress of the communities in which he lived and labored. His death occurred, however, in 1863, when he was only thirty-five years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Laura Ella Coleman and was a native of Georgia, but when seven years of age accompanied her parents on their removal to Mississippi and is still living in Pontotoc, that state. By her marriage she became the mother of two children who reached adult age: Dr. H. C. Scott, of this review; and Mrs. Mary Dannie Stookey, who is living in Pontotoc, Mississippi.

Dr. Howard Coleman Scott was born in Pontotoc, September 23, 1861, and was reared in the vicinity of that place. At the age of seventeen years he broke his leg and this was the means of his securing an education, for as he was unable to work upon the farm he made his way to school on crutches, a distance of three miles, pursuing his studies there for a year. Both previous and subsequent to this time he cared for his widowed mother and sister in a large degree, for the family were left in rather limited financial circumstances at the father's death. After attending school during that year Dr. Scott divided his time between teaching and further continuing his own education for a period of twelve years. He was graduated from the high





JESSE KENNEDY

school at Pontotoc, Mississippi, in 1883, and with the money earned by teaching he met the expenses of his collegiate course when he had decided upon making the practice of medicine his life work. Matriculating in the University of Tennessee at Nashville in 1891 as a medical student, he spent one term there and afterward attended the university at Sewanee, a little town in the mountains, where he also spent one term. He next returned to the university at Nashville and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1894.

Dr. Scott added to his theoretical training valuable practical experience by service as house physician in a hospital at Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he remained for a year. He came to Texas in 1895, locating at Bush, Coryell county, where he entered upon the active practice of medicine, remaining there for a year and a half. He next located at Jonesboro in the same county and entered into partnership with Dr. R. J. Pope, now of Sweetwater. Dr. Scott continued at Jonesboro for four and a half years with the exception of about six months devoted to a special course of lectures in Nashville. This was in the fall of 1899 and the spring of 1900, and his special training in surgery greatly promoted his proficiency in that department of practice.

In August, 1901, Dr. Scott came to Sweetwater, where he has since maintained his office. He is a member of the Nolan, Fisher and Stone-wall counties medical society, the Texas State Medical Society, and medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Insurance Company, and the State Life Insurance Company of Indiana. Fraternally he is a Mason. He is recognized as both a capable physician and surgeon, giving considerable attention to the latter branch of practice, and he enjoys a large and growing patronage.

**HON. JESSE KENNEDY**, or Judge Kennedy, as he is known by his friends and business associates, is one of the young-old men of North Texas, where he has been identified with real estate operations for the past fifteen years or more. Iowa Park is one of the most thriving towns of Wichita county, has a prosperous and progressive population, and is at the center of a beautiful and extremely fertile agricultural and stock-raising district. This community, both commercially and agriculturally, looks to Mr. Kennedy as one of its founders and chief promoters, and, in fact, ever since identifying himself with the place he has been a mainspring of activity which has kept

in motion the varied industries and enterprises of Iowa Park and vicinity.

Judge Kennedy, the later years of whose life have thus so worthily been associated with North Texas, was born eighty years ago, in 1824, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, a son of William T. and Susannah (Peck) Kennedy. His father was also a native of Pennsylvania, being a son of a native Irishman. His mother was born in the Keystone state, and both parents died there.

Judge Kennedy has had a distinguished public career, both in his native state and in Iowa, where he lived for ten years before coming to Texas. Born and reared in Perry county, he spent a great part of his life in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. In 1861 he represented Perry and Cumberland counties in the state legislature, and for a number of years before had been among the most prominent men of that part of the state. During the war three of his brothers enlisted and served throughout the conflict as Union soldiers. During Lincoln's administration Judge Kennedy was assistant internal revenue collector for Perry county. For ten and a half years he was principal and proprietor of the State Orphan School, at Mount Joy, Pennsylvania. He also served as burgess, or mayor, of that town, and in many other ways took a conspicuous part in public affairs. Before the war he was second lieutenant in Captain W. R. Fetter's company of Pennsylvania State Cadets.

In 1878 Judge Kennedy decided to come west, and in that year he located at Ida Grove, in Ida county, Iowa, where he turned his attention to farming. Here, too, his abilities as an organizer and man of affairs brought him into prominence, and in 1884 he was elected to the legislature, during which session he introduced and fathered through the lawmaking body the famous prohibitory law of the state of Iowa. Although thus allied with the cause of prohibition, he is and has always been a staunch Republican in fundamental political beliefs.

While in Iowa Judge Kennedy was also elected president of the Iowa State Farmers' Alliance, which office he held for five or six years, and in that capacity promoted important railroad legislation through the legislature. Also he was president of the State Wool Growers' Association, was one of the vice presidents of the Iowa Fine Stock-Raisers' Association and president of the Ida County Agricultural Society.

In 1888 Judge Kennedy came to Wichita county, Texas, and, with David C. Kolp, also of Ida county, organized and became president of the Iowa-Texas Land Company. This company bought several thousand acres of land about

eleven miles west of Wichita Falls on the line of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad started the town of Iowa Park. On account of the prominence and known reliability of the organizers and by extensive advertising a colony of progressive and capable Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota farmers were brought to this locality and sold tracts of land about Iowa Park, which has been one of the most successful of such colonization schemes in this state. Nearly all the farmers who came here at that time and persevered and remained in spite of natural discouragements, have now attained wealth and affluence, and the agricultural regions tributary to Iowa Park are noted for their large per capita wealth, there being many notable examples of men who began here with nothing and have become well-to-do, notwithstanding several severe droughts.

Judge Kennedy has continued to make Iowa Park his residence ever since 1888, although he has sold out all his own farms. But he is still engaged in the real estate business, which has occupied his attention ever since coming here. With his Pennsylvania and Iowa political experience, he naturally became a leader and man of weight in public affairs, and through loyalty to party, but with no hope of individual success in such a Democratic state as Texas, he was drawn into politics, and twice accepted the nomination for state assemblyman, being successful in carrying one county—Jack county—against his opponent. He was also nominated for the state senate, and has been strongly urged to run for Congress. Judge Kennedy is a very pleasing public speaker, is a man of great address and force of character that impresses itself at once on his hearers, and throughout his career has made himself a power in affairs in every community of his residence. He has known and been associated with many prominent men in Pennsylvania and Iowa. He has been a member of the Church of God and a Mason for forty years, and an Odd Fellow even longer, having joined the order a half century ago.

Judge Kennedy has two children: Mrs. Eulalia T. Clift, of Point Loma, California, and William Kennedy, of Ray, Colorado.

JOHN W. MADDOX, a leading stock farmer of the Red River valley, making his home in Montague county not far from Nocona, was born in Van Buren county, Arkansas, April 7, 1860. He was reared to farm life and acquired a common school education. His parents, James and Emily (Wilson) Maddox, were natives of Tennessee, but were married in Arkansas. The paternal grandfather became an early settler of

the latter state and there followed the occupation of farming. He was also a great hunter and took much pleasure with his gun. He continued a resident of Arkansas up to the time of his demise and he was long survived by his wife, who married again and lived to a ripe old age. In his family were five children: David; George; James; Lavina, who became the wife of George Brown; and Mrs. Lizzie Tummilson. After losing her first husband Mrs. Tummilson became Mrs. Daily and by her third marriage became Mrs. Mercer.

James Maddox was reared to manhood in Arkansas and at the time of the California gold excitement in 1849 made the overland trip across the country to the new Eldorado of the west, where he was engaged in mining. After spending about two years on the Pacific coast he returned to Arkansas and was married. He then purchased a farm and turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. Two years later he bought and drove cattle to California, taking with him quite a large herd, which he sold at good prices. He again spent six or eight months on the coast and then returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama, rejoining his family in Arkansas. There he resumed farming and was thus engaged until after the beginning of the Civil war, when he espoused the cause of his loved southland and enlisted in the Confederate army under command of General Price. He served through all the campaigns of Missouri and Arkansas and was very fortunate in that he was never wounded nor taken prisoner, although he was always on active duty and was often in the thickest of the fight, rendering valiant service to the Confederacy and bravely meeting all the hardships incident to military service. Following the close of the war he returned home, there to meet death, being assassinated by some cowardly jayhawkers. His first wife and the mother of his children had died two years previous and his children were thus left orphans. He had married a second wife but there were no children of that union. Soon after the death of Mr. Maddox she married a soldier and is now living in the Indian Territory. The home was thus broken up and the six orphaned children were separated, going to live among relatives. James Maddox was an intelligent business man of enterprise and keen discernment, possessed much energy and was public spirited in an eminent degree. His children were: David W., who makes his home with his brother John; George W., who is a farmer of Indian Territory; Dica, who became Mrs. Collins, and at her death left

three children in Montague county; John W., of this review; Mrs. Annie Boyd, who after the death of her first husband became Mrs. Bagley; and Emily, who has been twice married, first to a Mr. Tucker and second to a Mr. Rittenberry. The mother of these children was a devoted member of the Methodist church.

John W. Maddox was left an orphan when about five years of age and went to live with an uncle, George Brown, with whom he remained for a short time. He later made his home with his grandmother and lived among relatives until fifteen years of age, when he started out in life on his own account. Whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his own well directed efforts and strong purpose. In 1875 he came to Texas, locating in Grayson county, where he was employed at driving an old mule in one of the primitive cotton gins of that day. After three months spent in that way he hired out to a farmer (one of the Short brothers) at fifty dollars per year and was to have the privilege of attending school for two months. He continued work until after he had entered the school according to the terms of the contract and while there he also made arrangements to attend writing school. His employer, however, insisted in his leaving both schools and go to picking cotton and because he refused to do so his employer became angry and discharged him, never paying him the thirty or forty dollars which was his due for previous labor. Mr. Maddox, however, sought employment elsewhere and in 1879 came to Montague county, where he engaged in picking cotton and in other such labor as he could secure. The following winter he went to Archer county, where he aided in the construction of a rock house in Archer City, the county seat, and later was employed as a cook by a firm driving beef cattle to Gainesville. He next entered the employ of Bob Binge, a stock man and farmer of Jack county, with whom he remained for six months, after which he was employed by Mr. Lane of New York to help drive a herd of cattle to New Mexico. He spent two months in the latter place and then returned to Montague county, where he hired to C. C. Rumrill, went to Knox county, and was engaged in fencing a large pasture. He continued with Mr. Rumrill, aiding him in his work with stock in Knox county until 1885, then came to Indian Territory under the employ of Rumrill, and looked after the stock there, which was owned by the firm of Addington and Washington. This firm afterward failed, but Mr. Maddox remained with Mr. Rumrill for six years. In the meantime he saved his earn-

ings and when occasion offered he invested his money in stock and soon handled cattle on quite an extensive scale. He bought and sold stock from time to time with good success and in 1889 he formed a partnership with N. J. Howard. Together they handled stock, conducting an extensive business, in which they continued for four years with good success. The partnership was dissolved in 1893 and Mr. Maddox continued alone in the stock business until 1899, when he disposed of most of his herd, for all of the leases had expired.

In that year he came to Montague county and purchased the E. T. Coe farm and stock, the ranch comprising thirteen hundred acres. By purchase he also came into possession of all the crops, farming tools and fixtures. He made a cash payment for this and he has since purchased the Walker farm, containing two hundred acres, so that he now has a valuable ranch of fifteen hundred acres with over four hundred acres under a high state of cultivation. This is pleasantly and conveniently located about twelve miles north of Nocona in the Red River valley and Mr. Maddox carries on general farming, and the place furnishes nearly all of the home supplies, including meat and lard. He feeds and sells hogs and has a fine herd of cattle. He also feeds and markets cattle and raises some mules. He is a very practical and successful stock farmer and cattle dealer. He has spent many years in the saddle and has given his attention to his stock interests and the management of his agricultural pursuits, his labors being crowned with a fair measure of success.

In 1880 Mr. Maddox was married in Indian Territory to Miss Mattie Davis, who was born in Indiana and is a daughter of Henry J. Davis of the same state, who was married there and afterward removed to Illinois. In 1884 he made his way to the Indian Territory, where he was engaged in farming. He also greatly enjoyed hunting and found ample opportunity to indulge his love of that sport. He continued his residence in the Territory until his death, which occurred in 1890. He lived the quiet uneventful life of a farmer, having no aspiration for public office. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and joined the federal army. His widow yet survives and is now living in the old home neighborhood in Indiana. She is a member of the Christian church, to which her husband also belonged. Their children were: Mattie, the first wife of Mr. Maddox; Cap, who went to the west; and Carrie, the present wife of our subject. Mr. Maddox was called upon



to mourn the loss of his first wife in 1892, her death occurring on the 18th of November of that year. She left one child, Vunah, who was born August 17, 1891. On the 2nd of April, 1893, Mr. Maddox wedded Miss Carrie Davis, who was born in Indiana, August 18, 1875, and is an intelligent and cultured lady. The children of this marriage are: John C., born December 5, 1894; Donnie D. and Bonnie V., twins, born February 9, 1898; Boyd C., born March 1, 1900; and James D., born September 14, 1903. In politics Mr. Maddox is a Democrat and he takes an interest in seeing that good men are nominated and elected to local office, but never seeks nor desires the honors nor emoluments of office for himself. He is an exemplary member of Burlington lodge, No. 440, A. F. & A. M., and is a gentleman of genuine personal worth, enjoying in high measure the esteem of all who know him. Mr. Maddox was at one time the owner of a very favorite horse, Bush, which was named for a Methodist preacher and whose life of usefulness ceased in 1902 when he was about twenty-two years old. He had been owned by the family for over eighteen years and Mr. Maddox has an enlarged portrait of the horse with himself in the saddle hanging in a conspicuous place in his parlor. The horse was of Spanish breed and Mr. Maddox rode and used him in his business for eighteen years and says that Bush helped him to make a start in life. At his death the family almost felt as though they had lost a dear friend, so attached had they become to the animal. He had the free range of the ranch, had the best the cribbs and granary afforded and was worth the affection bestowed upon him by the members of the household, being a most intelligent, gentle horse, also of good speed and of durable qualities. Mr. Maddox has become well known as a stock farmer of the Red River valley and his success has resulted from earnest and persistent effort. He has worked untiringly year after year and is now in very comfortable financial circumstances.

**JAMES A. PROCTOR.** A half century's residence within the boundaries of a single county and a half century of active endeavor devoted to its material development marks, in a sense, the distinction of James A. Proctor of this review as a citizen of Wise county. From the year 1854, when he entered a piece of the public domain upon which the county seat now stands, to the closing months of 1905, either in the saddle, behind the counter or following the plow, he has been a factor, a quiet force in pushing Wise

county up the scale of progress from an unorganized and unsettled wilderness to a municipality filled with the arteries of commerce, thriving towns and comfortable homes.

As a young man of twenty-five he took legal possession of the high point of land which marks the site of Decatur, intending it for his home-stead, and he had gathered about him some of the prime evidences of civilization when proposals to locate the chief town of the county there came to him, and he set aside sixty acres of his tract, gratuitously, for the laying out of the town. Being limited as to means from the start, and having now the responsibilities of a young family, he disposed of the remnant of his quarter section at sale and, with the proceeds, started life as a cow man nearby.

Without special incident Mr. Proctor was engaged in the cattle business, with residence near Decatur, for seventeen years, when he changed his location to old Bridgeport and began the opening out of a farm. His cattle interests still held his attention and he ranged his stuff clear to the Brazos river and out into Knox county, having still an interest in a pasture in Foard county with a son. In 1884 the cow business subsided, largely, as a business and the cultivation of his Bridgeport farm has since occupied his time. He owns a half section of valley land on three sides of which coal has been developed, and much of it is now being tunnelled for the product on a royalty of five cents per ton. It was upon his farm, some eighteen years ago, that coal was first discovered, a piece of good fortune not only to him but to the community in which he lives.

A few of the first years of his life in the old town of Bridgeport Mr. Proctor passed in selling goods, at which time the village was situated about two miles southwest of the present town. But merchandising was not his forte and he resumed his former active outdoor life.

While the war was in progress he joined a regiment of state rangers under Colonel Morris and Lieutenant Colonel Buck Barry and served on the frontier for more than three months. The regiment was in camp at Buffalo Springs, at Belknap and passed three years and three months of the time in scouting the country for Indians. A few fights with them were indulged in and on one occasion, on the Big Wichita river, the command lost all its horses and pack mules at the hands of the wary Comanche. The last few months of the war our subject was on detail to gather up beef cattle for the Confederate army and drive them to East Texas and was so employed when the "breakup" came.

Mr. Proctor was an emigrant to Texas from Rockcastle county, Kentucky, where his birth occurred July 3, 1829. He is descended from Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather having served in the war for American independence. The latter died in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, when our subject was a child, having migrated there from some point in Pennsylvania soon after the termination of the war. His lineage can be traced to the Scotch-Irish, and one of his sons, James, was a young man when the family took up its home in the state of Daniel Boone. James Proctor married Polly Brannaman, a German lady, and passed away in Rockcastle county, being nearly one hundred years of age. Of his children, David, our subject's father, was the first born. Then came George, William, John, Sidney and Elisha, twins, Anderson, Green, Alfred. The daughters were Frankie, wife of John Forsythe; Betsy; and Susan, who became the wife of Sebe Seary.

David Proctor took up the vocation of his ancestors and brought up his family to know the pursuits of agriculture. He left Kentucky about 1850 and located in Morgan county, Indiana. He afterward moved to Jasper county, Missouri, where his wife died, but he returned to Indiana and passed his remaining years. He was born in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, married Miss Lucy, a daughter of Rev. John Quinn, a Christian preacher. His children were: John, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; James A., of this sketch; Melvina, widow of John Palmer, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Frances, wife of Ratliff Long, of Indiana, died in Morgan county; Mary, married Frank Wilson, of Iowa; and George, who died in the state of Iowa.

On the farm of his father in Kentucky James A. Proctor grew up and in the old-time log house, with slab benches, he was schooled and ruled three months in the year. In 1853 he joined three families for the trip to Texas and drove a team for William Perrian, of the party, the journey requiring forty days' time. They stopped first in Dallas county and made a crop, but the next year our subject left Joe's branch and began his career in the unorganized county of Wise. He and his wife were the first couple married in the county, and February 8, 1856, he wedded Polly Hunt, a daughter of William Perrian's wife, with whom he had made the trip from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor's children are: Lucy, wife of Virginius Gale, of Indian Territory; Mollie, a widow, in Bridgeport, Texas; Laura, wife of Charles Woods, of Wise county; William D., of Bridgeport; James, of

Dimmit county, Texas; John, of Foard county, Texas; Artemissa, wife of James Stanfield, of Indian Territory; Ella, wife of Charles Selanger, of Bridgeport; and Maud, who married A. L. Hutchison, of Bridgeport, Texas.

While Mr. Proctor has resided in Wise county longer than most of its citizens can remember, and has occupied a positive place among the every-day affairs of men, he has shown no interest in its political life and beyond voting the Democratic ticket he has not been politically known. He is a Master Mason and is a member of the Christian church. He has ever maintained an untarnished reputation and a character above suspicion and the confidence of his friends everywhere constantly abides with him.

JAMES W. AYNES. The commercial spirit of Jacksboro is largely in the ascendancy and is exemplified in the establishment of a few mercantile enterprises which dominate the town and surrounding country and bring to the city's urban limits a patronage ample to maintain it easily as the metropolis of the county. The Aynes Dry Goods Company is conspicuous among these dominant enterprises, and of its guiding and leading spirit, James W. Aynes, it is our purpose herein to speak. Reared in an atmosphere of domestic commerce and schooled in the marts of trade by teachers who were past-masters in the art, these influences have brought to him an endowment and an equipment for the sphere that he fills unusual in a rural community like this.

A glance at the history of the Aynes family reveals its Kentucky origin and shows Samuel Aynes, our subject's grandfather, to have been one of its early founders. His birth occurred in the state of Virginia in 1795 and he lived in Denton and Jack counties, Texas, from 1857, dying in the latter county in 1867. His forefathers are said to have been Scotch-Irish and Welsh and his wife was Miss Elsie Malare, who passed away in Jack county in 1867, being the mother of James, who died in Kentucky; John, whose life closed in the same state; Elton became the wife of Squire Penn and died in Henry county, Kentucky; Fannie married Frank Robinson and died in Fort Worth; David S.; and Elizabeth, who died in El Paso as Mrs. Mark Harper.

David S. Aynes, father of our subject, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, December 18, 1832, passed to maturity there, was liberally educated and his introduction to the serious affairs of life was in the capacity of a teacher of a country

school. He came to Texas in 1857, stopped in Denton county, married and taught a few terms of school. He came to Jacksboro in 1860, began raising cattle and conducted a general store, and also filled various county offices, being assessor, collector, treasurer and sheriff of the county. In 1864 he returned to Wise county and while there held the office of sheriff. Returning west, he was for some years a resident and merchant at Belknap and later on in life opened a store in Gainesville and sold goods till 1895, when he disposed of his interests there, came to Jacksboro, the scenes of his early and vigorous life, and retired. In politics he has ever been a Democrat and in fraternal matters a prominent local Odd Fellow, and a consistent member of the Christian church.

For his first wife Mr. Aynes married Emily, a daughter of Dr. George Harper, formerly from Naples, Illinois. His wife died in Jacksboro in 1875 and he then chose Helen Scott for his companion, who bore him a son, Daniel, and a daughter, Roxie, wife of John Montgomery, of Amarillo, Texas. By his first marriage he was the father of James W., of this notice; Eliza, who married E. W. Nicholson, of Jacksboro; David N., of Jacksboro; John S., who passed away at fourteen years of age; Elsie, who married T. N. Brown, a leading merchant of Jack county, at the county seat, and Hattie, wife of W. R. Sikes, of the metropolis of Jack county.

April 21, 1860, James W. Aynes was born in Denton county, Texas. The first four years of his life were passed in Jacksboro and his fifth and sixth years in Wise and Denton counties. From 1866 to 1876 he was again among the boys of Jacksboro, but the latter year entered the public schools at Denison for a year, then farmed as a hand till 1878, when he went to work on the Denison Herald as a typo for a year. In 1879 he returned to Jacksboro and took a clerkship with D. C. Brown, remaining ten years, and succeeded that gentleman in business with a partner, J. F. Marshall, which firm stood until 1894, when Mr. Aynes conducted the business alone until 1897. The Aynes Dry Goods Company was organized in 1900 and he was chosen president and manager of the concern and its business affairs.

Mr. Aynes helped organize the Jacksboro Mill and Elevator Company and has been its secretary ever since. He holds stock in the concern and also in the First National Bank of Jacksboro, which was organized fifteen years ago, and Mr. Aynes was elected one of its directors and has served in that capacity continually to the

present time. Other enterprises looking toward the good of the town and county have received substantial encouragement at his hands and his material support of the Presbyterian church of Jacksboro is a factor toward its permanency in the town. He holds a membership in this church and also in the Pythian Knights of the city.

March 23, 1888, Mr. Aynes married Miss Kate Wolffarth, a daughter of Edward Wolffarth, for many years a military guide at Fort Richardson, later county clerk of the county, and who died here in 1898 at seventy years of age. He was a New York man and a veteran of the Mexican war and served in the Federal army many years. Mr. Wolffarth married at Fort Belknap Miss Chattie Sanders and the eleven children resulting all grew up. Mr. and Mrs. Aynes' children are: Hattie, Annel, David Edward, Marie and Edna.

F. E. McKENZIE is vice-president of the City National Bank at Colorado, Texas, and a man who has won an enviable position in financial circles. He is of Scotch descent, being descended from one of three brothers who emigrated from Scotland to New York and settled at Fort Henry, Essex county, in the Empire state, in the eighteenth century. One of these brothers remained in New York and some of his descendants are still in that locality. One of the brothers went to the British possessions in the northwest and was the discoverer of the McKenzie river. The third brother emigrated southward and all trace of him was lost. The one who settled in the Empire state was William McKenzie. Among his grandsons was John McKenzie, the grandfather of our subject. John McKenzie served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a tavern keeper who conducted a "wayside inn" and became well known in his locality in New York.

One of his sons was D. Lafayette McKenzie, born in Essex county, New York, in 1827. When seventeen years of age he left home and went to Illinois to seek his fortune. He was a poor boy and worked by the month at farming. Settling in Whiteside county, his financial conditions were eventually improved and he was able to carry on farming on his own account, continuing his residence in that county, with a brief exception, up to the time of his death on the 19th of November, 1879. He was in Colorado in 1859 during the Pike's Peak rush, and in the years 1870-74 he also lived in Colorado. In 1852 he had married Lucia W. Brewer, of Puri-

tan descent, who was born in Massachusetts, December 23, 1835, and died in Colorado, Texas, November 13, 1905, having made her home with her son, F. E. McKenzie. She had four sons: Nathan L., who was born October 28, 1853, and is engaged in farming and the raising of Short-horn cattle in Lebanon, Missouri; Fred E., of this review; J. Clesson who was born October 19, 1860, and is a retired farmer, residing at Anita, Iowa; and Wallace L., who was born January 8, 1869, and is living in Vernon county, Missouri. All are well-to-do and pleasantly located in life.

Fred Egbert McKenzie was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, October 27, 1858, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm until ten years of age, when on account of the mother's and his own ill health the family removed to the state of Colorado, locating at Las Animas, Bent county, where they remained for four years. During that time Fred McKenzie worked with cattle, his father being in the stock business. He thus regained his health and has never known what it is to be ill since. He was in the saddle and was outdoors day and night, and he thus gained a taste of the kind of life that proved the lodestone that drew him to Texas. Subsequently he returned to Illinois, where he worked on a farm and attended school, being mostly in a district school save for a period of six months spent in Edwards Seminary at Sterling, Illinois.

In March, 1881, Mr. McKenzie arrived in Texas and for eighteen months remained in Cooke county, after which he went to Tom Green county and was upon the range with herd cattle. He had a little money when he came here, which he invested in cattle in connection with Holloway & Fritz. He also worked for that firm, taking care of their cattle in connection with his own. For twelve months he occupied that position and then sold out his interests in connection with that firm and entered upon an independent business venture. He bought eastern cattle which he turned loose in Mitchell county and he has since been located there. He ran the cattle on the open range until the fall of 1884, when the country began to be claimed and fenced, and he therefore purchased and leased twenty sections of land. This he fenced and still controls it, the ranch lying in the southeast corner of Mitchell county. In 1899 he built a house in Colorado and in the spring of 1900 traded it to A. B. Robertson for a place comprising nineteen hundred and twenty acres about two miles from the town. Here he made his home until October, 1905, when he sold that residence and again took up his

abode in Colorado. In his business affairs he has been very successful, manifesting untiring diligence and keen discrimination. His experience told him that the country needed a better grade of cattle, and recognizing the fact that improved short-horns are superior to all other breeds he began raising cattle of that kind and today has as good a bunch of registered short-horn cattle as can be found in the country. He pays considerable attention to breeding and makes a close study of the needs of cattle and of the best kinds for the country. He is likewise a member of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association and the National Live Stock Association. His entire business career has been marked by progress and he says this is as absolutely essential in the cattle industry as in any other line of business activity. In this matter of breeding it is impossible to stand still and the movement is either forward or backward. One should as constantly strive for the ideal in that respect as in any other, and in Texas there has been an urgent demand throughout the state for new blood in order to raise the grade of the range stock. This demand has been met and today Texas carries off the leading prizes at the principal live-stock shows of the country. This is the result of the intelligent introduction of registered stock upon the plains and Mr. McKenzie has done not a little toward producing this result.

The Mitchell County Fair Association was organized in May, 1903, with a capital stock of five thousand dollars. They purchased a tract of land near Colorado and the association has its affairs in good running order with F. E. McKenzie as president; D. W. Allen, vice-president; George B. Root, secretary, and Brooks Bell, treasurer. These four gentlemen with the addition of Ben VanTyle constitute the board of directors. The association has done much to stimulate a pride among stock-raisers in producing high-grade cattle. The short-horns are the oldest of pure-bred cattle in the world. They are cattle of greater size and when chosen for the range are thick-meated and are equal, if not better, than any other breed. Mr. McKenzie has given a great deal of attention to all kinds of beef breeds and is well acquainted with their respective merits. It is his experience, however, that short-horns are best adapted for this country and he is regarded as authority upon the subject of shorthorn cattle. While recognized as a leading representative of the cattle industry of Mitchell county Mr. McKenzie has also extended his efforts to other lines and is now prom-

inent in financial circles. He was one of the organizers of the City National Bank in 1900 and for the past four years has been its vice-president. The institution has a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars, with a surplus of twelve thousand dollars, and a general banking business is conducted, the institution being regarded as one of the safe and reliable financial concerns of this part of the state.

Mr. McKenzie was married in 1890 to Miss Celia Fletcher of Colorado, a daughter of J. D. Fletcher and a native of St. Charles, Missouri. They have an adopted daughter, Hazel, who was born January 13, 1896.

For fifteen years Mr. McKenzie has been a Mason and has taken the Royal Arch degree, his membership being at Colorado. Widely recognized as a man of good business ability and unflinching enterprise, Mr. McKenzie has made for himself a notable place as a representative of the cattle dealing and financial interests of Mitchell county. He is, moreover, a gentleman of genial manner, whose unflinching courtesy and deference for the opinions of others have gained for him a high place in the public regard and won for him the friendship of many with whom he has come in contact.

**SAMUEL DAVID THOMPSON.** The fruit and nursery industry of Montague county is an important one, and it is worthily represented by the Bowie gentleman whose name introduces this biographical notice. Market-gardening forms a conspicuous feature of his in-season production, and his little farm in the suburbs of the metropolis of Montague county furnish a beautiful, inviting and entertaining spot for the horticulturist during the growing and fruiting seasons of the year.

As a "tree man" Mr. Thompson is purely a Texas product, but his connection with the business dates from so early a time that it will not be amiss to refer to him as a pioneer. When he went to Weatherford, in 1878, with his limited capital he purchased ten acres of land near the city and embarked in market-gardening, and, incidentally, the growing of fruit. His first efforts were so encouraging that he came to consider himself permanently in the business, and when he sold his little place, after fifteen years of identity with it, and located in Bowie, it was with the intention of expanding his business in many directions and making a nursery a prominent and leading feature of his vocation.

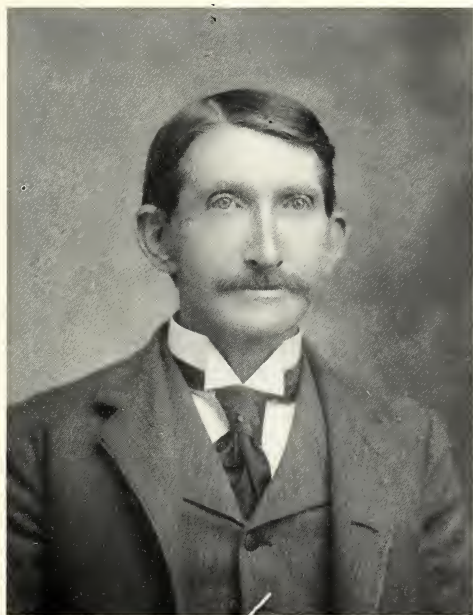
His original purchase at Bowie was an orchard tract of twenty-two and a half acres which, owing

to prosperity during the lapse of years, has come to be forty-six and a half acres. Upon this he has built a retail and a wholesale trade of considerable pretensions, his shipping points being into the Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas, and, his home market comprises patrons from many surrounding counties. His methods have ever withstood the scrutiny of time and a never-failing practice to deal fairly with all has given him a widespread confidence and is the real key to his success.

Mr. Thompson came to Texas from Maury county, Tennessee, and reached Dallas December 2, 1872. He had passed three years in the Tennessee home he had just left, engaged in milling on Carter's creek, near the Columbia and Nashville pike. He went to Maury county from Henderson county, Tennessee, where the closing years of his youth were passed and where his entry into the service of the Confederacy, as a soldier took place. He was born in Giles county, Tennessee, December 29, 1844, and lived there till fourteen years of age. His father having died and his mother remarried, he accompanied his new father and the family into Henderson county, and in this and Giles county the rural schools common to his day provided him with an education.

Harvey Anderson Thompson was our subject's father. He was a teacher and was preparing for the ministry at his death in 1846, when about thirty years old. He was born in 1814, in North Carolina, and was a son of James Thompson, who migrated to West Tennessee and died there about 1859 as a farmer, at nearly one hundred years of age. The Thompson ancestry traces back to the Scotch-Irish and the family was founded in the United States by the great-grandfather of our subject, who took his family from North Carolina after the Revolutionary War—in which it is thought he participated as a Continental soldier—and settled in Middle Tennessee, finally removing to West Tennessee, where he died.

Our subject's mother was Mary E. Shields, a daughter of James Leander and Annie (King) Shields, who were the parents of thirteen children. After the death of her first husband Mary E. Thompson married James M. Johnson, who moved into Gibson county, Tennessee, at the close of the war and was a farmer there some twenty years. She was the mother of only two surviving children, James L. of Dallas, Tex., and Samuel D. Thompson of Bowie. A daughter by Mr. Johnson was born, grew and married, but died without issue. Mrs. Johnson died in Henderson county, Tennessee, in 1886, at the age of seventy-two years.



SAMUEL D. THOMPSON



Samuel D. Thompson's first important life event was his enlistment in the army at Spring Hill, Tennessee, in 1863. Company F, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, was his command, and he saw service in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia under General Forrest, and his first fight was at Thompson's Station. He was with the squad which captured Colonel Straight and helped guard the prisoners after the Straight raiders were taken in. He was in the battle of Chickamauga and was with General Longstreet's army besieging Knoxville. He was in the Atlanta campaign and took part in many engagements leading to the evacuation of Atlanta and went back into Tennessee with Hood's army to Franklin and Nashville, and when the war ended he surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, and returned home, not yet twenty-one years old.

Millwrighting was Mr. Thompson's first work after the war. He was paid eighteen dollars a month for his services, and the work was so agreeable and so remunerative that he continued it for several years. This work led him into general carpenter work, and even after he became a citizen of Texas he earned his living with his tools, doing his last work as a mechanic in the city of Dallas in 1876. From then to his departure for Weatherford he was associated with his brother in the grocery business in Dallas, then launching his market-gardening career.

Mr. Thompson was first married in Dallas in October, 1876, his wife being Fannie, a daughter of Berry Ballard, originally from Kentucky. Mrs. Thompson died in Weatherford in 1891, being the mother of: Perry S., Denver, Colorado; Addie E., a teacher of the public schools, who finished her education in the Denton Normal School; Emma M., a teacher in Mangum, Oklahoma, prepared for her work in the State University of Texas; Samuel D., Jr., Mattie L. and Harvey. December 28, 1899, Mr. Thompson married, in Wise county, Miss Juliet M. Green, a daughter of Finley Green, from Missouri, where, in Clinton county, Mrs. Thompson was born.

In his political belief Mr. Thompson is a Democrat, but he holds to party candidates only in state and national elections, reserving the right to vote for the candidate of his choice in local affairs. All his ancestors were Presbyterians and for twenty-five years he has taken an active part in the work of the spiritual betterment of humanity. He is an elder of the Bowie Presbyterian church and maintains himself a straightforward, upright and honorable citizen. Mr. Thompson raises all kinds of fruit that will grow in this part of the state.

FRANK JOHNSON. On the roster of county officials in Mitchell county appears the name of Frank Johnson who is holding the office of sheriff and discharging its duties without fear or favor. He makes his home in Colorado, the county seat, and dates his residence in Texas from 1870. He was born in Hartsville, Tennessee, February 8, 1869. His father, Napoleon B. Johnson, was a native of Kentucky and when a young man removed to Tennessee, where he was married to Miss Sarah Williams, who was born in that state. He was a printer by trade and resided in Tennessee until 1870, when he came to Texas, locating in Weatherford, where he was connected with one of the first newspapers established in that section of the state. The country was new and sparsely settled and the Indians were more numerous than the white settlers, and frequently occasioned considerable trouble to the pioneers who were attempting to plant the seeds of civilization on the western plains. For twenty years Mr. Johnson served as postmaster of Weatherford and was one of its honored and respected citizens, his labors contributing in substantial measure to the growth and improvement of that place. He died about 1898 and his widow is still living in Weatherford. In their family were eight children: Frank; Walter; Samuel, Charlie; Burt; Pearl; Stella; and John.

Frank Johnson was only a year old when his parents removed to Texas, so that to all practical purposes he is a native Texan. He was reared in Weatherford and when old enough to assist his father entered the postoffice. He also attended the public schools of that town, acquiring a good practical education, and at the age of eighteen years he left home and went to California, spending two years on the Pacific coast. Returning on the expiration of that period to Texas, he became collector in the employ of H. Hill & Company of Dallas and subsequently removed to Haskell, Texas, where he spent the greater part of the succeeding winter. He next made his way to Espuela, then the county seat of Dickens county, and while there received the appointment of deputy county and district clerk. He was also the first postmaster of the town and following the retirement from the clerk's office he was appointed deputy sheriff and was closely, actively and helpfully connected with many of the official duties that were transacted in the courthouse. He likewise engaged in merchandising in Espuela, conducting a hardware and furniture store in connection with S. G. Flook under the firm name of Flook & Johnson. He later



sold his interest to his partner and began work upon the Spur ranch in Dickens county. Later he was solicited to enter the sheriff's office in Kent county and subsequently was appointed ranger and inspector of the Cattle Raisers' Association for the northwest district of Texas. He worked at this for several years and about the time he left that position he purchased a ranch in Kent county, which he conducted for a time. On selling out he was appointed cattle inspector for the Live Stock Sanitary Board with headquarters at Clairemont, the county seat of Kent county, and afterward was transferred under the same management to Snyder, Scurry county. He received appointment to the position of special deputy sheriff of Scurry county and later was moved by the board to Colorado. In the latter city he formed a partnership with Dr. W. K. Lewis in the live-stock commission business and was reappointed ranger here and also deputy sheriff of Mitchell county. On the 19th of August, 1901, he received appointment to the office of sheriff to fill out the unexpired term of L. W. Dellinger, resigned. He has twice been elected to the office since that time, in the year 1902 and again in 1904. During all the period of his majority he has been in office, discharging some duty of public trust, and has ever been most loyal to the responsibilities that have devolved upon him.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1895 to Miss Mattie E. Durrett, a native of Mason county, Illinois, and a daughter of A. K. Durrett. They now have a daughter and a son: Dot, born July 28, 1901; and Roy, born September 27, 1905.

Mr. Johnson was made a Mason in Snyder, Scurry county, about eight years ago and has attained to the Knight Templar degree. He has also taken the various degrees of Odd Fellowship, including those of the encampment and the Rebekah lodge, and he likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Elks and the Eastern Star, in all of which he is recognized as a valued representative and has gained many warm friends among his brethren of the fraternities. Although yet in the prime of life Mr. Johnson has passed through many thrilling experiences, more than falls to the lot of the average man. He is one of the best known sheriffs in the state, having the reputation of being one of the most capable officers that has ever filled this important position. His life has largely been spent on the frontier, and in the discharge of his duties he has oftentimes gone to places of danger, practically taking his life in his own hands, but he has never faltered in the performance of any

duty, and on the contrary has displayed marked bravery, coolness and valor. He has a host of warm friends among the best citizens of the state and he possesses social qualities that have endeared him to the great majority of those with whom he has come in contact.

P. A. HAZZARD, who is filling the position of postmaster at Colorado, Texas, was born in Scottsburg, Scott county, Indiana, on the 16th of July, 1860. His father, George Hazzard, was a native of Indiana and resides in Scott county, living upon the old homestead where he was born. It was originally the farm of his father, William Thomas Hazzard, a native of Virginia, his birth occurring almost on the boundary line between the Old Dominion and West Virginia. George Hazzard became a farmer and has followed that occupation throughout his entire life. He married Harriet Lester, whose birth occurred in the town of Crothersville, Jackson county, Indiana. Her father was engaged in merchandising in that place for thirty years. To Mr. and Mrs. George Hazzard were born four children, who are yet living, a son and three daughters, and the latter are residents of Scott county, Indiana. The parents, having celebrated their marriage on the 8th of November, 1855, have now been married for a half century.

Prince A. Hazzard, whose name introduces this review, was reared upon the old homestead farm in the state of his nativity and acquired his education in the schools of the neighborhood. He also studied by lamplight in his own room after the family had retired for the night, for matters of education were of deep interest to him, and he thus well qualified himself for the practical and responsible duties of life. He left home in 1878 at the age of seventeen years and went to Monticello, Illinois, where he was engaged in clerking in a store for two years. He then spent a year as a farm hand in that locality and in January, 1881, he came to Texas, making the journey by rail as far as Millsap, just west of the Brazos river. There he bought a team and completed the trip overland. Colorado at that time had but one store of any account, conducted by Dunn Coleman & Company. There were a few settlers, five or six families living in tents, and the surrounding country was an entirely open range. The buffaloes had just been exterminated a short time before and in their place grazed a few herds of cattle and horses. Grading on the railroad was then being done but even that work had not yet reached Colorado when Mr. Hazzard arrived here. He soon en-

tered the employ of Dunn Coleman & Company and when a postoffice was established became assistant postmaster. The postoffice was opened on the 13th of April, 1881, with A. W. Dunn as postmaster and in August of the same year Mr. Hazzard was appointed postmaster, the appointment coming to him as soon as he had attained his majority. He served in that capacity until 1888, when on account of ill health he resigned and for two years thereafter was engaged in the insurance business. In 1890 he was reappointed postmaster and served for five years, when a change of administration caused him to retire from office, and he again engaged in the insurance business. In July, 1900, he was once more appointed postmaster and has filled the position up to the present time, proving a most capable officer, being prompt, active and efficient in the discharge of his duties. When he arrived here lands could be purchased from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre and the same property is now worth from ten to fifteen dollars per acre. Mr. Hazzard has made his home in Colorado throughout the period of his residence in Texas and has been a witness of the marvelous growth and development of this section of the state from a wild and unbroken country to a region of rich fertility, dotted here and there with the homes of a contented and prosperous people.

On the 26th of September, 1883, Mr. Hazzard was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Field, who was born in Arcola, Louisiana, a daughter of George Dana Field. She was reared in New Orleans and came to Texas in November, 1881, with her mother, her father having died during her early girlhood, and on the 13th of February, 1882, she became a resident of Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Hazzard have been born three sons: Herbert, born August 24, 1884; Lester, August 12, 1887; and one died in infancy. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and both are highly esteemed in the locality where they have now long resided. Mr. Hazzard is a popular postmaster and has won high commendation from the department at Washington. Many important duties are entrusted to his care not only in the workings of the Colorado office but also in the promotion of the government mail service in other points in the west. A large quantity of mail is received at the Colorado office, which is a distributing point for an extensive section of country, and all of this is handled by Mr. Hazzard with the greatest accuracy because of his long connection with the position and his fidelity to the duties that devolve upon him. He is a man of unquestionable integrity

and of unassailable reputation in official and social life and certainly well deserves mention in this volume.

ULYSSES S. STEWART. Ulysses S. Stewart, vice-president and managing officer of the First National Bank of El Paso, was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, a son of S. B. Stewart, who was born in Indiana. His ancestral history, however, is one of close connection with Virginia. The father became a pioneer settler of eastern Kansas, removing to that locality a short time before the beginning of the border warfare and the Quantrell raids, of which events he was a witness. Subsequent to the close of hostilities between the north and the south he removed with his family to northern Colorado and is now living in Gillette, that state. He was among the prominent and influential citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, and is remembered by many of the old settlers there.

Ulysses S. Stewart largely acquired his education in the State Agricultural College of Colorado, being ten years of age when his family removed to that state. The year 1887 witnessed his arrival in El Paso, and in 1888 he entered the employ of the First National Bank, since which time he has figured in connection with financial interests of the city. In 1890 he was promoted to assistant cashier, was subsequently chosen cashier and is now vice president and managing officer of the bank. The president is Joshua S. Raynolds, of the well known New Mexico family of Raynolds, who have extensive interests in that territory, mainly of a banking nature. The First National Bank was founded in 1881 by Jefferson Raynolds, brother of the present chief executive of the institution. The First National Bank makes a magnificent showing which clearly points not only to the marvelous success of this institution, but to the expansion of many operations and enterprises in the city and surrounding territory. In the year 1881 El Paso was beginning to assume importance as a commercial center and a few prominent business men determined to establish a bank to be governed by the banking laws of the national government. The organization was effected and with a capital of fifty thousand dollars the First National Bank in El Paso opened its doors for business on the 29th of May of that year in a small adobe building on San Francisco street, then the principal thoroughfare. Within three years the business had increased to such an extent that the corporation

was forced to seek larger quarters and the bank was removed to the corner of San Antonio and El Paso streets, since which time the business has been greatly enlarged, while the capital was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and on the 12th of August, 1901, was again doubled. This did not mark the last step in the growth, however, for on the 3d of March, 1904, the capitalization was increased to three hundred thousand dollars. A general banking business is conducted, exchange, both foreign and domestic is bought and sold and accounts are kept with individuals, firms and corporations. United States, county and city securities are handled, together with corporation bonds, and the bank is a depository for United States disbursing officers and is also a United States depository and serves in this capacity for a number of banking institutions out of the city. For correspondents it has the strongest banks of eastern cities and of the west, as well as connections which show the confidence in which the bank is held abroad. It also has connections with the leading banking institutions of Mexico and special attention is given to the handling of Mexican silver and exchange. The principle of the management has always been to conduct the bank upon the most liberal lines, consistent with conservative methods and it is but just to say that this spirit and liberality have done much for the upbuilding of this section of the state.

Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Beattie, of a Virginia family. They have four children, Virginia, Agnes, Helen and Robert. Mr. Stewart is recognized as one of the leading spirits in the life of El Paso and devotes much time, energy and money to furthering the interests and welfare of the town, being financially interested in many of its leading enterprises. He is a prominent member of the chamber of commerce and his cooperation has been a valued factor in many lines of substantial development and improvement. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and executes them with determination and with a capable management that cannot fail to produce the result desired.

CAPTAIN PAT DOLAN, residing in Clint, Texas, was formerly connected with cattle raising interests but is now devoting his time and attention to the cultivating of fruit and alfalfa in El Paso county. He is a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, and came to the

United States when a young child with his parents, who made their way direct to Texas, settling in San Antonio in December, 1852. His father, James Dolan, and also his mother, were natives of the Emerald Isle and died in San Antonio.

Captain Dolan of this review was reared in that city, dividing his time between play and work in the usual manner of lads of the period. In war times he was still a boy but he had given considerable thought to the question of dissension between the north and the south and decided to enlist in support of the Union cause. Accordingly he went to New Orleans and joined the Second Texas Cavalry of the Federal army, there being two full regiments of Texans in the Union army during the Civil war. Colonel E. J. Davis, afterward governor, was commander of the regiment to which Captain Dolan belonged and which was attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps under General A. M. Getty. They were in New Orleans during the latter part of Butler's occupancy of that city, but the Second Texas Cavalry was largely engaged in service in Texas, participating in the campaigning at Brownsville. On the 13th of May, 1865, Captain Dolan, with a number of others, was taken prisoner at White's ranch near Brownsville, this being the last battle of the war, the forces in that part of the state having not yet heard of Lee's surrender. As soon as the information of the surrender was received Captain Dolan was sent up the Rio Grande river with a flag of truce to inform the different commanders. He remained in service until November 10, 1865, when he was mustered out at Brownsville.

Following the close of hostilities Captain Dolan spent a short time at his home in San Antonio and then went to Uvalde county, where he made his home for several years. He was the only "Yankee" elected sheriff by that county by the Confederacy and he filled the office for five years. Later he was appointed lieutenant of Company F of the Texas State Rangers by Governor Coke and subsequently was made captain of the same company. He was in the service for about four years, traveling over a large stretch of country from the head waters of the Nueces and Guadalupe rivers to the Rio Grande river. While sheriff and captain of his company of rangers Captain Dolan never killed a man nor allowed a man to be killed in his presence—an unusual record for those days in view of the notoriously bad characters and the desperadoes with whom he





JAMES D. AVIS

had to constantly deal. It is impossible to overestimate the services of the Rangers of Texas in ridding the state of hardened criminals and protecting the settlers from Indians and the white men who were equally untrustworthy.

Following his retirement from his military office Captain Dolan engaged in the sheep business in Uvalde county and later turned his attention to the cattle industry, moving farther west to what is now Jeff Davis county, but was then a part of Presidio county. When Jeff Davis county was organized he was elected county assessor and later was sheriff of the same. As a cattle man he became familiar with all the counties of western Texas. In March, 1905, he located at Clint, El Paso county, purchasing a nice home and an alfalfa and fruit ranch, where he has fine fields of alfalfa and well kept orchards that annually return excellent crops. Although this is one of the choicest districts of the valley the business is not as congenial to him as was the cattle industry and he contemplates returning to cattle ranching, having purchased the necessary land for the same in El Paso county.

Captain Dolan was married in Uvalde county to Miss Maggie J. Cook, and they have five children: H. P. and Robert Dolan, Mrs. Nora Funk, Maggie and Alice Dolan. The Captain has ever been a man of firm convictions as was displayed by his service in the Union army in the Civil war. At all times he is equally loyal to a cause which he espouses and in business circles he has made an excellent reputation for enterprise and reliability.

JAMES DAVID AVIS is connected with a business which has contributed largely to the welfare of the state of Texas and he is now a prominent cattleman of Wichita Falls and the owner of four thousand acres of valuable land, much of which lies in Wichita county. While developing important business interests he has also been prominent in city and county affairs, and his influence has been a valued element in promoting general progress and improvement.

Mr. Avis was born in Montague county, Texas, in 1861, his parents being David and Mahala Catherine (Webb) Avis. The father, a native of Maryland, removed with his parents to Missouri in his boyhood days and there resided until he had attained early manhood. In the fifties he came to the Lone Star state, established his home in Montague and entered upon a mercantile career that brought to him a high and gratifying

measure of prosperity. He was one of the pioneer residents of that part of the state and is well remembered by the early settlers. The old homestead, which is still in possession of the family, is just west of the court house at Montague and stands upon the site of the little log cabin which was the early home of the family in Texas. This location is also notable from the fact that the homestead was turned into a fort for defensive purposes against the Indians during the time that they threatened the residents of Montague, the fort consisting of a stockade eight or nine feet high built around the place. Mr. Avis departed this life at the old home in 1873, aged about fifty-two years, honored and respected by all who knew him. His widow, who was born in Missouri, is now living in Wichita Falls. She became the wife of David Avis in Montague county and after his death was married to C. C. White, who departed this life in Wichita Falls in September, 1896. Mr. White was one of the wealthiest residents of this city, having extensive mercantile and banking interests. He also made large investments in cattle and as a stockdealer became widely known. He was married to Mrs. Avis in Montague, and, with their family, they removed to Wichita Falls in 1887. Here Mr. White organized what is now the Kemp Wholesale Grocery Company and developed a business which became one of the largest and most prosperous in Northwestern Texas. He was also an officer of the Panhandle National Bank and was proprietor of a dry goods store in Wichita Falls. He was the promoter of many local industries and contributed in large measure to the substantial upbuilding and material improvement of the city, and he was widely known throughout this part of the state as a dealer in cattle. He possessed keen business discernment, marked enterprise and indefatigable industry. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook.

Many of the comforts and most desirable privileges of life were to be enjoyed in the home in which James David Avis was reared, but nevertheless he was instructed in those things which tend to develop a self-reliant spirit and activity in business and upon his own labors he has depended for the splendid prosperity which now crowns his life work. His youth was spent upon the frontier with typical scenes of western life. The boundless prairies stretched away on every hand and, while excellent opportunities were thus afforded to cattle men and agriculturists, the early settlers also had to endure hardships that came through the depredations of the cowboys and red men from the adjoining Indian Territory and

Western Texas. From his early youth Mr. Avis has been connected with the raising of cattle, which was then one of the most important industries of the state and has always been a source of large revenue to Texas. The land was then unclaimed by individual citizens and the cattle owners had free range where are now seen prosperous citizens and highly developed farms. Mr. Avis has continued uninterruptedly in the business of raising and selling cattle, save that for a period of six years, from 1800 until 1896, he conducted a grocery store in Wichita Falls. In the year in which the town and county were organized he became a resident of Wichita Falls and has since made it his home. He was thus in partnership with his stepfather, C. C. White, and although then in early manhood his experiences from boyhood had been such that Mr. White intrusted him with the management of his important cattle interests. At the time of his arrival in the fall of 1882 Mr. Avis established a camp on Holiday creek and lived throughout the winter in a tent, as few houses had as yet been built. As his financial resources have increased, he has made judicious investment in land and is today the owner of about four thousand acres. Of this twenty-five hundred acres is on one tract covering the portion of the southeastern portion of Wichita county and extending into Clay county. This is largely devoted to pasturage purposes for the cattle. He also owns two separate sections near Wichita Falls on the south in the irrigated district, and these farms are devoted to general agricultural pursuits, including the raising of wheat and alfalfa.

In public affairs Mr. Avis has always taken an active and helpful interest and has been the champion of many measures which have fostered public stability and substantial progress. When he was but eighteen years of age he was appointed deputy sheriff of Montague county, occupying that position at a time when the duties of the office were often hazardous. He is now a member of the city council of Wichita Falls and in this capacity has charge of the plans that are now being carried out to grade and improve the streets of the city and establish good sidewalks. He was strongly urged to become a candidate for county commissioner upon the Democratic ticket and is now serving in that position.

At Montague, March 1, 1885, Mr. Avis was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Bush, and they have a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. In his fraternal relations Mr. Avis is a Mason and has attained the Knight Templar degree. Endowed by nature with a strong character, he was so situated in his child-

hood that his latent powers were developed and strengthened and he became a successful business man. Today, however, he is not more honored on account of the enviable position which he occupies in business circles than because of the upright course which he has ever followed in his dealings with his fellow men and by reason of his loyalty and progressiveness in citizenship.

WILLIAM L. GWALTNY. In the pioneer days of the history of the republic of Texas the Gwaltny family was established here and William L. Gwaltny of this review has spent the greater part of his life in the Lone Star state. He was born in Posey county, Indiana, July 29, 1834, and is a son of John and Mary (Wylie) Gwaltny, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Indiana. When a young man the father made his way westward to Indiana and was married in Posey county, where he purchased land and improved a good farm, establishing his home near Poseyville, where he remained until after the birth of all of his children with one exception. In 1839 he joined a small colony and emigrated with horses and wagons to the republic of Texas, arriving in Fannin county, where most of the colony made settlements. Mr. Gwaltny secured a homestead claim of six hundred and forty acres, which he transformed into a good farm. It was pleasantly located on Honey Grove creek and there he devoted his remaining days to general agricultural pursuits. This creek was named by David Crockett, the celebrated pioneer and discoverer, because of the great number of bees and the large amount of honey found there. Mr. Gwaltny became a valued, influential and prominent representative of the county and was a minister of the Primitive Baptist church. His political views were in accord with the principles of Democracy and for a number of years he filled the office of justice of the peace and coroner, but was not an active politician in the sense of office seeking. He preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business dealings and his church work and he successfully carried on general farming and stock raising. He was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction and made a reputation which was unassailable because of his unflinching fidelity to all that is straightforward and honorable in man's relations with his fellow men. He lived here in pioneer days when the Indians of the western part of the state were hostile. They once advanced to within sixteen miles of his home and had a

fight at the block house of Bailey English, where the town of Burnham has since been established. Mr. Gwaltny died in 1859 at the age of sixty-four years. He was a typical Texas settler, whose hospitality was greatly enjoyed by many friends and the settlers who came his way, for the latch string was always out, so that his neighbors and the wayfarer might enjoy the welcome and comforts of his home. No charge was ever made for the entertainment of the stranger, as he took great delight in extending his warm hearted, liberal and generous hospitality. He died in the year 1859 at the age of sixty-four years, while his wife passed away in 1840. She belonged to an honored pioneer family of Posey county, Indiana, whose representatives were largely devoted to farming interests and spent the greater part of their lives in the Hoosier state. The members of the Wylie family were: Thomas, Light, Luke and Mrs. Mary Gwaltny. Thomas was a steamboat man on the Ohio river and other waterways of that part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gwaltny had a family of seven children: Nancy, who became the wife of Isaac McMinarry; Matilda, the wife of William Martin; Anna J., the wife of S. Allen; William L., of this review; Francis M., who served throughout the war of the rebellion, taking part in fifty-six battles, in one of which he was wounded; George W., who died while in the service of the Confederacy in the Civil war; and Sophronia, who was born in Texas and is the wife of H. Whittenburg. All were married in Texas.

William L. Gwaltny came with his parents to this state when about five years of age and was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm on Honey Grove creek. About the time he attained his majority he was employed at the carpenter's trade and in 1857 he married and settled upon a farm, devoting his energies to its cultivation until 1862, when he enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of Company D of Stephenson's regiment. The company was commanded by Captain Cobbs and he joined the command in Arkansas and served in the Trans-Mississippi department. While in the Indian Nation he was detailed for shop work at Fort Washita repairing wagons and other such mechanical work as needed to be done. There he spent seven months and was then ordered to join his command in Texas but again they had one daughter, Mrs. Hortense Glenn. he was detailed for shop work at Bonham, where he remained for four months. He then once

more joined his regiment in Louisiana and was at the battle of Perry Grove, Arkansas, and also the fight at Yellow Bayou, Louisiana. He was never wounded nor captured and was at Houston, Texas, when Lee surrendered, but being far from any Federal troops his regiment was not forced to surrender, but disbanded and the soldiers returned to their homes.

Mr. Gwaltny resumed farming operations in Fannin county, where he remained until 1872, when he sold his land there and removed to Grayson county, where he purchased a farm and mill, continuing the cultivation of the former and the operation of the latter. During this time he also bought wheat for the Denison Mills and was engaged in the lumber business for three years, but on the expiration of that period he sold out and bought a farm in Arkansas, to which he removed his family. Much of his time, however, was spent in Texas in the lumber trade. His family occupied the farm for two years, after which the land was rented and the family home was established in the town that the children might enjoy better school advantages. Mr. Gwaltny, however, retained the ownership of his Arkansas property for six years, when he sold out and removed his family to Bowie, Montague county, Texas, where he opened a hardware store, conducting the enterprise with a profitable measure of success for ten years. Within that period he bought the land whereon he now lives. Removing to Belcher-ville, he was engaged in the hardware trade there for three years, and in the meantime was having improvements made upon his farm. About 1897 he sold out his business in Belcher-ville and took up his abode on the farm, where he yet remains, having here over four hundred and eighty acres of rich land, all of which is under fence, while two hundred and twenty acres has been richly cultivated and yields good harvests. A large tract is devoted to pasturage and he owns a good herd of cattle. He follows diversified farming, raising various cereals and also handling stock and he thus produces many supplies for home consumption. The farm is well improved with a commodious frame residence and good outbuildings and there is a large bearing orchard. Everything about the place indicates his careful supervision through its neat and thrifty appearance and the farm is pleasantly and conveniently located about three and a half miles north of Belcher-ville near the Red river.

Mr. Gwaltny was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wright, who was born in Alabama, April



5, 1836, and is a lady of intelligence and natural refinement. Her parents were William and Clarissa (Self) Wright, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, in which state they were married, later settling in Alabama. In 1851 they came to Texas and established their home in Fannin county, where the father spent his remaining days as an enterprising, industrious and respected agriculturist. His wife died in Arkansas. Both were members of the Primitive Baptist church and in their family were seven children: Isam and William N., both of whom follow farming; Susan, the wife of J. Dobbs; Mrs. Zina Melvin; Mrs. Mary A. Gwaltny; Jasper, a farmer, and Mrs. Lavina J. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwaltny have become the parents of seven children: Henry C., who died in California; Elbert A., who is living in Jacksboro, Texas; Jennie, at home; Mattie, the wife of J. Harper; George, a farmer; Ella, the wife of J. Mulcox; and William, who also carries on agricultural pursuits. Mr. Gwaltny is a member of the Masonic fraternity and his wife belongs to the Methodist church. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy but he is without aspiration for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs which, capably conducted, are bringing to him merited success.

ALLEN G. FLOURNOY. On the roster of county officials in Montague county appears the name of Allen G. Flournoy, who is now serving as one of the board of commissioners. He is likewise well known as a prominent farmer, whose business ability and energy form the foundation of his success. He is numbered among the native sons of Texas, his birth having occurred in Wood county on the 17th of May, 1858. His parents were Mercer W. and Julia (Jones) Flournoy, the former a native of Mississippi, and the latter of Georgia. They were reared, however, in Texas and were married in Wood county. The Flournoy family was established in America at an early period in the colonization of the new world. Samuel M. Flournoy, the grandfather, was a native of Virginia and became an early settler of Mississippi whence he removed to Texas in 1853, settling in Nacogdoches county among its pioneer residents. Later he became one of the early settlers of Wood county and was among the first promoters of farming interests in eastern Texas. He became an extensive and prominent agriculturist and slave owner, having fifty slaves. Thus

his plantation was almost like a little vantage with its numerous cabins for the colored people. At the time of the Mexican war he espoused the cause of his country and served as captain of a company. He was always interested in public progress and improvement, giving generous and liberal support to every movement calculated for the general good. He figured prominently in public affairs and while in Mississippi he served as sheriff of his county for several terms, but after coming to Texas his business interests were too extensive to admit of his giving any time to public office. However, he used his influence for the nomination of good men and helped elect them and he ever stood as a champion of right, progress and improvement. He was beloved and respected for his good qualities, kindly spirit and generous disposition. He was a considerate master to his slaves and furnished them not only with the necessaries, but many of the comforts of life, trusted them and had their love. After the war, when the proclamation had set them free, they regretted leaving him, but he advised them to the best of his ability and told them to go out and do for themselves. He was a consistent Christian gentleman and his entire life was actuated by honorable and upright purposes. He died about 1870 when eighty years of age. His first wife died in 1863, after which he was married again. The children of the first union were: Mitchell, a farmer who served in the Civil war; Mercer W.; Thomas, also a Confederate soldier and afterward a farmer; D. H. and William, who wore the grey uniform; Samuel and Robert, who were killed while members of the Confederate army; Mrs. Mary Malory; Mrs. N. Holmes; and Mrs. Belle Good. For his second wife Samuel M. Flournoy married Mrs. Allen, a widow, and gaged in the tilling of the soil and also in raising

Mercer W. Flournoy was born in Mississippi and with his father's family came to Texas in an early day, spending his boyhood and youth in this state. He was reared upon the old home plantation and was trained to habits of industry and enterprise, giving supervision to the crops and to the slaves. He remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage and then settled in Quitman, where he carried on mercantile pursuits until after the inauguration of the Civil war. At that time he closed out his business interests and entered the Confederate army with Lane's Regiment of Cavalry. He was made sergeant of his company and served in the Trans-Mississippi department in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. He did much

skirmishing and was in many hotly contested battles but was never captured nor wounded. He was in Louisiana at the time of the close of hostilities, after which he returned to his home to enter business life anew, for he found that he had everything to make and nothing to lose. He engaged in farming as the only source of support for his family and in this way gained a start. He also filled some offices, acting as deputy sheriff for a number of years and he was also elected assessor, in which position he served for many years, or as long as he would consent to fill the office. He was recognized as a leader in local ranks of the Democracy and he took an active interest in the county and state campaigns and conventions, his opinions carrying weight in the party councils. As the years passed by and he devoted himself assiduously to his business interests he secured a good farm and home and he yet resides upon the old homestead in Wood county at the ripe old age of seventy-two years. His success is well merited, for it is attributable entirely to his own earnest and honorable labor. He is a typical southern gentleman, social and hospitable, generously entertaining all who come to him. The poor and needy never seek his aid in vain, or is any one ever turned from his door hungry. His spirit of generosity and helpfulness is indicated by a little incident in his life. At a time when corn was very scarce and hard to get Mr. Flournoy had plenty in his bins. A gentleman called and wished to purchase all that he had but Mr. Flournoy told him that he would not sell to him for cash, but would keep the corn for his neighbors to buy from him on credit. He is a man of unblemished integrity and upright principles, whose life record is indeed well worthy of emulation. He and his wife yet reside at the old homestead in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, she being now sixty-seven years of age. She is a daughter of Sidney Jones one of the pioneer settlers of Wood county, who came to Texas from Georgia, bringing with him a large number of slaves, after which he began farming. He was well known in his locality as a man of influence and prominence and attained success in his well directed labors. He did not long survive his removal to Texas, however. His wife was a worthy member of the Christian church. In their family were eleven children: Augustus and Asberry, who follow farming; Clark; Rusk; Thomas; Mrs. Emma Mitchell; Mrs. Puss Hix; Georgia A., the wife of Dr. Vining; Susan; the wife of R. Armstrong; Mrs. Julia Flournoy; and Tuda, who married a Mr. Hearst and afterward become Mrs. Grant. Mr.

and Mrs. Flournoy became the parents of eleven children; Mrs. Josephine Robins; A. G., of this review; Mrs. Gertrude Rhodes; Frank M., a farmer; Mercer J., now deceased; Emmer, who died at the age of sixteen years; Mary, who died in infancy; Thomas, a merchant; C. E. and Samuel who follow farming, and Birda, who died in childhood.

Allen G. Flournoy spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home and acquired his education in the common schools. He was trained to the labors of the farm and gained practical knowledge and experience there. At the age of twenty-seven years, in 1885, Mr. Flournoy was married to Miss Missouri Richards, who was born in Wood county, Texas, July 30, 1861, a daughter of Willis J. and Missouri A. (Wylie) Richards, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Georgia. They were married, however, in Alabama and in 1840 came to Texas, settling in Harrison county. Her father was a school teacher and followed that profession for many years. He also owned and conducted a farm. Later he removed to Smith county and subsequently to Wood county and in each locality he followed teaching, devoting his energies to that profession during the period of the rebellion. He was also a member of the Home Guard at that time. After the close of the war he engaged in merchandizing at Quitman and he had his farm operated through hired help. After carrying on his store for a number of years he built a store and established a business on his farm. In 1887, however, he sold out there and removed to Belcherville, where he carried on merchandizing until a fire destroyed the town and his business was lost in the conflagration. This occurred in 1893. He continued to make his home in Belcherville, however, and in 1894 he made a visit to Bryant. There he became ill and died November 21, 1894, at the age of seventy-seven years. In politics he was a staunch Democrat and filled various offices of honor and trust, serving for a number of years as justice of the peace. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church and fraternally was a Royal Arch Mason. His wife yet survives him and finds a good home with her daughter, Mrs. Flournoy. She too is a devoted Baptist and she has reached the ripe old age of eighty-two years. In the family of this worthy couple were ten children: James W., a farmer, now deceased; Mrs. Frances London; Janet, who became Mrs. James and is now Mrs. Thurman; Willis T., who is a merchant and is very prominent in Masonic and Odd Fellow

circles; John Q., a farmer; Columbus, a speculator and prominent Mason; Mrs. Emily Toombs; William, a merchant; Missouri R., now Mrs. Flournoy; and Robert L., a traveling salesman who has attained the 32nd degree in Masonry. All lived to be married and only one death has occurred in the family.

In early life Mr. Flournoy was quite active in political circles and was serving as tax assessor at the time of his marriage. He soon settled upon a farm, however, having purchased a tract of land in Wood county, to the development and improvement of which he devoted his energies until 1888. He then sold that property and came to Montague county, at first locating in Belcherville. He bought a farm, which he rented. Farming at that time was something of an experiment in this part of the state, as many did not believe the soil would prove productive. Mr. Flournoy bought and sold several tracts of land and finally began farming on his own account. He now owns three well improved farm properties but rents all save his homestead place, where he is incessantly carried on agricultural pursuits. He is very successful, nor has he failed to raise good crops, having plenty for his family and his stock. He possesses good financial ability, keen discrimination and enterprise and his labors have been attended with a fair measure of prosperity. He is a strong and influential democrat, who has attended county and state conventions and has acted as chairman for the party in his precinct. He is now filling the position of county commissioner and is recognized as a public spirited and enterprising citizen, favoring every movement that tends to promote the general welfare. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and in all life's relations has commanded the good will and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

IRA SEEDS, a representative of the farming interests of Montague county, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, May 28, 1850. He was reared to the work of the farm, while in the public schools he acquired a good practical education. His parents were Samuel and Fanny (Campbell) Seeds, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. The Seeds family is of Irish lineage and the father was reared to the occupation of farming in Ohio, where he was married and continued to make his home until 1854. He then removed to Iowa, settling in Appanoose county, which

was a frontier district, in which he pre-empted land and improved a farm, making it his home for two years. He then removed to Missouri, where he again entered a claim from the government, devoting his energies to its cultivation until 1861, when his life's labors were ended in death. His family remained on the farm for a year later and then removed to Lewis county, Missouri, where they resided until after the close of the Civil war. In 1866 they came to Texas, settling in the eastern part of Montague county, where Mrs. Seeds purchased land upon which a few improvements had been made. Later she sold that property and bought again near Forestburg. She was afterward married a second time, becoming the wife of Mr. McIlroy. During the early days of her residence in Montague county the Indians were hostile and committed many depredations which robbed the labors of the people of their profits. The Seeds family lost a horse and experienced other hardships and trials incident to frontier life. The mother, however, kept her little family together and reared her children to become honorable, upright men, whose life records are a credit to the family name. She continued to reside upon the homestead near Forestburg until her death. She was a consistent and devoted member of the Christian church, to which Samuel Seeds also belonged. Their sons were: John, who is living in Fort Smith; Ira, of this review; and Andrew, whose home is in Montague county.

Ira Seeds, the immediate subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood days in his mother's home and assisted her as his age and strength permitted until he had reached the age of seventeen years. He then started out in life on his own account, earning his living by working as a farm hand. Later he was employed in the government mills in Wise county, where he remained for eighteen months, when he went to Jackson county and accepted a position as teamster for the government, hauling forage for soldiers. Later at Austin he spent a brief period and then returned to the old homestead, where in the year 1871 he raised a crop on his mother's farm. He afterward went to Kansas, where he assisted with a herd of cattle and later he again returned home, while the following year he devoted his time to breaking horses.

It was during the year 1872 that Mr. Seeds was married and thus with a renewed impetus for business activity and close application he took up his abode upon a tract of rented land,

which he cultivated for a year, after which he removed to Red River Station and bought a small farm. He retained possession of this, however, for only a brief period and on selling that property he rented land from J. M. Grayson, on which he remained for two years, when in 1875 he went to the Indian Territory and operated land which he leased at different places. His residence in the Territory covered twenty-seven years, during which time he was successfully engaged in farming. He also profited by sub-letting land and by various business trades. He also built two cotton gins, which he operated for a time and then sold, and he likewise owned and operated a threshing outfit. He was also engaged in merchandising at Terrill for four years and still owns property there. He leased large tracts of land between three and four thousand acres which he sublet, making money by the operation. He is a man of excellent business ability, of keen sagacity and sound discrimination and his thrift and untiring energy have proved the basis of very gratifying success. He spent one year at Chickasha and afterward came to Montague county, where he had a small tract of land, to which in 1892 he added one hundred and sixty-five acres, so that his landed possessions here now comprise two hundred and thirty-five acres, constituting a good farm. He settled upon this place, began its cultivation and continued the work with good success, so that he has been enabled to extend the boundaries of his property and now has over six hundred acres in the homestead, of which four hundred and fifty acres is under a high state of cultivation. The improvements thereon are modern and attractive and indicate the practical and progressive spirit of the owner. The house is a commodious frame structure, favorably located, so that it commands an excellent view of the Red river and the valley. He can also see far into the Territory with Terrill and other villages in the distance, and there is a fine view of the southern part of the nation. In the rear of his home are substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, good feed lots for the stock and rich pasturage. His soil is very productive and he annually harvests good crops. He has had one or two short crops since locating here, but never a complete failure. Wheat and oats give him good crops, averaging about fifteen bushels per acre in oats and the corn crop averages about fifty bushels per

acre. He also raises and handles stock and both departments of his business are proving profitable.

Mr. Seeds was married in 1872 to Miss Sarah F. Sartin, who was born in Grayson county, Texas, in 1855, and is an estimable lady, who has been of much assistance to him as they have traveled life's journey together. She is a daughter of Jesse Sartin, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Texas in 1857, taking up his abode in Grayson county, where he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits. He later became a prominent cattle man and had a wide acquaintance because of his business interests and also by reason of his identification with the early development and progress of this part of the state. During pioneer days he ran cattle in Montague county but later he traded his cattle and bought a fine farm in Denton county, where he resided throughout the remainder of his life, passing away on the old homestead in 1901, at the age of eighty years. He was a member of the Christian church and a man whose fidelity to principle was one of his strong and salient characteristics. His word was as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal, and moreover he possessed a kindly benevolent spirit that made him beloved by all who knew him. His first wife died in 1870 and he was again married. The children of the first union were: Susan, Nancy, William and Mrs. Sarah F. Seeds, while those born of the second marriage were: Nettie, Harriet, James and Jack.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Seeds has been blessed with eleven children: Hiram, who died at the age of twenty-three years, leaving a wife and three children; Sadie, the deceased wife of R. Wilmar; Esther, the present wife of R. Wilmar; Emily, the wife of J. Walling; Edda, Ira O., Cora, Robert, Charles, Nellie and Herman, all lived at home. Of this family nine are yet living, and the parents have every reason to be proud of their large family of intelligent sons and daughters.

In his political affiliation Mr. Seeds is a Republican, giving stalwart support to the party where national questions are involved. His wife is a member of the Christian church and both are held in high esteem by many friends. He is a self-made man who, as the architect of his own fortunes, has builded wisely and well and now in the conduct of his farming and stock raising interests he is meeting with the success which ever crowns honorable and persistent effort.

JOHN M. McGRADY. The student of history does not have to carry his investigations far into the annals of Montague county without learning of the close and creditable connection of the McGrady family with this section of the state and the subject of this review has lived in harmony with the family record. He is well known as a stock farmer and also as a liveryman of Saint Jo. His birth occurred upon the old family homestead on Clear Creek in Montague county, Texas, August 4, 1870, and he was reared to the work of the farm and the care of stock. His parents were R. Allen and Elizabeth (Cox) McGrady, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Louisiana. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage and the first representatives of the name in the new world crossed the Atlantic at an early period in its colonization. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a resident of Georgia, where he followed the occupation of farming and although living a quiet and uneventful life was highly respected for his genuine worth and his devotion to the principles in which he believed.

R. Allen McGrady was born and reared in Georgia and in early manhood went to Louisiana, where he was employed as an overseer for a number of years, following which he came to Texas in 1856. Making his way to Fannin county he again acted as an overseer, continuing in the employ of Samuel Howard in that capacity until 1859, which year witnessed his arrival in Montague county. He then located land on Clear Creek about four miles from the town site of Saint Jo, which place was platted in 1872. Only one settler had up to that time made a location in the Clear Creek valley, and thus into a wild and unimproved region Mr. McGrady made his way to meet the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life and to aid in the reclamation of this district for the purposes of civilization. Wild beasts were frequently killed and there was much wild game that furnished many a meal for the early settlers. It was not thought up to this time that farming would ever prove a very profitable industry in this section of the state, which thus far was devoted to cattle raising and the range was free. Mr. McGrady located one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which he built a cabin and then with characteristic energy began to cultivate the soil and convert it into productive fields. He had placed a part of it under cultivation and had made a good start in stock when the country

became involved in the Civil war, bringing with it many hardships, while devastation followed in its wake. The red men, thinking this a splendid opportunity for the perpetration of their hostilities and depredations, began robbing the settlers of their stock and murdering many of the frontier people. Life in pioneer districts was a hazardous thing and in 1861 Mr. McGrady joined with the other settlers in defense of the families and in an attempt to save the stock. Later the government had to assist the frontiersmen and furnished troops, at which time Mr. McGrady joined Captain Rowland's company of Frontier Rangers, in which he served for four years, during which time he participated in many skirmishes with the Indians. After the company was disbanded he continued with other settlers to defend the district and in all spent seven years in range service. When the red men were driven away he undertook the task of reclaiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization, but at the time of hostilities he took his family to the head of Elm creek that they might have safety in the village. When a year had passed he built a strong stockade around his cabin, of log posts fifteen feet high, and in the cabin made port holes through which he might fire in case the Indians advanced upon his home. He then returned his family to his home and then continued to reside here throughout the troublous times, but the red men did not make an attack upon his stockade. Mr. McGrady was a man of known fearlessness and displayed bravery in many an engagement with the Indians, although he did everything possible to protect his wife and children. He was never wounded nor injured by any of their missiles, yet time and again he saw the mutilated bodies of their victims upon the prairie where they had been killed and robbed of all their clothing. Many homes, too, were pillaged by the red men and their stock was driven off.

When hostilities had ceased Mr. McGrady continued the work of developing his farm and of raising cattle and was somewhat recovering from the loss he had sustained through the war period when in 1867 he lost all of his cattle from a disease, save one cow and calf, his entire herd of fifty-three head being thus diminished. Every disaster that came to him, however, seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort and he became one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of the county, overcoming his difficulties by deter-

mined purpose. He sold his horses, cattle and hogs to stock dealers, who made the shipments. He was fortunate in his choice of a location, for his land was fertile and productive and as the years passed he prospered in his work and making further judicious investment in property at length became the owner of five thousand acres. He has since sold some of this, but he yet holds a large tract which is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise. He has not only prospered personally but has contributed to the general improvement and upbuilding of the county, which had not been organized at the time he cast his lot within its borders. At that time court was held in Gainesville. He aided in planting the seeds of civilization here and in upbuilding the county along modern progressive lines and upon the old homestead he remained until failing health caused him to seek a location elsewhere. Feeling that both he and his wife needed rest they went to Mineral Wells, but on the 11th of September, 1899, Mr. McGrady passed away there and twelve days later she, too, closed her eyes in death. They were interred side by side in the old family cemetery on the homestead farm where they had so long lived.

Mrs. McGrady, a native of Louisiana, bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Cox and gave her hand in marriage to Mr. McGrady during the time when he was serving as overseer in that state. She was descended from a prominent pioneer family of Louisiana and her father was the owner of a large plantation and many slaves. He continued his residence in that state up to the time of his demise. Mr. and Mrs. McGrady had a family of six children: C. Frank, who is well known as a stock farmer of Montague county; Mrs. Nancy Stephenson, who after losing her first husband became Mrs. Pruitt; Alexander, a stock man of the Indian Territory; Sarah F., the wife of Bud Aldridge; John M.; and Mrs. Pearl A. Cline.

John M. McGrady was reared upon the old family homestead amid the environments and scenes of pioneer life, remaining under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. He was married April 11, 1892, to Miss Ida M. Masters, a native of Texas, and a most estimable lady. Her parents were W. C. and Julia (Harrison) Masters, the former a native of Green county, Kentucky, born July 16, 1838, and the latter a native of Missouri. The paternal grand parents were Harrison and Julia (Beasley) Masters, natives of South

Carolina and Virginia respectively, their marriage, however, being celebrated in Kentucky. The great grandfather, John Masters, of South Carolina, was a leading and influential citizen of his community and was a man of great power and personal courage, who died in the Blue Grass state. In his family were eight children: John, Jackson, Levi, Frank, William, Harrison, Mrs. Nancy Miller and Mrs. Sally McIntire.

Harrison Masters was born and reared in Kentucky and after his marriage removed to Missouri, settling in Saline county, which was then a pioneer district. He purchased raw land on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made and there he developed a farm, becoming one of the successful and enterprising agriculturists of his community. He held membership in the Christian church and died upon the old Missouri homestead. In his family were the following: William C.; Mary, the wife of C. Bishop; John, of Missouri; Mat, the wife of J. Chaney; Sarah; George, who is living in Missouri; and Dillard, the wife of M. Masters.

William C. Masters, father of Mrs. McGrady, was born in Kentucky but spent the greater part of his childhood and youth in Missouri, where he was reared to the occupation of farming and stock raising. He continued in his parents' home until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a member of Company F of the Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry and was in active service in Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. He participated in many skirmishes and a number of hotly contested battles, being largely under command of General Totten. He made several charges and the regiment did scouting duty. He was also in an important battle in Kansas at Mine Creek under General Pleasanton against General Price, where his command won the victory, killing four hundred and taking more than four hundred prisoners, among whom were General Marmaduke, General Cavil and two other generals. They also captured many guns and much ammunition. Mr. Masters was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He enlisted for three years and when his time expired in April, 1865, he returned home and resumed farming. Later he improved a farm for himself and in February, 1871, he was married and took his bride to his farm, whereon they resided until after one of their children was born. In 1876 he sold out and removed to Texas, settling in Montague county. He

first located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and later he bought and owned over seven hundred and forty acres, all of which he placed under fence and brought his farm up to a good state of cultivation. He added many improvements to the property, including the erection of a commodious residence and good outbuildings and as the years passed he successfully carried on general farming and stock raising until 1903, when he sold out to John M. McGrady and in the spring of 1904 moved to Wilson county, Texas, south of San Antonio, where he bought four hundred and seventy acres of fine land well improved. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits. He settled in Montague county after the Indian troubles were over, but the county was new and undeveloped and he assisted in its permanent growth and improvement. He prospered in his farming operations and is widely known, being highly respected for his integrity and honor. He is a consistent member of the Holiness Society. He married Miss Julia Harrison, who was born at Booneville, Missouri, in 1853, her parents being Cosby and Martha (Callaway) Harrison. She was a descendant of Daniel Boone and of the Callaway family of pioneers in Missouri. Her father, Mr. Harrison, also belonged to one of the early families of Missouri and there became a leading and prosperous manufacturer of tobacco, continuing his residence in Booneville up to the time of his death. His children were James, a well known and influential business man of Booneville; William and Charles, who are also living in that city; Mrs. Sidney Tackett; Mrs. Mary Koontz; Mrs. Millie Hazleton; Mrs. Sallie Heffelfinger; and Juliette, the wife of W. C. Masters.

Mr. and Mrs. Masters became the parents of ten children; Levi, who died, at the age of thirteen years; Ida, the wife of J. M. McGrady; Lulu, the wife of W. Adkins; Nora, the wife of T. Eads; Charles, Minnie, Mattie, Benjamin, James and Hobert, all at home. Mrs. Masters, who for many years was a member of the Methodist church, now worships with her husband in Holiness church.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McGrady took up their abode upon a farm and following the death of his parents removed to a portion of the old homestead, where he gave his time and energies to farming, raising and handling stock. There he lived for two years, when he sold out and bought a large ranch and farm containing over seven hundred acres. It

continued to be his place of residence and the scene of his business activity as an agriculturist and stock raiser until January, 1905, when he sold this place and took his herd of stock to the Indian Territory, where he soon afterward disposed of them. He then returned to Saint Jo, disposed of other business interests and then turned his attention to the livery and trading business in Saint Jo, where he yet continues operations, keeping a good livery, feed and sale stable and wagon yard. In this he is associated with L. O. Blanton and the business is proving profitable, for they now have a liberal patronage. Investigation into the life record of Mr. McGrady shows that he has ever worked earnestly, persistently and honorably and deserves the confidence which should ever crown earnest labor and straightforward dealing.

JUDGE LYSIUS GOUGH is a well known lawyer and business man of Hereford, Deaf Smith county, and is another one of the enterprising and forceful men who are responsible for the present rapid rate of development of the great Panhandle country. Judge Gough's life history is an interesting and edifying story of progress from one point to another, in which the lack of early advantages, instead of proving a detriment, merely added a spur to his ambition for success on the higher planes of life. He is a self-made man, and thereby all the more useful as a citizen in working out the problems of the community.

He was born in Lamar county, this state, July 29, 1862, being a son of Asher and Elizabeth (Martin) Gough. His father, a native of Kentucky, came to Texas in 1845, the year of admission to the Union, and spent two years in Lamar county, principally for the purpose of prospecting the conditions and opportunities of the country. In 1857 he located permanently in that county, the Gough home being twelve miles west of Paris. He was a farmer by occupation, and his death occurred in Lamar county in 1886. His wife, a native of Illinois, died in 1898.

The son, Lysius has always taken much comfort from the fact that he was reared in a home of Christian parents and under moral and wholesome influences. He learned to work on the farm at an early age, and industrious habits were among the best assets of his early career. Educational facilities were indeed meager in his community, and when he left home at the age of fourteen he could barely read, and did not know enough handwriting to make it



L. Gough





legible. Certainly he must have had courage, persistence and energy to make the winning fight which later placed him in the legal profession.

On leaving home he worked for a year on a farm, and at fifteen took the trail as a cowboy, a career that he followed until he was of age. Most of this time he was with the noted cattle firm of Gunter and Munson, who in 1881 fenced two hundred and ninety thousand acres in the Panhandle, known as the T. Anchor ranch. The old log ranch house where the cowboys used to assemble is still standing at Canyon City. In 1882 young Gough brought a large outfit up to the Panhandle, and for the following years herded cattle all over the country where Canyon City, Hereford and Tulia now stand.

During all this career as a cattle ranger Mr. Gough did not cease to be agitated by his aspirations for a broader sphere of usefulness, and in particular he longed to supply his early deficiencies in education. Oftentimes when alone in his watches his fertile mind became busied with the composition of verses, which, on account of his inability to write, he could not then commit to paper, but which he remembered until after he had mastered handwriting and then put them down as impressions of his thoughts while on the trail. After returning to their headquarters the boys sometimes indulged in "entertainments," of an impromptu nature, and Judge Gough often figured in these affairs by reciting poems and otherwise contributing to the delectation of the audience. Although for six years leading the wild and unrestrained life of the plains, he throughout conscientiously abstained from swearing and the use of tobacco and liquor, but as he did not obtrude his morality upon others he was none the less popular among his fellows, and his independent and sturdy qualities have gained him esteem wherever he has gone.

In the fall of 1883 Judge Gough left the employ of Gunter and Munson, he then being twenty-one years of age, and in December of that year he entered the school at Roxton, Lamar county, his old home. His eagerness for learning overcame all the natural diffidence he would have in associating with children so much younger than himself, and only he can estimate how hard it was for him at first in entering the primary grades and studying the same lessons which were assigned to his schoolmates of eight or ten years of age. But he was not of the kind to be abashed by this. He made rapid progress, and in the fall of 1884 he went to Pilot

Point in Denton county, where he made arrangements with Dr. Eddleman to work nights and mornings for his board, and in addition swept out the school and did other manual duties for his tuition, a program that he continued until he was through school. In 1889 he took charge of the school at Pilot Point, known as the Pilot Point Institute, in which he had been a student, and among his pupils were fourteen who had been in advance of him in 1884. Previous to 1889, however, he had taught four terms in Denton county, and had studied at Denton under Colonel Pitman, a well known educator, and under Colonel J. E. Hughes, another noted teacher, at Gainesville. At Pilot Point his first instructor had been Professor Davidson.

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Gough had to relinquish his work of teaching on account of poor health caused by his hard work. About the same time he received the government appointment to take the census in Pilot Point district. In the following October he was appointed justice of the peace of that district to fill an unexpired term, and in November was elected to the office by a vote of 743 against his opponent's 79. He had already turned his attention to the legal profession and had been reading law, and after the November election he continued his studies in the office of Colonel Collier, a prominent lawyer of Pilot Point. In August, 1891, he resigned the office of justice, and passed the examination and was admitted to the bar at the county seat, Denton.

The scene of his first life work seemed now the best field for his professional endeavors, and he accordingly returned to the Panhandle, now just entered upon its course of rapid development, and on September 3, 1891, located at Dimmitt in Castro county, which county, however, was not yet organized. He taught the first public school in that county, and when the county organization was effected, December 18, 1891, he was elected the first county judge, Dimmitt being made the county seat. He held that office from December, 1891, until November, 1898. He also bought and improved a ranch four miles from Dimmitt, and made his home on this place.

November 16, 1898, Judge Gough moved to Hereford. The railroad had been completed to that town only the previous October, and when he arrived there were just six houses to mark the townsite. In the following December he opened a law and real estate office, and in May of the next year he formed a partnership with Judge C. G. Witherspoon. Besides their large general law practice, the partners have complete abstracts of Deaf Smith and Castro coun-

ties, and also represent a number of strong fire insurance companies, and a general real estate business is also transacted by the firm.

Judge Gough was one of the founders of the Panhandle Christian College, which, largely owing to his efforts, was established at Hereford in 1902, and which is now a flourishing institution. He is a trustee of the college and has devoted both time and money liberally to its welfare. Naturally, education in general has always gained his attention and support, and he carried around the subscription paper by which money was raised to build the first schoolhouse in Hereford, and he has ever since interested himself in the public schools of his town. He is a valued member and a worker in the Christian church of Hereford.

Judge Gough was married at Pilot Point, December 23, 1886, to Miss Ida Russell, and they had a happy married life of almost twenty years. Mrs. Gough died July 4, 1904, leaving six children: Earl, Leron, Irma, May, Roy and Coralee.

JOHN CELUM, a well known rancher of El Paso county living at Clint, was born in Randolph county, Arkansas. He was reared upon a farm and remained in Arkansas until early manhood. He then came west, spending some time in Arizona and in 1884 he made his way to the Rio Grande valley, locating on his present place near Clint postoffice. He was one of the pioneer farmers in this part of the state, there being only a few settlers scattered in the valley at the time of his arrival here, and these were mostly Mexicans. The country, however, had been known among the Mexicans for several generations as particularly adapted for fruit raising when water could be supplied to the soil. When Mr. Celum first came here and for some time thereafter water was more plentiful in the Rio Grande river than it is now since the numerous irrigation ditches of Colorado and New Mexico have appropriated so much of the natural supply. Consequently it was a comparatively easy matter to procure then a sufficient supply of water by small irrigation ditches extended from the river, and now, after a few years of comparative scarcity of water the present project of a great irrigation system under government control, to supply water from the Engle dam to the land owners in El Paso valley, once more assures a splendid future for the owners of farm property such as Mr. Celum's and land in his vicinity is already being held at one hundred dollars per acre or higher.

Mr. Celum's home place consists of seventy-five acres under a high state of cultivation and is devoted to alfalfa and fruit. The finest crops of the former raised in the country are here produced. In his horticultural pursuits he makes a specialty of the pear, which reaches its greatest perfection here through the combination of soil, water and climate. He also raises apples, grapes and other fruits and high grades of vegetables, principally tomatoes, celery and onions. His ranch at present receives its supply from what is known as the community ditch owned by the neighboring farmers, but will come under the big government ditch when it is completed. It is due to such men as Mr. Celum coming in as pioneers and experimenting with crops and developing the country that it enjoys its present prosperity. He is careful and practical in all that he does, and his labors have been attended with a high measure of prosperity which will be fully augmented when the present irrigation system now in course of construction has been carried forward to completion.

Mr. Celum was married to Miss Hattie Butler and they have the following children: A T., William, Frances, Samuel and Albert.

JOHN R. STALLCUP. The farming interests of Post oak Prairie in Montague county find a worthy and honorable representative in John R. Stallcup, whose business interests are capably conducted and who in all of his trade relations has made an excellent reputation for reliability and integrity. His birth occurred in Anderson county, Texas, November 7, 1854, and in early youth he was trained to habits of industry, economy and uprightness. His parents were Buford B. and Mary (Hardwick) Stallcup, while his paternal grandfather was John Stallcup, who married a Miss Benson. Both were natives of North Carolina, whence they removed to Tennessee, where the grandfather lived the life of a plain honest farmer, winning the respect of all who knew him. His children were: John, Alexander, Reece, Pleasant, Edward, Buford B., Joseph, Martha, Mary and Elizabeth.

Buford B. Stallcup was born in North Carolina and accompanied his parents on their removal to Tennessee, where he was reared to manhood. He then went to Arkansas, settling in a new and undeveloped district and there he was married to Miss Mary Hardwick, a native of Tennessee. He remained in that

locality until 1849, when he removed to Texas, settling in Anderson county, where he pre-empted land and improved a farm, remaining thereon for eight years, when he sold out and went to Cass county. Not long afterward he took up his abode in Panola county, where he improved a farm, but subsequently returned to Cass county, from which place he entered the Confederate army in Ben McCulloch's regiment. With that command he remained for six months, after which he was granted a furlough. He was a warm friend and associate of Colonel McCulloch, and after the latter was killed in battle Mr. Stallcup left the regiment and joined General Price's command, with which he continued for about a year, when he passed away from illness at Monticello, Arkansas, his remains being interred there. Early in life he had served as overseer on a plantation but subsequently he became a member of the medical profession and engaged in practice for several years before the war. He also had some farming interests and was a self-made man, whose prosperity and material advancement were attributed entirely to his own labors. In community affairs he was deeply and helpfully interested and he contributed in substantial measure to the physical and moral development of the portion of Texas in which he made his home. All who knew him respected him for his genuine worth and he left behind him many warm friends. His wife long survived him and died in 1900 at the age of seventy-seven years, passing away in Kaufman county, Texas. Her parents were John L. and Martha (Boyd) Hardwick, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. They were married in Tennessee, whence they removed to Arkansas and in his younger days Mr. Hardwick was an associate and friend of Samuel Houston, their homes being in the same neighborhood in Tennessee. Following their removal to Arkansas they again became associated and Mr. Hardwick came to Texas with Houston and was with him in all his early expeditions, served in his army up to the time of the capture of Santa Anna and the establishment of the republic of Texas, took a prominent part in the battle of San Jacinto whereby it was made possible for the Americans to settle and maintain their homes in the Lone Star state. Following the capture of Santa Anna the republic was an assured fact. Mr. Hardwick then returned to his family in Arkansas for the purpose of removing to Texas. Knowing him to be a fear-

less man some officers of that locality called upon him to assist in capturing some outlaws. After something of a struggle Mr. Hardwick arrested his man but a friend of the criminal shot him in the back, instantly killing him. He was of Irish descent and displayed many of the strong and sterling characteristics of the sons of Erin. By trade he had been a cabinet maker, although his life was largely spent on the frontier and he did not greatly follow his chosen pursuit. After his death his widow brought the family to Texas, living first in Rusk county and afterward in Collin county, where she died. Their children were seven in number: James, who served in the war with Mexico and in the Confederate army in the Civil war; Mrs. Mary Stallcup; Samuel, a soldier of the Confederacy; Elizabeth; Milton, who died in the army; French, who was a scout in General John Morgan's command; and Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Buford Stallcup had a family of five children: Alonzo, a farmer; Mrs. Josephine Glaze, who died leaving two children; John R.; Mrs. Mary Russau; and Madison, a farmer.

John R. Stallcup was born and reared in Texas and after his father's death remained with his widowed mother, assisting her in maintaining a home and providing for the family.

In April, 1882, he wedded Mrs. Mary Ross Smith, a widow, whose husband died in 1879. He was born in Missouri, was married in Cooke county, Texas, and was a farmer by occupation. There was one child of that marriage, Newell Smith, who is now married and is a merchant at Belcherville. Mrs. Stallcup is a daughter of Martin W. and Charlotte (Brown) Ross. Her mother was born in Alabama in 1834 but was reared in Mississippi and was a daughter of Gideon and Margaret (Hill) Brown. Mr. Brown was a native of South Carolina and an early settler of Mississippi, whence he removed to Henderson county, Texas, in 1850, becoming a prominent farmer there. He belonged to the Methodist church and died in 1856. His children were: Sarah, Abel, Mrs. Charlotte Ross, Adeline and Mahala.

Martin W. Ross was a son of Ardin and Martha (Irby) Ross, both natives of North Carolina and a grandson of Martin Ross, a prominent farmer, who served in the Revolutionary war and died in the old North state. His children were: Ardin, Nathaniel, Samuel, Hugh, Riney, Ellen, Elizabeth and Mrs.

Burkett. All were Methodists. Ardin Ross remained in North Carolina until after the birth of all of his children and in 1853 removed to Mississippi, where he continued to follow the occupation of farming. He was a devoted member of the Methodist church and in politics a strong Jackson democrat. His death occurred in Mississippi, where his wife passed away in the same state in 1853. She was a daughter of James Irby of North Carolina, who served throughout the Revolutionary war, was afterward a successful and influential farmer and a prominent member of the Methodist church. He spent the evening of his life in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ross, and died when more than one hundred years of age. His children were: William, Amon, Sally, Lucy and Mrs. Martha Ross. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ardin Ross were born seven children: Frances, Margaret, James, Martin W., Amon, William and Allison.

Martin W. Ross was born and reared in North Carolina, where he learned the wagon making and blacksmith's trades and after his removal to Mississippi he followed the same pursuits. He was married in 1849 and the following year came to Texas, settling in Smith county. In 1852 he removed to Van Zandt county, settling on land which he developed into a good farm. He also worked at his trade and spent seven years in that locality, when he exchanged his farm for one in Henderson county, whereon he made his home until 1866. He then sold out and removed to the western part of Cooke county, at that time a sparsely settled region, in which wild game was plentiful, while wild beasts roamed at will. He bought two hundred and seventy-six acres of land which he transformed into a very productive tract. He likewise engaged in making some furniture for pioneer settlers and did contract work in building houses. Soon after his arrival the red men commenced their depredations. He had got a good start on his farm and had secured a good bunch of cattle, when the Indians became so hostile that he had to abandon his ranch and in the fall of 1866 removed to Grayson county, but in 1877 returned to the old home. He found his cattle gone, however, while many of his neighbors had been killed by the Indians, including Joseph Harris and Mr. Bock, whom he helped to bury. Later he sold his first purchase of land and bought fourteen hundred and fifty-six acres, thus improving a second farm in Cooke county. He there carried on general agricultural pur-

suits and also raised some stock, while in 1880 he sold out and came to Saint Jo, where he was engaged in the grocery business for a short time. With a partner he erected a brick store building and in 1886 he went to the Nation and built a gin and saw and grist mill, operating the plant for two and a half years. He then disposed of his interests there and returned to Saint Jo, where he bought some lots and built houses, retiring at that time from active business. He is a staunch Democrat and in Cooke county served as tax assessor, county commissioner and justice of the peace, while in Montague county he has been county commissioner and also mayor of Saint Jo. He is a very prominent and influential citizen and has been so closely identified with the improvement and progress of this section of the state that no history would be complete without mention of his life. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a devoted member of the Methodist church. Known throughout this part of the state as Esquire Ross, he commands the highest regard and confidence of all who know him. His wife is an earnest Christian lady and shares with him in the esteem which is so uniformly accorded him. In the family of this worthy couple were six sons and three daughters: Martha A., the wife of Ben Foreman of Rush Springs, Texas; Sarah A., the wife of B. Dunning; Abel, of Saint Jo; Mary E., now Mrs. Stallcup; W. F., a farmer; Thomas J., deceased; Edward F., a rural mail clerk; John S., editor of a paper at Saint Jo; and James W., of Leads City, Dakota.

As before stated, it was Mrs. Mary Ross Smith who became the wife of Mr. Stallcup. They settled in Cooke county, where he gave his attention to farming and stock raising, there residing until 1882, when he came to Montague county, establishing his home at Burlington, where he engaged in farming and handling stock. There he resided for three years, when he sold his farm and spent the winter in the Territory. Subsequently he located at Saint Jo and soon afterward bought the farm which he now owns. He made most of the improvements here, placed the land under cultivation and remained thereon for six years, after which he removed to Nocona, where he spent eight years in order to give his children better educational privileges. There he was engaged in carpentering and clerking and likewise followed agricultural pursuits to some extent. In 1901, however, he returned to the farm, which he is yet conducting with

success. In politics he is unfaltering in his advocacy of the democracy, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church and is also a Mason. In his business affairs he has been energetic and resolute, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and he is to-day one of the representative men of his locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Stallcup have been born three children: E. E.; Connie Alice, and Martin M.

W. L. DAY, M. D. Illinois Bend, Texas, has no citizen more deserving of personal mention in a work of this character than W. L. Day, M. D., both on account of his own prominence here as a physician and because of his family history, which is closely identified with the history of Texas.

Dr. Day was born in Farmersville, Texas, March 5, 1862, and was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the common schools and later attending Baylor University. At the age of twenty-four years he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Jones, with whom he remained two years. In the fall of 1886 he entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1890. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession in Milburn, McCulloch county, Texas; three years later he moved to Sherwood, where he was successfully engaged in practice seven years, whence, in July, 1897, he came to Illinois Bend, and purchased the drug store and practice of Dr. J. S. Saunders, which he has since conducted. In 1902 he took a course of lectures in the Chicago Post Graduate School; has always been a close student, and is recognized as one of the front-rank men of his profession. Here at Illinois Bend, as in the other places he practiced, he has won the confidence of the people and is meeting with the success his earnest efforts merit.

Dr. Day is a son of W. O. and Eliza (Jones) Day, natives of Illinois; and grandson of Richard Day, a Kentuckian who went to Illinois at an early day, where, as a farmer he spent the greater part of his life, and died. Grandfather Day was a worthy member of the Christian church. His children were: Henry, who died in the Mexican war in 1846; George, a miller of Vandalia, Illinois; Orville, who died in the Confederate army in 1863; W. O.; Thomas, who died in Hood county, Texas, in 1861; Mrs. Lucy Watson, Mrs. Lizzie Howell, Mrs.

Octavia Meek, and six other daughters whose names are now forgotten.

W. O. Day left his home in Illinois, in 1857, at the age of twenty-two years, and came to Texas, locating in the vicinity of Farmersville, where he engaged in farming and stock raising and where he continued and prospered until 1863, in the mean time, in 1859, having married. In 1863 he entered the Confederate service, and went to the front, where he endured many hardships incident to army life, and died near Fort Smith, Arkansas, in August, 1864. He was a member of the Masonic order and was a man who had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Some years after his death his widow became the wife of W. Markham, a prominent farmer near Farmersville, where she still lives. Their union has been blessed by the birth of four children: Harvey M.; Hessie R.; James S., and Abraham J. The sons are all farmers and the daughter is now Mrs. McAdams. The mother is a daughter of Moses Jones, a native of Illinois, a farmer and miller and Baptist minister of the old Primitive faith, who moved to Texas in 1846 and settled near Farmersville, where he built a mill, and engaged in milling, farming and stock raising. He died here in 1860. His children were: William, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Abraham, a druggist; Simeon, a merchant and farmer; Moses, a physician; Mrs. Margaret Yeary; Mrs. Mary McFarland; Mrs. Eliza Markham and Mrs. Melvina Tatum.

Dr. W. L. Day is the only child his mother had by her first marriage, and he was two years old when his father died. He remained with his mother until he was eighteen, since which time he has made his own way in the world.

In August, 1887, he married Miss Rosa L. Chisholm, who was born at Wayland Springs, Tennessee, August 9, 1866, daughter of John A. and Martha E. (McDougal) Chisholm, of that state. Her mother was a daughter of A. C. and Ruth (Crowsen), McDougal, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee respectively. Mrs. Day's mother was one of a family of nine children, namely: John A., Jane, William C., Alexander T., Newton, Martha E., Ruth B., Sarah C., and Emma L. John A. Chisholm was born in Sabine county, Texas, January 20, 1842, and was reared in a saddle on the range. His parents were the Rev. Enoch P. and Amanda (McMahan) Chisholm, natives of

Tennessee. Enoch P. Chisholm was a son of John Chisholm, known as "Red Buck" Chisholm, who was captain of a company at the battle of New Orleans. Enoch P. came to Texas in 1835, located in Sabine county, where he improved a farm, and married in 1836. He was in the Texas war, under Colonel McMahan, in the eastern division of the army, and after the war he was licensed to preach at the First Methodist conference held in the Republic of Texas. He preached on a circuit until 1848, at which time he was sent to Kaufman Mission, where he remained that year and the next, after which he located in Kaufman county, and continued as a local preacher the rest of his life. Loyal to the Confederacy, when the war of the Rebellion came on, he helped to organize Company B, Sixth Texas Cavalry, of which he was made second lieutenant. On account of family conditions, however, he did not go to the front with the command. He resided in Texas under five different flags, and died at his homestead in Rockwell county, January 24, 1875. He was a Royal Arch Mason and had served as Master of the Kaufman lodge. His wife was a daughter of Samuel D. McMahan, who came to Texas in 1828, settled in Sabine county, and figured prominently in Texas history; was colonel of a regiment and in command at the battle of San Augustine; was a friend and associate of Sam Houston. After the war he settled on a farm and was a large slave owner. At the first quarterly conference held in Texas he was licensed to preach, and was a local preacher the rest of his life. He died at his homestead in 1851. To him belongs the credit of building the first Protestant church in Texas, which was named in honor of him McMahan Chapel, and is yet doing service. In the McMahan family were the following children: James, Susan, Nancy, Amanda A. T. (mother of John A. Chisholm), Lucina and Margaret. The children of Enoch P. Chisholm by his first wife were: Lucinda P., John A. (father of Mrs. Day), Missouri O., and Enoch P., Jr. By a subsequent marriage he had one daughter, Sarah. John A. Chisholm was born and reared in Texas and has a Confederate war record that extends from June, 1861, to May, 1865, and includes many of the important actions of that memorable period. After the war he made a visit to Alabama and Tennessee and in Tennessee met the lady who in October, 1865, became his wife. They continued to reside in that state

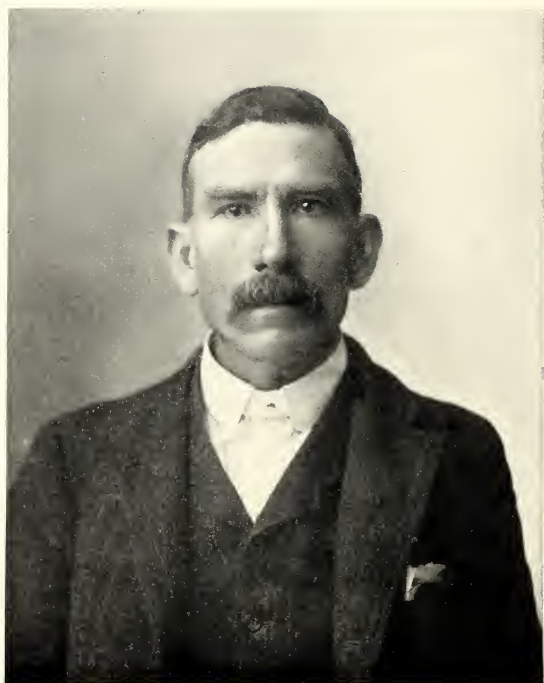
until 1868, when they came to Texas, to his father's farm, which he had charge of two years. Afterward he made numerous moves, and finally located in Nocona, Montague county, where he still lives. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha E. McDougal, was born in Tennessee, January 20, 1846, daughter of A. C. and Ruth (Crowson) McDougal, she being one of a family of ten children, namely: John A., Jane, William C., Alexander I., Newton, Martha E., Butler B., Sarah C., Catherine and Emma L. The children of John A. and Martha E. Chisholm are Rosa L., wife of Dr. Day; Campbell P., of Nocona; Allie T., wife of E. T. Puckett; Reuben A., a farmer; Emma, wife of Joe Fatturee, and J. Enoch, a teacher. Four members of the family have been teachers, and all are identified with the Methodist church. Dr. and Mrs. Day have four children: Ruth, born June 14, 1888; Mattie, August 12, 1892; Willie, September 21, 1894; and Rosa L., July 11, 1900.

DAVID S. CULLUM. David S. Cullum is a native son of Texas, his birth having occurred in Red River county, December 18, 1846. His father, John H. Cullum, was a native of Stonington, Connecticut, and with his mother came to Texas in early boyhood. At that time there was a bounty offered to the heads of families with children in the shape of lands as an inducement for them to settle in Texas and in this way the Cullums came into possession of considerable land, to which they afterward added. The property was eventually inherited by John H. Cullum and his sister, the only children of the family. The former was married in Red River county and afterward removed to Hopkins county, where he lived for about ten years, when he took up his abode in Navarro county. In the spring of 1861 he went to Fayetteville, Arkansas, but after a residence there of about two years returned to Red River county, Texas, living there and in Hopkins and adjoining counties until 1880, when he removed to Weatherford, Parker county, where he died in 1883. His marriage occurred in Red River county in 1844, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Ann Moore, a native of Alabama, who came to Texas with her father when a little child. She was a daughter of Ephraim D. Moore and died in Weatherford in 1887. She had five sons and five daughters who reached adult age.

David S. Cullum accompanied his father on







*J. L. Richardson*

his various removals until 1870, when he married and started out in life for himself, Miss Sardina Crowder, a native of Hopkins county, Texas, becoming his wife. Following his marriage he engaged in farming in that county until 1877, when he removed to Shackelford county, where he was engaged in the cattle industry until 1882. He then disposed of his cattle and removed to Albany, where he engaged in the livery business, conducting the same until August, 1904, when he sold out and removed to Stamford. Here his attention is given to the transfer business, in addition to which he conducts a cattle ranch in Stonewall county which he has owned for about three years, devoting considerable time and attention to keeping it well stocked with good grades of cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Cullum have a family of three children: Stella, the wife of D. O. McRimmon, a prominent merchant of Stamford; Mamie and Myrtis, both at home. The youngest is a graduate of the Peabody Normal School at Nashville, Tennessee, and for the past few years has been connected a part of the time with the public schools at Stamford as principal. The family is one of prominence in the community and their home is the center of a cultured society circle.

**JEFFERSON C. RICHARDSON.** An honored resident of the Lone Star state throughout his entire life, Jefferson C. Richardson is entitled to a prominent place in its annals, and both as a business man and public official he has won distinction. He is now well known as a real estate dealer and capitalist of Mineral Wells. Born in Hunt county, Texas, July 20, 1853, he is a son of S. O. and Sarah (Highfill) Richardson. The father claimed New York as the state of his nativity, but subsequently removed to Indiana, where he made his home for some years, there marrying, and in the '40s came to Texas. On his arrival in this state he took up his abode in Hunt county, which continued as his home during the remainder of his life, his labors being ended in death in 1892. Throughout his business career he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was long numbered among Hunt county's prominent and honored citizens. His wife, who was born in Indiana, is also deceased.

Jefferson C. Richardson was born and spent the days of his boyhood upon a farm, being early inured to its labors, and after reaching his majority engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account in Hunt county, which locality

is well known for the richness and productivity of its soil. In 1892, however, he removed from his farm to Mineral Wells, where he has since remained. He invested quite extensively in real estate here, having faith in the future growth of the place, and erected several buildings, among them being three substantial business blocks in the trade center of the town, and he has more recently built a pretty and substantial residence for his family. For several years after coming to this city Mr. Richardson continued to trade in real estate, but did not open a real estate office until in June, 1903, when, in company with Dr. W. G. McCreight, he established the firm of Richardson & McCreight, which continued until September 1, 1905, and was one of the prominent real estate firms of Mineral Wells. Since the dissolution he has been in the business on his own account, doing a general real estate and insurance business. For one year after his arrival here Mr. Richardson was also engaged in the grocery business, and at the hands of his fellow citizens he was made an alderman of this city, discharging his duties in that official position with signal ability.

Mr. Richardson married Della Swearingin, whose people originally came from Missouri, but she was called from her home and family by death on April 27, 1903. In their family were five children, Charles, deceased; Walter, Iva, Will A. and Annie. Mr. Richardson is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a worthy member. His many admirable characteristics have gained for him a large circle of friends, and he is widely and favorably known in his city and county.

**DAVID HENRY SIGMON.** In the summer of 1883 there came into Bowie a gentleman whose identity with the city dates from that event in his life, and who has modestly played an important part in the commercial development of Bowie. This young emigrant of thirty years, whose cash assets would have had plenty of room in the palm of your hand, and who has since achieved a financial and social standing of the first order was none other than David H. Sigmon, the subject of this review.

Catawba county, North Carolina, was the place of Mr. Sigmon's nativity and his birth occurred September 26, 1853. The grandfather of our subject established the family in that county in the fore part of the past century, going there from the state of Pennsylvania. Catawba county was then a new and rather fron-

tier country and he opened up one of the new farms. There his children came to maturity and assumed their rural stations in life. The family name is easily traceable to the German blood and its descendants in the south point to either Abel or Jacob J. Sigmon, sons of the Pennsylvania ancestor, as the tree-trunks of their respective families.

Jacob J. Sigmon, our subject's father, was born in 1819, devoted himself to rural pursuits in Catawba, his native county, and passed to rest there in 1878. He married a German lady, Siva Setzer, who died in 1868, being the mother of Ellen, wife of John J. Reinhardt, of Catawba county, North Carolina; Pinkney, who was a prominent citizen of Bowie and died in 1904 leaving a family: David H., our subject; Jane, wife of John Coperning, of Bowie; Julius, who is identified with the mercantile interests of Bowie; Fannie, Mrs. A. P. Sites, of Gomez, Texas; and Allie, wife of Knox Coperning, of Caldwell county, North Carolina.

The common schools of his native county and Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Baltimore gave David H. Sigmon his literary and business education. At twenty years of age he had finished his education and at twenty-one he departed from the old home to begin life in the west with little more than funds enough to pay his fare to his destination at Dallas. In the course of his rounds in Dallas, in an effort to properly locate himself in a position, he fell in with the firm of Littlehale & Brother, hide, wool and cotton buyers, who engaged his services without date. Having shown an aptitude for his work the firm sent him to Fort Worth in 1876, to take charge of their branch business there, and which he really established for them. He made the Littlehale venture in Fort Worth a success and remained with his employers until the year of his advent to Bowie where he embarked in the same line of business in company with Doug. Wise, now of Jefferson, Texas. His capital at the opening was less than one hundred dollars and it took sudden, frequent and many turns of it to place him where he felt some financial independence. At the end of a year he bought out his partner and took in his brother, Julius, with whom he conducted the hide, wool and cotton business for three years. Then buying out his brother, he remained in the business until 1892 when he purchased the furniture stock of J. T. Burnett and Company. In the course of time he joined J. A. Burgess in the undertaking business and with these prominent business connections he was identified

with Bowie's domestic commerce March 1, 1905. Mr. Sigmon has also established himself in the furniture business in Chickasha, Indian Territory, and there he built a factory for the manufacture of the cheaper grades of furniture. The style of the firm is the Sigmon Furniture and Carpet Company and his sons are active members of the firm and proprietors of the business.

In December, 1878, David H. Sigmon and Miss Emma A. Thornton were married in Fort Worth. Mrs. Sigmon is a daughter of John A. Thornton who came to Texas from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1873. Mrs. Sigmon was born in Mississippi and is the mother of Claud T., William H., Alma and Julia Sigmon, all adjuncts to the family home.

As a citizen of Bowie Mr. Sigmon is public-spirited, loyal and earnest. Whenever called to serve the public on municipal matters he has done so with a singleness of purpose and to the unswerving interests of his town. He represented the Third ward in the common council for some time and has never failed to "be there" when substantial efforts were needed to locate some desirable enterprise or to raise a fund for some public benefit. He is a Democrat and holds a membership in the Missionary Baptist church.

LUKE T. MOSELY, the owner of nine hundred and thirty acres of valuable land comprising a richly cultivated tract and good pastures, is known as a prominent stock farmer of Montague county, who since pioneer days has lived in western Texas and has been a witness of the great changes that have occurred here as the years have passed by and the work of reclamation has been carried forward, so that the old hunting grounds of the Indians have been transformed into a district thickly populated with a contented and prosperous people, carrying on the various lines of business activity that have contributed to the country's prosperity.

Mr. Mosely is a native of Louisiana, where his birth occurred on the 1st of March, 1857. He was reared to farm pursuits and pursued his education in the common schools of Texas, whither he was brought by his parents, Clem and Lucinda (Herd) Mosely, both of whom were natives of Louisiana. The father was a planter and slave owner who prospered in his business undertakings until his estate was devastated by the ravages of war and the earnings and savings of a life time were swept

away. He had about thirty slaves at that time. Believing that the war had been inaugurated in order to free the negroes he thought that he might save them by coming to Texas, where he would be out of the path of the armies. Accordingly he removed to the Lone Star state, bringing his family and his slaves with him. He settled in Lavacca county, where he died in the latter part of 1864. He was loyal to the south but was too old for actual service, although he gave his influence and support in every way possible to the Confederacy. After the close of the war he was left with little to support his family. Later his wife removed with the family to Johnson county, where she died. The death of Mr. Mosely occurred in Lavacca county. He was a strong Democrat but without aspiration for office. He held membership in the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Mosely was a daughter of a Mr. Herd, who removed from Louisiana to Texas and died in Lavacca county. He was also a staunch advocate of the Confederate cause but was exempt from field service by his years. The war also occasioned his financial ruin as it did so many of the old and prominent families of the south. He was a member of the Baptist church and was a most worthy gentleman. In the family were five children: Mary; Cordelia; Mrs. Lucinda Mosely; Kenon, who during the Civil war was assigned to the duty of making shoes for the Confederate soldiers and who died in California; and Pollard, who died in Texas. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mosely were born four children: James A., a farmer of the Indian Territory; Luke T., of this review; George D., of Hansford county, Texas; and Molly, the wife of W. Hardy.

Luke T. Mosely was a young lad when the family removed from Louisiana to Texas and after the death of his father he went to live in the home of his maternal uncle, Kenon Herd, with whom he remained until he had attained his majority. He went with him to Johnson county and then came with him to Montague county in 1872. There were few permanent settlers here at that time. Wild game was plentiful and all conditions of pioneer life were to be met. Little farming had then been done in the county and Mr. Mosely has witnessed its permanent and substantial development and improvement. He attended the first court held in the county when there was no court house, the session being held under a brush arbor at Montague. Cattle raising was the

principal industry at the time of his arrival here but he has seen the work of farming and fruit raising introduced and profitably carried on and has assisted materially in the work of development in this part of the state. He remained with his uncle until 1879, when he was married and took up his abode on a rented farm, where he lived for four years. He then bought a farm but later sold that property and again invested in another farm, becoming owner of four hundred acres, on which he yet resides. There were but small and poor improvements on the place at that time. A log cabin had been built and some land was under cultivation, but soon he wrought a decided transformation in the appearance of his place, and he extended its boundaries by additional purchase from time to time until he now owns nine hundred and thirty acres. He has cleared and improved the place, and now has extensive fields under cultivation. There is also a large pasture, and he raises stock in addition to the cultivation of crops best adapted to soil and climate. He has erected a commodious frame residence, has also built barns and sheds for the shelter of grain and stock, has planted an orchard, used the latest improved machinery in the work of the farm and has introduced the substantial improvements that are upon a model farm property.

On the 25th of December, 1879, Mr. Mosely was married to Miss Mary Miller, a native of East Tennessee, born August 3, 1859, and a daughter of John M. and Mary (Singletary) Miller, the former a native of Ray county, East Tennessee, the latter of Charleston, South Carolina. Both were descended from honored and prominent Southern ancestry. Her father was reared in Tennessee, and soon after his marriage there removed to Missouri. When the war was begun with Mexico he volunteered and served throughout the period of hostilities. During that time his wife returned to Tennessee, where he joined her at the close of the war. He then began farming in that state, in which he continued successfully until the beginning of the Civil war. He was a Missionary Baptist minister of more than ordinary ability, and did active work in carrying the message of the gospel to the people of his state. When hostilities began between the north and the south he joined the Confederate army and was made a chaplain, in which position he served until the war was ended. He

not only carried on farming in Tennessee, but also gave some time to merchandising, but the ravages of war proved greatly detrimental to his business affairs and financial condition. He remained in Tennessee until 1873, when he removed to Texas, first locating in Cooke county, where he operated a rented farm. Subsequently he came to Montague county and purchased raw land near Bonita, on which was a log house. There he opened up a good farm, made substantial improvements, and became one of the leading agriculturists of Montague county, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, in 1893. During all these years he not only conducted his business affairs, but also engaged in preaching, and was a devoted and earnest minister of the Baptist church and a conscientious Christian gentleman, whose life was crowned with many good deeds, while his influence was a potent element for good in every community where he lived and labored. He was a veteran of two wars, but he is more widely remembered and loved for his acts of charity, his helpful spirit and his irreproachable honor. His wife survived him for a few years, and died at the old homestead July 15, 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. She, too, was a consistent member of the Baptist church. Their children were nine in number: Thomas, who was killed at the siege of Vicksburg; Mrs. Orlena Hambricht; Nathaniel, who was killed by bushwhackers during the Civil war while in North Carolina; Leonidas, who died in childhood; Tennessee, the wife of H. Kate; Benton H., who is living in Bowie, Texas; John, who died at the age of seven years; Mrs. Mary J. Mosely, and Sterling P., who is operating the homestead farm.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mosely was blessed with two daughters and a son: Texas P., who is now the wife of A. Holland; Mabel, the wife of L. Ware, and John S., who is assisting on the home farm.

Mr. Mosely deserves much credit for the success which he has achieved, for he started out in life empty-handed, renting land until his labors had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to purchase property. Persistence, energy and strong force of character have been the salient features in his success, and today he is one of the well-to-do agriculturists and stock raisers of Montague county. He votes with the democracy, and both he and his wife are active members in the Missionary

Baptist church. Their circle of friends is extensive, and they enjoy the high regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

SAMUEL H. SUTHERLAND, who is engaged in real estate operations in El Paso, is by birth, training and preference a resident of the west. His birth occurred in Lawrence, Kansas, and he was reared and educated in that city, acquiring his preliminary knowledge in the public schools, and afterward supplemented his early training by a course in the State University, located in that city, where he was a classmate of George T. Nicholson and others who have since become prominent, particularly in the official circles of the Santa Fe railroad. As Mr. Sutherland's birth occurred in 1858 he was but a small boy at the time of the quantrell raid in Lawrence, but remembers the circumstances, his cousin, Henry Brown, being sheriff of the county at that time. Mr. Sutherland continued to make his home in Lawrence for some time, but in December, 1880, he arrived in El Paso as a passenger on the old Concord stage coach from the north, the railroads at that time having not yet been completed this far. The first brick building, a small structure, was being constructed at the corner of El Paso and San Antonio streets. In March, 1881, Mr. Sutherland, in partnership with A. E. Stewart, under the firm name of Stewart & Sutherland, established the first grocery store in El Paso, conducting it for about four years, when, on account of ill health, Mr. Sutherland sold out and went to Mexico, where, to enjoy the benefits of an outdoor life, he engaged in the cattle business, making his headquarters at La Luz. He was thus connected with the cattle business for about fifteen years, and subsequently he settled at Alamo Gordo, New Mexico, where, for one and a half years, he was the agent for the Alamo Gordo Improvement Company, which promoted and built that beautiful little city, improving it with graded streets, sidewalks, trees, parks, a beautiful lake and other equipments which add to the attractive appearance of the city. This is a new town that was established on the El Paso & Northeastern Railway not long after the completion of the road.

Returning to El Paso Mr. Sutherland has invested quite extensively in realty interests, and in addition to the care and rental of his

own property he is conducting a real estate business as a member of the firm of Newman & Sutherland, established in the summer of 1905, his partner being G. T. Newman, who is represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. Sutherland was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Carrie E. Findley, a daughter of one of the old California pioneers. He has been a witness of many interesting experiences connected with the development of the west, and as the years have gone by has noted its remarkable growth and development. In every community in which he has lived he has given hearty co-operation to movements for the general good, and at the same time has conducted his business interests with a care and precision that have resulted in the acquirement of a comfortable competence.

CAPTAIN CICERO SMITH is the president of the First National Bank, of Mineral Wells, and figures prominently in financial and commercial circles in Northern and Western Texas, both as a banker and lumberman. He stands today as one of the representative men of his state, quick to recognize, utilize and master opportunities. No citizen of Palo Pinto county is a more thorough representative or more devoted to the promotion or welfare of the county than Mr. Smith, and he is widely known for the prominent part he has taken in local affairs as well as for his business activity.

Captain Smith was born in Walker county, Georgia, in 1845, his parents being Jesse K. and Nancy E. (Kight) Smith. The father, who was born in North Carolina, was a farmer by occupation, and came to Texas in 1871, locating in Cass county, where his death occurred in 1876. His wife, who was born in South Carolina, has also passed away. Their son, Cicero, was reared on the home farm, and at the age of seventeen years enlisted in the Confederate army, although quite a frail youth, weighing at that time only ninety pounds. He first joined the Second Georgia Battalion, and afterward became a member of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry in 1862. During most of his war experience he was attached to the Army of the Tennessee. On the 12th of October, 1862, about four miles south of Nashville, Tennessee, he was taken prisoner, but after twenty-nine days he escaped and rejoined his regiment. He participated in the Battle of Chickamauga, and subsequently was under

General Longstreet in the city of Knoxville. He then rejoined the Tennessee army at Dalton, Georgia, and was in the campaign from that place to Atlanta, and participated in all of the engagements with Sherman's army in that state. His regiment, although greatly depleted through death and wounds, distinguished itself by capturing twenty-five hundred zouaves of the northern army on the 22d of July, 1864. After the fall of Atlanta Captain Smith went on the Wheeler raid, and, following the campaign in Tennessee, he was detailed for duty in northern Georgia, where he remained until the close of the war. He was a brave soldier, loyal to the cause he espoused, and never faltered in the performance of any duty.

In 1866 Captain Smith decided to remove to Texas, and in that year located in Panola county, in East Texas, where he remained for six years, carrying on the occupation of farming. He then removed to Cass county, and in 1883 he established a sawmill at Queen City, but as there was no railroad at that point he removed the mill to Forest Home, which was located on the railroad line, thus securing better shipping facilities. In 1886 he removed to Logansport, Louisiana, where he operated his mill for two years, and then removed the lumber business in Texas, taking his mill to Tenaha, in Shelby county. There he engaged in sawing lumber for three years, after which he returned to Panola county, erecting his mill at Boren, where it has since remained, and Boren is now the center of the lumber operations. From a small beginning Captain Smith has developed a business of mammoth proportions, becoming one of the leading lumber manufacturers and dealers of Texas. Although his manufacturing is done in the great lumber district of East Texas, he has for several years lived in Western Texas. Besides the large mill at Boren he conducts a very extensive wholesale and retail lumber business, having yards at various points in this state. He is president of the Cicero Smith Lumber Company, at Fort Worth, having extensive yards at that place; also at Alvord, Decatur, Memphis, Shamrock, Roe, McLean, San Angelo, Ballinger, and Graham, Texas, and at Adrian, Indian Territory. The average man would be well content to have established a business of the importance and proportions of the lumber trade which Captain Smith controls, but he has extended his efforts to other lines, being

now largely engaged in the banking business. In 1900 he established the First National Bank of Mineral Wells, and he is also a director of the Bank of Mineral Wells. He likewise established the Graham National Bank, of Graham, of which he is president, and he is also vice-president of the Western National Bank, of Fort Worth. He is a director in the Landon National Bank, at San Angelo, the Citizens' National Bank, at Ballinger, and the bank of Smith & Eddleman, at Gainesville; also of the First National Bank, at Byers, Indian Territory.

Captain Smith was united in marriage to Geneva (Harcourt) Smith, whose home was formerly near San Angelo. Captain Smith has eight children: J. William, Sidney, Clemmie, Helen, Julius, Susie, Esther and Cicero, Jr.

Captain Smith belongs to the Baptist church and to the Masonic fraternity. For about four years he has made his home in Mineral Wells, of which city he is a valued and respected citizen, taking an active part in everything pertaining to the general welfare.

In business affairs Captain Smith is energetic, prompt and notably reliable. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense, guided by resistless will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. Justice has ever been maintained in his relations to patrons and employees, and many of those who began with him at the commencement of his career are still in his service. He has not been slow to assist and encourage others who have left his employ to enter business for themselves, and in return he naturally has the loyal support of all the employees. He has been watchful of all the details of his business, and of all indications pointing toward prosperity, and from the beginning had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprise. He has gained wealth, yet it was not alone the goal for which he was striving, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

**JESSE PHILIP GAMBILL.** Firmly established on his farm on the water-course of Sandy, in Montague county, is Jesse P. Gambill, whose life record it is our privilege to herewith present. He settled in the Selma neighborhood in the fall of 1881 and is now almost within calling

distance of the spot upon which he first located. First as a stockman and farmer and later as purely a tiller of the soil he has achieved success and provided himself and his children with sufficient of the substantial things of life to guarantee them, with wise management, a fair degree of independence through life.

Mr. Gambill came into Montague from Cooke county after having passed fourteen years there. He was a young man of twenty-two when he came to the state and he found work with Mulhall and Scalings, large ranch men in Cooke county. He had charge of their outfit for six years and drew a salary of sixty-five dollars a month. While he was not economical, intentionally, he accumulated something from his salary and his "privileges" so that when he left his employers he was able to engage in farming, on rented land, with some degree of independence. During the first year he had the goodness to go a friend's security and when he got through with that he was pretty well "cleaned up." He buckled on the armor a little tighter thereafter and retrieved his fortunes so that he had four horses and thirteen head of cattle when he started life on Sandy, in Montague.

The first land he ever owned was a tract of one hundred and sixty acres where he first settled, at Selma, and this he was "paying out" when he sold it and in 1889 purchased his present home place. His efforts on this, together with those of his family, have enlarged his farm to two hundred and thirteen acres, provided one son with a farm of one hundred and eighty acres and another son with one of one hundred acres.

Jesse P. Gambill was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, November 10, 1848. His father, Newton C. Gambill, was a native of the same county, where his father, Newton C. Gambill, settled from North Carolina in an early day. They were large and successful farmers prior to the war, owning much land and many slaves, and the president's emancipation proclamation caught Newton Gambill, Jr.'s estate with thirty-eight souls to be freed. When the war came on Newton, Jr., was completing the organization of a company to enter the Confederate army when, in July, 1861, he was taken ill and died. In the early times he was a Know-nothing in politics, but when the issues of the war brought the conflict close to hand he added his voice and his work to the cause of the south. While the hand of death removed him just as the crisis came and prevented his taking the field, five of his sons served their country under the stars and bars and all passed through and lived to witness a reunited nation.



JESSE P. GAMBILL AND FAMILY





Newton C. Gambill, Jr., married Minerva Phillips, a daughter of John Phillips, a Pennsylvania settler to Tennessee. Mrs. Gambill died in 1867, at the age of about sixty-three, and, at his death Mr. Gambill was also sixty-three years old. Their children were: Thomas, John, William and Newton C. All served in the army and died in Tennessee leaving families: Jesse P.; Martha, of Oklahoma, married Wiley O'Neal; Puss, who passed away in Tennessee, was the wife of Sargent Price; Susan, wife of Joe King, died in Arkansas and Minerva, of the old home state, married S. Phillips.

Jesse P. Gambill joined the southern army in the spring of 1865 and was in Company B, Colonel Bifel's Regiment, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry. He remained in middle Tennessee and fought at Shelbyville and Marshall and was in numerous little "brushes" with the enemy before the fatal 9th of April of that year. He was at Lewisburg when the war closed and he went back to the farm at once and engaged in the labor of his youth.

October 8, 1874, Mr. Gambill was united in marriage in Cooke county, Texas, with Miss Virginia Barrett, a daughter of Thomas Barrett, from Maury county, Tennessee. Mrs. Gambill was born in Hopkins county, Texas, November 6, 1851, and was brought up in Cooke county. She died April 28, 1897, being the mother of: Flavius J. and Lula, with the parental home; Vera, wife of Will Eans, of Montague county, and Virginia and Jesse, are their children; Landis, Myrtle and Virginia are the remaining members of the family.

As a citizen of his county Mr. Gambill has been plain, unobtrusive and unambitious, save for a fair measure of success. Politics have not emblazoned his horizon with glittering prospects nor religious fanaticism occupied his mind. When he has voted the Democratic ticket he has done his whole duty in politics and when he has sipped at the communion of the Christian church he has fulfilled his mission as a follower of the Master.

FRANCIS M. DOWD, a prominent merchant and miner, of Illinois Bend, Texas, dates his birth, in the state of Illinois, November 27, 1847, son of Lewis and Melvida (Worthington) Dowd. Lewis Dowd belonged to a Connecticut family. In his young manhood he went west to Illinois, where he was variously employed before he married and settled down. For several years he conducted a wood yard on the river, and also owned and operated a farm, and prospered in his undertakings

until a great flood came, changing the channel of the river, washing away his house and entire farm and leaving him not only homeless but also almost penniless. Still, however, he continued to reside in that locality until his death, which occurred in 1849, and his wife did not long survive him. They left four children, Monroe, Lemuel, Francis M. and Lewis. Homes were found for the children, but Francis M., not being satisfied with his home, left it and went to live with his grandmother, with whom he remained until her death. Then he lived about from place to place, working for such wages as a boy could earn, and thus grew up without any education save what he gained in the practical school of experience. In 1866, at the age of nineteen, he left Illinois and came to Texas to join his brothers, Monroe and Lewis, who had come to this state in 1856, and located in Dallas county. Meantime Monroe had enlisted in the Confederate army, had been taken prisoner by the enemy and had died of measles while incarcerated. It was not, however, until his arrival in Texas that the subject of our sketch learned the fate of his brother. The other brother, Lemuel, served in the Federal army, after the war continued in the United States army for a few years, and finally went to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, where he died, in 1901, leaving a widow and children. The youngest brother, Lewis, who had located with Monroe, in Dallas county, married and settled on a farm there, and there spent the rest of his life, and died in 1888. He left a widow and four children, at this writing the children all being married and doing well.

Francis M., on his arrival in Texas, became a cow-puncher. He made several trips with large herds of cattle to Abilene, Kansas, and in 1869 took a herd to California, expecting to remain there and engage in mining. But mining did not prove to be to his liking. Returning to Texas, he rented a farm on the Brazos river, but on account of heavy floods was compelled to leave there in 1872. We next find him in Denton county, assistant in a sawmill; then in Cooke county, near Marysville, where he ran a sawmill, and later in Dexter, where he operated a cotton gin. At the latter place he lived eleven years, and while there, in 1884, he married. Afterward he lived eight years in Saint Jo, at which place he owned and ran a flour mill and gin; owned and ran a gin in Mountain creek, and since 1900 has been a resident of Illinois Bend. Here he bought a mill and

gin, which he has since operated successfully, and since 1903 he has also been engaged in general merchandising, having in that year bought out Whaley Brothers. Associated with him in business are his sons, enterprising, up-to-date young business men. He continued to run the Mountain creek gin until 1904, when he disposed of it, and he has recently bought the Leon gin, in Indian Territory.

Mrs. Dowd was formerly Miss Callie Collums. She was born in Mississippi, daughter of Richard Collums, a native of that state, and one of the pioneers of Cooke county, Texas. Mr. Collums served as a Confederate soldier through the war of the Rebellion, and it was soon after the war that he came to Texas. He died at his home, near Dexter, in Cooke county. His widow survives him, and is at this writing a resident of Dexter. To them were born seven children, namely: Mrs. Lizzie Thompson, Sebe, John (deceased), Callie, Mack, Mrs. Pad Maxie and Mrs. Dade Gatwood. Mr. and Mrs. Dowd have six children: William, Edward, Cliff, Roschsa, Bess and Flossa. The sons are all in business with their father, Edward being at the head of the store. William is the only one of the children married.

SAMUEL R. TRUESDELL, a veteran of the Confederate army, and one of the early settlers of Cooke county, was born in Ripley county, Missouri, July 2, 1833, but was raised in Greene county. His father, Samuel R. Truesdell, was born in Kentucky, and became a shipper and trader, carrying his goods south by keel or flat boat. He traded and sold his products along the rivers to New Orleans, and followed that business for many years, meeting with success in his undertakings. At length he made a trip to the Crescent City when cholera was raging there and died of the disease. He gave all of his attention to his boating and provision business, and became well known throughout the section of the country in which he traveled. He had been married in Missouri to Miss Thurza Davidson, a native of Virginia and a daughter of George and Jane (Rayburn) Davidson, who were likewise born in the Old Dominion, but became early settlers in Missouri, where the father was well known as a farmer and slave owner. His death occurred in the latter state. In his family were thirteen children: Milton, Thomas, John, Joseph, James, Martha, Re-

becca, George, Mrs. Thurza Truesdell, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. J. Dotrey and Agnes. Of this family John came to Texas and died at the very venerable age of ninety years.

Samuel R. Truesdell was the only child born unto his parents, and his birth occurred after the father's death. The mother, however, later married Dr. C. Perkins, a leading physician of Missouri, who had a large practice there, but in 1850, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he went to that state and died soon afterward. His widow remained in Missouri until after the Civil war, when she came to Texas, and here spent her remaining days. By her second marriage she had six children: Eliza, Lavisa, Mary, Constantine H., Lucy and Martha, who died in childhood.

Samuel R. Truesdell lived with his mother and stepfather, and after Dr. Perkins went to California he was his mother's active and able assistant. In 1855, however, he married and took charge of affairs, his mother and her children making their home with him on the farm. He thus continued in business until 1861, when he joined the state guards and served for six months. He then became a member of the Third Missouri Cavalry, which was attached to Marmaduke's brigade in the Confederate army, and assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, with which he continued until the close of the war. He was at the battle of Wilson Creek, Elkhorn and many other important engagements in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and was at Shreveport, Louisiana, at the time of General Lee's surrender. He received a parole and then started out to find his family, who had been banished from Missouri in 1863, his wife and two children, his mother and three children and others of the locality, making a total of fifty-nine in all, being refugees. They all located in Hempstead county, Arkansas, where Mr. Truesdell joined them, and he brought his family to Texas, locating in Fannin county, where he operated a rented farm for six years. He next bought a farm, on which he resided until 1875, when he sold out and purchased a half section, where he yet lives, in Cooke county. This was raw prairie land, on which he built a log cabin, while later he built some frame additions to the original home. Recently, in a terrific wind storm, the frame additions were blown away, but the log house is yet doing service. He has fenced and placed under cultivation one hundred and twenty acres of land, while the re-

mainder of his farm is devoted to pasturage. He raises considerable stock, and has been very successful in securing a competency for old age.

On the 5th of April, 1855, Mr. Truesdell was married in Missouri to Miss Mary Breden, a native of that state and a daughter of Russell Breden, of Indiana, who became one of the early settlers of Missouri, where he followed farming and stock raising. He was also influential in community affairs there, and served as justice of the peace for many years, to which position he was elected as a candidate of the Republican party. His death occurred in Missouri, and was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he was respected by all who knew him. In his family were eleven children: Maston, Preston, Shannon, Elizabeth, Lucinda, Mary, Jane, Louisa, Serena, Tennessee and Amanda.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Truesdell has been blessed with five children: Thomas C., Martha and Belle, all of whom died in childhood; Kate, the wife of George Morgan, and Mary, the wife of W. Z. Haggard, residing in the Chickasaw Nation. The wife and mother was called to her final rest March 4, 1867, and Mr. Truesdell has always remained true to her memory, never marrying again. She was an estimable lady, respected by all who knew her, and her memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of her family and many friends. Mr. Truesdell is a devoted member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. Politically he is a Democrat, but without aspiration for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. Since the time of the Civil war he has made his home in Texas, and has done his full share toward the improvement and upbuilding of the locality in which he has made his home. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, are his friends.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS, who is carrying on agricultural and horticultural pursuits in Cooke county, not far from Saint Jo, is a representative of one of the old pioneer families here, and was born April 25, 1866, on the old family homestead, where he yet resides. In the paternal line he comes of Irish lineage. His grandparents were John and Sovilla (Thompson) Harris, the former of Irish lineage and the latter a native of Ireland. John Harris lived originally in Tennessee and after-

ward in Missouri, while subsequently he came to Texas, settling in Hopkins county, where he developed a farm. Subsequently he removed to Cooke county, but, because of the hostility of the Indians, he returned to Hopkins county, there spending his remaining days, his attention being devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He was among the settlers who bore the hardships and deprivations of pioneer life, but laid broad and deep the foundation for the present development and progress of the county. The members of his family were: James, Stephen, William, Columbus, Elliott, Anderson and John, the last three being soldiers in the Confederate army in the Civil war; Elzira, Lucretia, Lucy and Dolly.

James Harris, father of the subject, was born in Tennessee, went with his parents to Missouri, afterward to Arkansas and later to Hopkins county, Texas, where he attained his majority. There he started upon an independent business career, beginning farming in that locality when a young man. He served his country as a soldier in the Mexican war, after which he returned to Hopkins county, and in 1850 was married to Miss Emaline Trent, who was born in Arkansas in March, 1830, and was therefore about five years her husband's junior, his birth having occurred in July, 1825. With her mother and maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Click, she came to Texas in 1834, the family home being established in Lamar county before it was organized. Her grandfather had been an early resident of Arkansas, and was a pioneer of Texas, where he obtained a head right. In the course of time he was known as a leading farmer and slave owner of this locality. His daughter became the wife of Thomas Trent, who arrived in Texas after the Click family was established here. He settled in Lamar county and engaged in trading in stock there up to the time of his death. Mrs. James Harris was his only child. She was reared in Lamar county and later removed to Hopkins county, where she became the wife of James Harris, of Missouri. They then took up their abode upon a farm. Mr. Harris had removed from Missouri to Arkansas and from Arkansas to Texas, and the wedding of the young couple was celebrated in 1850. He then located on a farm with his bride and continued its improvement until 1855, when he secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which

he developed and improved until it became a valuable and productive farm. He was making good progress in his business interests, when, in 1862, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and enlisted in Captain Hout's company of cavalry in Colonel Martin's regiment, thus serving until the close of the war. He received an honorable discharge May 26, 1865, at Milan, Texas, after having made a creditable military record, characterized by valor and unflinching loyalty to duty. While he was in the army his family resided in Grayson county, and after the close of the war he returned with them to the old homestead, whereon he resumed farming. In September, 1866, when he was hunting his horses on a prairie about two miles from home, he was run down and brutally massacred by the Indians, who instantly killed and scalped him. The following day his remains were found on the prairie and were interred at Saint Jo. He was unarmed, and therefore had no show for his life. He had passed through two wars unflinchingly, never turning his back to the enemy, and at last met death at the hands of the treacherous savage. He had also been engaged in some raids after the Indians, who had stolen horses, but had taken part in no battles with them. In his farming operations he was prospering, and was getting a good start in the stock business, having a nice bunch of cattle. The Indians made no raids nor disturbed his family at the time of his death, which was one of those horrible atrocities that are unaccounted for in the history of the state. Mr. Harris was a progressive, enterprising and public-spirited man, and proved a brave and fearless soldier, and was highly respected by all. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and was an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He left a wife and four children, who, after his death, abandoned the farm and sought safety in Hopkins county, where they conducted farming interests. After ten years, however, they returned to the old homestead, where the mother carefully reared her children until they were able to do for themselves. She is yet living, a hale and hearty woman, and finds a pleasant home with her son, William A. Harris, and his family. She holds membership in the Christian church. Her sons, four in number, were: Rufus, who died while in Hopkins county at the age of eighteen years; Thomas, who is farming in this neighborhood; John, an agriculturist of Indian Territory, and William A.

On the old home farm where he yet resides, William A. Harris was born. He was reared to farm life, and has purchased the interest of the other heirs in his mother's property, until he now owns two hundred and eighty acres of rich and arable land, which he is rapidly bringing under cultivation, now having nearly one hundred acres comprised in his richly cultivated fields. He also has a good orchard upon his place, and there are some peach trees yet bearing that were set out by his father. Mr. Harris is gradually extending his fruit raising interests, has planted a large number of trees, setting out about five hundred in the year 1905. Each one of these is growing, a fact which indicates that Texas soil is well adapted to horticultural pursuits. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Harris received the silver medal for choice Elberta peaches. He has one Elberta tree over thirty feet across the branches and which bore at least fifteen bushels of peaches in the year 1905. In connection with his fruit-growing interests he also produces various crops, and in this respect is likewise meeting with creditable and gratifying success.

In 1892 Mr. Harris was married to Miss Ada Randal, who was born in Tennessee in 1875, a daughter of Hugh L. and Tennessee (Bond) Randal, who were natives of Tennessee and came to Texas in 1880, settling in Collin county. Later they removed to Cooke county, where they remained ten years, and they now reside near Stoneburg, in Montague county, where the father follows the occupation of farming. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Christian church. In their family were seven children: David G., a farmer; Lulu, who died in childhood; Ada, now Mrs. Harris; Monroe, a farmer and ginner; Columbus, who was killed on the railroad; Clara and William, yet at home.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harris has been blessed with an interesting family of four children: Charles, born in February, 1894; James C., in March, 1897; Dolly, in June, 1900; and Katie, in January, 1903. Mr. Harris is without political aspirations, although he never wavers in his allegiance to the Democracy, but prefers to give his time and attention to his business interests, which are capably conducted along modern lines of activity and enterprise. In this way he is meeting with gratifying success, and is today one of the sub-

stantial residents of Cooke county. He has done much to demonstrate the possibilities of this section along horticultural lines, and deserves much credit for what he has accomplished.

L. L. CRADDOCK, M. D., with a thorough understanding of the responsibilities that devolve upon him in connection with his chosen profession, is now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Belcherville, Texas. He is well qualified for this work and his ability is recognized by the public in the liberal patronage that is accorded him.

Dr. Craddock was born in Claybourn Parish, Louisiana, April 25, 1861, and was reared to farm life, while in his youth liberal educational advantages were afforded him. His parents were William B. and Mary (Caswell) Craddock, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Georgia. They were married, however, in Mississippi. The paternal grandfather, Burl Craddock, was a native of the Old Dominion and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. Throughout his entire life he followed the occupation of farming and was honored in his home locality because of his genuine personal worth. He became an early settler of Alabama, where he spent his remaining days, his death there occurring. In his family were the following named: James; Richard R.; Martha, the wife of James Robinson; and Samuel B. The three brothers served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army.

Samuel B. Craddock, father of Dr. Craddock, settled in Columbia county, Arkansas, after the close of the Civil war and was there engaged in farming. He was a mechanic and followed his trade for a number of years. In 1875 he came to Texas, settling in Montague county, where he purchased land and turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, improving a good farm on which he remained for many years. He was a successful agriculturist, well known and highly respected. Politically he is a Democrat but without desire for office, as he has always preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business interests. For many years he was in active business life, but is now living retired at Brady City, McCulloch county, Texas, in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. His wife died at the old farm homestead in Montague county on the 10th of March, 1881. She was a daughter of Isam Caswell, a representative of an honored and prominent old southern family. Her father was a brick mason by trade and became

a contractor and builder. His last years were spent in Arkansas, where his death occurred some time ago. His children were: James, who died in Georgia; Jack; Benjamin; Bud; Nancy; and Mary.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Craddock were born the following children: James, a prominent physician of Bowie, Texas where he died; L. L., of this review; B. L., a practicing physician at Brady City; Sarah A., the wife of R. G. Brown; Alice, the wife of J. A. Lyons; Minnie C., who died at the age of twenty years; and B. F., who died at the age of eight years. Both of the parents are members of the Methodist church and their fidelity to honorable principles throughout life has gained for them the unqualified esteem of those with whom they have been associated.

Dr. Craddock, spending his boyhood days in his parent's home, accompanied them on their various removals and assisted his father in the work of the home farm. Through his perseverance and energy he obtained a liberal education, attending first the common schools and afterward supplementing his knowledge largely through reading and investigation. At the age of seventeen years he entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. W. Harvey, who continued as his preceptor for four years. He then accepted a position in a drug store, where he remained for two years and in 1890 he entered upon a course of medical lectures in the Hospital Medical College at Memphis, Tennessee. After the first term he began the practice of his chosen profession in Mississippi, where he remained successfully for two years. He then again became a student in the Hospital Medical College and after his second term he practiced at different places for three years, when he again resumed his college course. Following his graduation in 1898 he came to western Texas and located at Ebony, Mills county, where he remained for about ten months. He then located at Paintrock, where he spent three years and in December, 1901, he took up his abode in Belcherville, where he yet makes his home. In the various localities in which he has resided he has been quite successful, enjoying a constantly increasing practice, but he has sought elsewhere a broader field of labor and his usefulness and capability have increased as the years have gone by. He now has an extensive practice and his office is equipped with all modern accessories that supplement the skill and ability of the physician and surgeon. He belongs to the State Medical

Association and keeps in touch with the advancement made by the medical fraternity, so that his labors are of marked benefit to his fellow men in the conduct of a practice that is already large and is constantly growing.

Dr. Craddock was married in Johnson county, Texas, on the 19th of October, 1898, to Miss Viola Seale, who was born in Johnson county, Texas, August 16, 1876, and is a lady of superior intellectual power and many graces of character. Her parents were A. J. and Amanda (Harris) Seale, both of whom were natives of Alabama, while her paternal grand parents were Anthony and Peggy W. (Jenkins) Seale, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of South Carolina. Their marriage, however, was celebrated in Alabama. The great-grandfather resided in Georgia and became one of the early settlers of Green county, Alabama, where he followed the occupation of farming. He was of English descent and his children were eight in number: Burton, Richard, Jerry Jarva, William, Anthony, Elizabeth and Sarah.

Anthony Seale, the grandfather of Mrs. Craddock, settled in Mississippi subsequent to his marriage and there bought and conducted a large plantation, on which he reared his family. He was one of the extensive planters and slave owners of the state and became quite wealthy but his fortune was destroyed through the ravages of war. In his political views he was a Democrat, while in religious faith he was connected with the Missionary Baptist church. He died in the year 1866. His wife survived him and removed with the family to Texas, settling on a farm in Johnson county. She was a daughter of Benjamin Jenkins of Virginia, who afterward became a leading and well known planter of Mississippi, who was active in public affairs and for many years served as justice of the peace. He too belonged to the Missionary Baptist church and he won the respect of all who knew him. His children were: James; Jackson; Richard; and Peggy W., who became the wife of Anthony Seale. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Seale were born eight children: Alexander J., the father of Mrs. Craddock; Mrs. Elizabeth Bardon; Peggy, the wife of J. Bird; Eliza, the wife of L. Bird; Mrs. Jane Young; Mrs. Martha Edwards; James, a farmer; and Jerry, who is living in Hopkins county, Texas.

Alexander J. Seale, the father of Mrs. Craddock, was reared in Mississippi and when twenty-one years of age his father established him in a mercantile business, but in the fall of the same year he heard the call of his country

to arms, locked his store door and enlisted for ninety days' service in defense of the Confederacy. On the expiration of that term he re-enlisted for three years or during the war, becoming a member of the Seventeenth Mississippi Infantry, which was attached to General Lee's army. He participated in twenty-five hotly contested battles with Captain Holder's Company, which went to the front with one hundred and twenty men, but only seven lived to return home, Mr. Seale being one of the number. He served his country long and well, undergoing some difficult military experiences and was at Appomattox Courthouse when General Lee surrendered. He returned home to find that his store and its contents had all been destroyed by fire and that his father's plantation, where happiness and plenty had been known, was left in ruins and where the residence stood there was only a blank, bare spot of earth. His father had been reduced from wealth almost to penury through the ravages and devastations of war. Mr. Seale, recognizing the necessity of making a new start, came to Texas in 1866, locating first in Hopkins county, where he bought land and improved a farm successfully, continuing its cultivation for six years. He then sold out and went to Johnson county, where he purchased an improved tract of land. Success crowned his efforts and he later bought two more improved farms, being thus actively identified with agricultural pursuits until 1898. In that year he sold all but his homestead place and removed to Concho county, where he engaged in merchandizing at Paintrock. After three years he sold out there and removed to Belcherville, where he opened a stock of dry goods and groceries, conducting the store for two years, when he disposed of his stock and retired from active business life with a competency that he had laid aside for old age. He has been a consistent member of the Christian church since eighteen years of age and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is widely known and enjoys the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, his integrity and genuine worth making him a representative citizen of the community.

Anthony Seale was married to Miss Naoma Harris, a native of Georgia, in which state her father, who was well known and highly respected, died. Her mother afterward came with the family to Texas, settling on a farm in Johnson county. In the Harris family were six children: William and John, both deceased; Mrs. Maggie Lankford; Mrs. Lane Walraven; Mrs. Sue Mor-







*L. C. Lair*

ris; and Naoma, the wife of A. J. Seale. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Seale was blessed with but one child, Viola, now the wife of Dr. Craddock. She is a member of the Christian church and is a most estimable lady, presiding with gracious hospitality over their present home.

Dr. Craddock has a modern and commodious residence in Belcherville, in the rear of which is a good barn and substantial outbuildings. There is also a windmill and plenty of water. He has also some farm property, and a large pasture, while some of his land is under cultivation. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and in his practice has ample opportunity to exemplify the basic elements of the craft which has as its foundation a spirit of mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness.

JUDGE LYCURGUS C. LAIR, one of the representative citizens of Randall county, Texas, where he is well known as a stock farmer, is also identified with the business interests of Canyon City. He was born at Wild Goose Shoals, on the Cumberland river, in Russell county, Kentucky, March 21, 1848, a son of Dr. William Dixon and Narcissa (Barger) Lair. The father, who was of Scotch descent, removed with his family from Kentucky to Texas in 1857, locating first in Grayson county, where the family made their home for over a year, removing on the expiration of that period to Collin county, establishing their residence twelve miles north of McKinney. There Mr. Lair spent the remainder of his life, passing away in death on the 3d of June, 1887. During the long period of over fifty years he was a medical practitioner, having met with a high degree of success in his chosen profession. Mrs. Lair long preceded her husband to the home beyond, dying in Grayson county, in 1858.

Lycurgus C. Lair was but a lad when the family established their home in the Lone Star state, and within its boundaries he has ever since resided. After attending the common schools near his home, he entered Lodonia Academy, in Fannin county, where he enjoyed superior educational privileges, and after leaving the school room turned his attention to farm pursuits, remaining at the old homestead until about 1876. In that year he embarked in the mill and grain business in Anna, Collin county, thus continuing for fourteen years. In November, 1891, he went to the Plains country, purchasing land in Randall county, but in the following January returned with his family, and since that time has resided in Randall county. His home is located two miles south of Canyon

City, where he owns a section of land, productive and well cultivated, on which he raises alfalfa and the crops adapted to this section of the country, also doing a general stock business. He has done much to demonstrate that this is a region suitable for general farming and cotton-raising, and capable of supporting a large population. The judge also has an office in Canyon City, where he conducts a general real estate and live stock commission business, meeting with a well merited degree of success in all his undertakings.

In 1874, in Collin county, Texas, Judge Lair was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Parris, and they have become the parents of eight children. In his fraternal relations Mr. Lair is connected with the Masonic order, and religiously is a member of the Baptist church. In 1896 he was elected county judge of Randall county, to which high office he was twice re-elected, serving in all for six successive years. He is numbered among the leading and substantial citizens of Randall county, prominent alike in social, political and business circles.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM is one of the early settlers of Montague county who has watched its development and progress from an early day and has assisted in the work that has led to its present substantial condition of improvement and up-building. He was born in Blount county, Tennessee, September 27, 1851, and was reared to farm life, while the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. His parents were Claburn and Mary A. (McKinsey) Cunningham, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of South Carolina. They were married in Tennessee. The father was a son of Moses Cunningham, a twin brother of Aaron Cunningham, of Virginia, and on leaving the Old Dominion he removed to Tennessee, where both brothers died. They were sons of Christopher Cunningham, a native of Ireland and an early emigrant to America. They settled in Virginia, which was then a new country and were active in its pioneer development and progress. Moses Cunningham, born in Virginia, was there reared and served throughout the Revolutionary war as a defender of the cause of liberty. Soon after the opening of the new state of Tennessee he made his way westward and took up his abode in Blount county among its early settlers. There he developed a good farm and reared his family, becoming one of the influential and leading citizens of the community. He was a successful agriculturist and while carrying on his private business inter-

ests he also labored for the general welfare. During the days of the state militia and general muster he was a major and his service in the Revolution well qualified him for his military duties in Tennessee, where he was recognized as authority on military tactics. He held membership in the Baptist church and his life exemplified many splendid principles and traits of character. His children were: David, who died in Tennessee; Alford, whose death occurred in the same state; John and Christopher, who emigrated to Missouri and reared their families in the pioneer districts of that state; and Claburn, father of our subject.

Upon the old homestead in Blount county, Tennessee, Claburn Cunningham was born and reared. He was also married in that state, after which he began farming on his own account and there reared his family, having a prosperous and happy life until the opening of the Civil war. He advocated the Union cause and opposed secession and in fact voted against it but when the state determined to secede he remained loyal to Tennessee and then used his influence for the Confederacy, but was exempt from active field service by reason of his age. His oldest son, John, from the first was an advocate of the secession movement. He was a merchant miller and when the war was declared he was detailed as government miller, in which capacity he continued to serve until he was assassinated by Federal bush whackers in the first year of the war. At that time his father, Claburn Cunningham, took charge of the mill and was conducting it when in the second year of the war he was brutally murdered by the same gang of bush whackers known as the Duncan clan. Before the war he carried on general farming and he raised and handled considerable stock. He was recognized as one of the prosperous and prominent agriculturists of Blount county and he had a good and well improved farm but both armies passed through that district and foraged from his farm, taking provisions, feed and stock and carrying on the work of devastation, leaving everything in a depleted condition and the family almost without supplies. Mr. Cunningham was a consistent and loyal member of the Missionary Baptist church. His life was upright and honorable and his name above reproach. His wife survived him for some years and in 1866 sold the farm and with the members of her family came to Texas, first settling in Fannin county, where one crop was raised. She afterward bought a farm in Grayson county and kept her children together. There she remained for a number of

years, when she once more sold out and removed to Montague county, where she again bought land and took up her abode on a farm, making it her home throughout her remaining days. She died in 1877 deeply regretted by her family and friends. She was a daughter of John McKinsey, a native of South Carolina and of Scotch descent, who removed to Alabama, where his death occurred. In the family of Claburn Cunningham there were nine children: John, who was a leading merchant miller and was assassinated during the war; Margaret, the wife of William Hartzell, of Georgia; Martha, the wife of S. H. Milson, of Nocona; Christopher, who became a member of the Fifty-ninth Tennessee Regiment and was drowned while en route to Vicksburg, the train dropping through a bridge at Chunky Station, after which his remains were gotten from the river by an old neighbor, Rev. Peeler, a Baptist minister, who gave him burial; Elizabeth, who became the wife of F. Wells, in Texas, and died leaving two children; Moses, who served in Monsarat's battery and is now living in Runnels county, Texas; James, who died in Montague county; David, of this review; and Minerva, who became the wife of John Harris and died in this county in 1880 leaving two sons.

David Cunningham, whose name introduces this record, was a resident of Tennessee until 1866, when he came to Texas with his mother and the family. He was but a boy during the period of the Civil war but he well remembers many incidents of those times and the devastation and destruction which followed, also the intense uneasiness of the people because life and property were constantly endangered. On coming to Texas he located first in Fannin county and the following year purchased a farm and settled in Grayson county, where he assisted his mother in carrying on the farm work and in keeping the family together. He remained with her until 1872, when he married and turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, also working at his trade of carpentering. He remained in Grayson county until 1873, when he came to Montague county and bought land on which some improvement had been made. He at once began the work of further development and cultivation, residing there for four years, at the end of which time he rented his land and embarked in general merchandising at Saint Jo under the firm name of Cunningham & Dunbar. In this he continued for three years, when he sold out to his partner, but later again engaged in merchandising as a partner of J. D. Evans. This relation was maintained for ten years and

they enjoyed a successful business but at the end of the decade Mr. Cunningham sold out to Mr. Evans, who is yet conducting the store. He then resumed his farming operations, purchasing the land upon which he yet resides about a mile east of Saint Jo. Here he has eight hundred and seventy-two acres, most of which is prairie land of black rich soil, but when he came into its possession it was raw and unimproved. He now has the entire place under fence, while two hundred acres has been brought to a high state of cultivation. He carries on general farming and raises and handles stock, making a specialty of short-horn cattle and mules. He also has a small herd of jennies and raises jacks. His fields are devoted to the production of various crops and he is a successful agriculturist and stock farmer. He has erected a commodious frame residence that stands on a good building site, overlooking Saint Jo and the surrounding country. There are also substantial barns and outbuildings on his place for the shelter of grain and stock and there is a good windmill pumping water for all purposes.

Mr. Cunningham has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Clarinda Brooks, a daughter of the Rev. John B. Brooks, of Grayson county, a leading agriculturist and minister of the Church of Christ, who was widely known and held in highest esteem for his splendid traits of character and devotion to honorable principles. His children were: Marion; Hampton; Whit and Richard, twins; Mrs. Eliza Bumbarger; Sarah, the wife of James Burnett; Ambers; Mason; Clarinda, who became Mrs. Cunningham; and Columbus. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were born two children: Adda, now the wife of J. B. Redding, of Haskell county, Texas; and Robert L., who is engaged in the milling business in Stafford, Kansas. Mrs. Cunningham, who was a devoted member of the Church of Christ, died in 1875. In 1876 Mr. Cunningham was again married, his second union being with Miss Rosa Thorn, who was born in Decatur, Wise county, Texas, January 1, 1861. Her parents were Robert C. and Joanna (Nichols) Thorn, of Ohio, Mr. Thorn being a descendant of English parents. He and his wife became early settlers of Texas, casting in their lot with the pioneers of Wise county. Mr. Thorn had many unpleasant experiences with the Indians while conducting his ranch and handling stock. He was a large stock man in the early days and his possessions in that line proved very inviting to the Indians, who made many raids upon his herd. To save his family from being massacred he made several removals

to places of safety. On one occasion such a removal was made and on the following day the Indians appeared and shot the house full of holes, thinking that some one was in. They then pillaged the place and took everything that they could use. Mr. Thorn was a fearless frontiersman but always careful for the welfare and safety of his family. His neighbors knew him as a broad-minded intelligent business man, as a public spirited citizen and a gentleman of kindly and benevolent spirit, who was always willing to aid the poor and needy and to extend his hospitality to the new comer. He held membership in the Missionary Baptist church and his life was in consistent harmony with his professions. After living for some years on his ranch in Wise county he disposed of his property there and went to Missouri where he lived five years and then came to Montague county, settling near Saint Jo, where he was accidentally killed by his horse falling upon him, July 26, 1884. Thus was ended an honorable life that proved of value to his fellow men. He was a stalwart man and a loving father and husband. His wife is yet living and after his death married the Rev. F. D. Galloway, a well known Methodist minister, who was prominent in Texas in early days but has now also passed away. Since being again left a widow Mrs. Galloway resides in Bonita. By her first marriage she had nine children: John M., who owns a ranch in Arizona; Jane, who died at the age of six years; Lewis, who is supposed to be dead; Mary, the wife of R. Creamer, who died November 2, 1905; Mrs. Rosa Cunningham; Martin, a leading stock man of western Texas; Robert, who died in Arizona; Zoa, the wife of W. H. Creamer; and Martha, who died in Missouri at the age of four years.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have been born seven children: William D., who died at the age of eighteen months; Pearl, who married J. Albert Green, of Texana, Indian Territory; Earnest, who married Maggie Roberts, of Forestburg, a member of the firm of Roberts & Cunningham, druggists of Saint Jo; Forrest and Flossie, twins, at home; and John and Joseph, who are also at home.

Mr. Cunningham deserves much credit for the success which he has achieved in life. When he was married he borrowed five dollars in order to help meet the necessary expenses and all that he possesses has been acquired since that time through his earnest and indefatigable efforts. He is a stalwart democrat and served for two terms as county commissioner, discharging his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his con-

stituents. He belongs to the Church of Christ, of which his wife is likewise a member and he affiliates with the Masonic fraternity. The qualities of an honorable manhood have ever been manifest in his career and his life record contains an example of good citizenship, of fidelity in friendship and of devotion to the home that is indeed commendable and worthy of emulation.

JOSEPH N. HODGES, following the occupation of farming in Montague county, is a native of Alabama, his life record having been begun in Cherokee county, that state, on the 3rd of October, 1852. There he was reared to farm pursuits and in the common schools acquired his education. His parents were T. D. and Martha E. (Hodges) Hodges, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, in which state they were married. The paternal grandfather, Charles A. Hodges, also a native of the Empire state of the south, later removed to Alabama. He was both a school teacher and farmer and upon his plantation in Alabama had a number of slaves. Prominent and influential in the community in which he lived, he took an active and helpful part in promoting public progress and improvement and was a man whose integrity was above question, for he lived a life in perfect harmony with his professions as a member of the Baptist church and also of the Masonic fraternity. He married a Miss Thompson and they had five children: T. D.; Washington; Charles, who settled in Iowa; James, of the Indian Territory; and Mrs. Mc Dodson.

T. D. Hodges was born and reared in South Carolina and from his boyhood neighborhood removed to Abbeyville district, while later he became a resident of Mississippi. Afterward, however, he returned to Alabama, where he remained until the close of the rebellion. He was a popular overseer in the different localities in which he made his home. He owned a number of negroes and was prominently identified with the south and its institutions. At the time of the Civil war he and four of his sons served in the Confederate army and one son was killed near the close of the war at Atlanta, Georgia. The father was detailed to the veterinary department and held that position throughout the period of conflict. He lost much owing to the destructive influences and conditions of war and after the close of hostilities he sold his farm and in the fall of 1865 came to Texas, settling first in Hunt county. There he purchased a tract of land, which he improved for six years, when he sold out and removed to Grayson county, where he

bought land again in 1870, making his home thereon until 1877, when he once more disposed of his farm and in that year came to Montague county, purchasing a tract of land on the Red river. On this place he carried on stock farming for a number of years but eventually sold out and retired from active business life, making his home in Bowie. However, he owned a farm which he rented, this bringing to him a good income. He remained at Bowie until his death, which occurred in 1899 when he was about eighty-one years of age, his birth having occurred in 1818. Following the close of the war he largely recuperated his lost possessions and had a competency for old age. He was a staunch democrat but without desire for office or political emoluments for himself. His genuine worth made him highly respected and his death was therefore the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His wife died January 9, 1895. She was a daughter of Thompson Hodges, a popular school teacher and farmer, who in his early manhood learned and followed the cooper's trade but later gave his attention to the pursuits above mentioned. He was a sturdy man of industrious habits, well known and highly respected and was a consistent member of the Baptist church. He also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the lodge to which he belonged conducted his funeral services at the time of his death, which occurred in Alabama in 1863. He had six children: Harrison, Mrs. Martha E. Hodges, Polly, Elmira, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. C. Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Hodges had a family of eight children: James T., who is now in the Indian Territory; Edward, deceased; Benjamin, of Hunt county; Mrs. Elizabeth Able; John, who was killed in the army; William, of Bexar county, Texas; David, deceased; and Joseph N. James, Edward, Benjamin and John and their father were all soldiers of the Confederate army and John was killed at Atlanta.

Joseph N. Hodges spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Alabama and while he was too young to enter the army he was able to assist at home and aid in the support of the family, while his father and older brothers were at the front. He came with the family to Texas and lived in Grayson county up to the time of his marriage, which occurred in 1872. He then rented a farm, remaining thereon until 1876, when he came to Montague county and purchased the farm whereon he now resides. It was a tract of raw land but his labors have wrought a great transformation in the appearance of the place, for a commodious house, good barns and

outbuildings and other improvements stand as monuments to his thrift and labor. He also has a windmill upon his place and good farm machinery and in fact everything about the Hodges homestead is indicative of the careful supervision of a practical and painstaking owner. He at first bought one hundred acres of land, to which he has since added and he now has five hundred acres, of which one hundred and fifty acres is under a high state of cultivation. He carries on a successful business as a farmer and stock raiser, keeping horses and cattle and also raising various crops such as are adapted to soil and climate.

In 1872 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hodges and Miss Margaret A. Priddy, who was born in Polk county, Missouri, in 1851, and is a lady of intelligence and culture, who has been a worthy wife and good helpmate to her husband. She is a daughter of Burk and Minerva (Walker) Priddy, the latter a daughter of Robert Walker of McMinn county, Tennessee. The paternal grandparents were John and Nancy (Whitlock) Priddy, the former of Halifax county, Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. They lived successively in Stokes county, North Carolina, Coker county, Tennessee, and Polk county, Missouri, where Mr. Priddy died March 8, 1861, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, Nancy, was a daughter of Charles Whitlock, a native of Ireland, and her birth occurred in Albemarle county, North Carolina, while she died in Polk county, Missouri, in 1857, at the age of seventy-five years. Their children were: Polly, now the wife of A. Taylor; David; and Burk. The last named was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, where he remained until thirteen years of age and with his parents he removed to Coker county, Tennessee, where his youth and early manhood were passed. In 1839 he married Miss Minerva Walker, a daughter of Robert Walker, of McMinn county, Tennessee, and a representative of one of the prominent and honored pioneer families of that state. Burk Priddy removed to Missouri in company with his father and both settled in Polk county, where the former remained until 1870, when he took up his abode in Grayson county, Texas, and there bought and improved a farm and raised stock of all kinds, mostly cattle, however. He continued the business successfully for a number of years and developed an excellent farm property, owning one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, the place being rich black soil, which he kept under a high state of cultivation. He also owned other lands in Cooke county and

created a good estate. In his old age he sold his homestead and he and his wife came to Montague county to spend their declining years near their children, who were nicely located in this part of the state. Both Mr. and Mrs. Priddy died at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Coe, at Nocona, his death occurring December 2, 1900, when he was eighty-six years of age, while his wife passed away April 20, 1904, at the age of ninety-four years. Mrs. Priddy was a devoted member of the Methodist church. In their family were the following sons and daughters: Nancy E., the wife of D. V. B. Crites; Rachel A., the wife of A. Pulliam; Felix G.; Catherine, the wife of E. T. Coe; Davis; Milton J.; Margaret A., the wife of J. N. Hodges; Willis; and William B.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodges have a family of twelve children: William E., a ranch man of Donley county, Texas; Mrs. Mattie Chestnut; Joseph Burk, of Carson county, Texas; David T., a farmer; Mrs. Minerva E. Paine; Marvin E., of Carson county, this state; Pearl, Walter N., Charles D., Anna M., Vestus C. and William B., all at home. The parents are members of the Methodist church, interested in its work and taking an active part in all that pertains to its growth and the extension of its influence. For many years Mr. Hodges served as steward of the church, was district class leader for one year, for many years has been a trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school and in fact has labored untiringly and helpfully for the welfare of the church. His Christian faith is also a permeating influence in his life and has regulated his conduct toward his fellow men, who know him to be a gentleman of unquestioned integrity and fidelity. He has resided in Montague county since 1876 and in the thirty years which have since come and gone has been a witness of the development and growth of this part of the state.

REV. MARION BEASLEY, devoting his life and energies to agricultural pursuits and to the work of the gospel as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Montague county, was born in middle Tennessee, his natal place being in Hardin county, and the date of his birth March 4, 1834. His parents were Daniel and Julia (Ezell) Beasley, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, where they spent their entire lives. The father was a farmer by occupation and in his political affiliation was a democrat. He was called to various public offices by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability and he served as justice of the peace and con-

stable for a number of years, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. His life was at all times honorable and upright and gained for him the good will and trust of those with whom he associated. He held membership in the Missionary Baptist church and for several years he survived his wife. She had two brothers, Fielding and Louis Ezell, but Mrs. Beasley was the only daughter in the family. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children: Mrs. Elizabeth Odum; Mrs. Mary J. Wadkins; Mrs. Sallie Hugpeth; George, who died at the age of fourteen years; Mrs. Susan Strong; Martha, the wife of J. Goldsmith; Miriam, the wife of T. Goldsmith; Marion, of this review; and Jasper, who died in Missouri.

Marion Beasley spent his youth in the place of his nativity. He was left an orphan when eleven years of age and since that time has made his own way in the world, gaining advancement through his diligence and earnest effort. He has always made the best possible use of his opportunities and as the years have gone by his labors have gained him a creditable measure of prosperity. He was married in western Tennessee and there settled, following the occupation of farming for four years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Missouri, where he purchased land and improved a large farm. He was thus engaged up to the time of the Civil war. Having studied the issues of the party he espoused the cause of the Confederates, enlisting in 1861 under General Wadkins and afterward serving under General Jefferson Thompson. His service was confined to Missouri. He joined the first company raised in his part of the state and he continued with his command until two years had passed when on account of ill health he was paroled and went home. Later he rejoined his command, however, and remained therewith until the close of the war. While at home he was made a prisoner and held for six days, after which he was released. The ravages and devastation of war caused him the loss of all his personal property so that he had to make a new start in life. In 1878 he sold his property and came to Texas, settling first in Young county, where he raised a crop. He afterward purchased property in Montague county from the Brodus & Jordan Ranch Company. He thus became owner of four hundred and eighty acres, on which he has made good and substantial improvements and he now has two hundred and fifty acres under a high state of cultivation. He carries on general farming, in which he is meeting with fair success and he also raises good stock. He is well pleased

with the country, its possibilities and its surroundings, having pleasant neighbors here, the country having become settled up by a thrifty and enterprising class of citizens. In his own business career he has made consecutive advancement, for he incurred indebtedness when he bought his land but has this all cleared away at the present time, and has upon his place many valuable improvements which indicate to the passer-by that he is a practical and progressive agriculturist.

Mr. Beasley also divides his time with the work of the ministry. He was converted in the Methodist church in Missouri, becoming an active worker in its behalf and after four years began preaching as a local preacher, while since coming to Texas he has been made a regularly ordained minister and in 1894 joined northwest Texas conference. He has since had a regular circuit, extending through Montague and Cooke counties and he now has four charges. He has united many couples in the holy bonds of matrimony, has conducted various funeral services and indeed has done much active work as a minister during his residence here.

Mr. Beasley has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Cynthia Winters, a lady of intelligence, who did much to assist him in his church work and encourage him in all life's relations. She was left an orphan in early life, and little is known concerning her family history. She has one sister, Mrs. Jane McLyea. Mr. and Mrs. Beasley became the parents of ten children: John, who died at the age of eleven years; Archie, who died at the age of seven years; Mrs. Nancy J. Goldsmith; Mrs. Lottie Smith; Mrs. Rachel McKnew; Mrs. Cynthia Perry; Marion N. and Lorenzo, both of whom follow farming; Mrs. Minnie Morgan; and Mrs. Lucy Porter. The wife and mother died at Somerset, Texas, in 1890, in the faith of the Methodist church, of which she was a devoted and earnest member. In 1892 Mr. Beasley was again married, his second union being with Mrs. James Stalling, whose first husband died in Cherokee county, Texas, leaving a widow and four children: Mrs. Mollie Allen; Mrs. Adeline March; Walter, who died in childhood; and Beulah. Mrs. Stalling was a daughter of Samuel Horton, who was born and reared in Texas and was a farmer and slave owner who spent his last days in Cherokee county, this state. His children were John, Sandy, Henry, Wade, Reuben, Mary, Adeline, Lottie and Nancy.

Mr. Beasley is a staunch democrat but without aspiration for office, his life being devoted to his

agricultural interests and his work as a minister of the gospel. His influence has been a potent element for good and he has contributed in substantial measure to the moral development of the community.

HERBERT M. MUNDY, a well-known stock man and the owner of Mundy Heights, a suburb of El Paso, was born in Allegheny county, New York, his parents being Samuel and Azubah (Smith) Mundy. The family comes of English origin and the founders of the family in America settled in Newark, New Jersey, several generations ago. There the grandfather of our subject was born, reared and married and with his wife and children he went as a pioneer to western New York, settling among the hills of Allegheny county when the work of improvement and progress had been scarcely begun there. He turned his attention to farming and also followed lumbering. For many years representatives of the name were connected with pioneer life in one section of the country or another and when Herbert M. Mundy was only seventeen years of age, true to the instincts of his ancestors, he started out to explore the west. He first went to northern Illinois, where he worked on a farm for six months and afterward in western Illinois and eastern Missouri. For about a year he helped to build up colonies of Illinois and Ohio people for settlement in western Missouri. Having a natural predilection for mechanical pursuits he had in the meantime mastered the builder's and carpenter's trade which he also followed. In 1869 he located near the present site of Independence, the county seat of Montgomery county, Kansas. His father and others of the family had joined him by that time and they hauled their household effects from Pleasant Hill, Missouri, by ox teams. Montgomery county was not then the rich county that it is today, for all was new and wild and Mr. Mundy's family raised the first crop of wheat there, hauling seed wheat with oxen from Fort Scott. That country at that time was in part Osage Indian country and it was Mr. Mundy's pioneering that proved the initial step in the diminishing of their reservations.

Mr. Mundy remained a resident of Montgomery county until about 1873, when he made another pioneer trip through Colorado, on through New Mexico and down toward the Rio Grande. He was among the first to see the possibilities of and to engage in the sheep business, which subsequently grew into such a great industry in New Mexico and southern Colorado. He arrived in

El Paso in 1877, thus becoming a pioneer citizen here. In the same year he began the business of exporting through El Paso fine sheep to the republic of Mexico and was the pioneer in this industry, which within a few years he had developed to such an extent that he was officially recognized by the Mexican government as an expert in that business and regarded somewhat in the line of a benefactor for introducing fine breeds of sheep and other stock into that country and thereby materially promoting the prosperity of the stock raising class.

About 1878 Mr. Mundy brought his wife and two little children to El Paso, making the trip overland through southern Colorado and New Mexico. This was a very dangerous time for travel, for the Indians were on the warpath, but the journey was at length accomplished in safety and Mr. Mundy established his home here and has since lived in El Paso. His father and the family afterward came to El Paso, where the former died in October, 1899. His widow is still living at the old family home in this city.

For many years Mr. Mundy was busily engaged in the exportation of fine cattle, horses and sheep, which were sent to Mexico. He shipped about 90 per cent of the breeding horses and about 70 per cent of the sheep that went from the United States to Mexico. His business took him on extensive travels covering several years. This made him very familiar with the republic and brought him into intimate relations of friendship and business with President Diaz and other officials high in authority in Mexico, from whom he received and retained many valuable and interesting souvenirs and documents, letters, etc. He has a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and he is recognized by President Diaz as an authority on cattle and was invited by him to preside over the live stock department of the national exposition held in the city of Mexico. His relations with that government enabled him to obtain valuable concessions in land, and Mr. Mundy, with his brother and other associates, have among other properties in Mexico a great tract of eight hundred thousand acres lying in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua one hundred and fifty miles south of El Paso. Mr. Mundy has also been enabled to successfully carry out other important projects for American investors in Mexico, having access to the higher councils there such as few other Americans possess.

Within the past year or two Mr. Mundy has devoted most of his time to the development of Mundy Heights and vicinity in the western and



northwestern portion of El Paso. This section of the city through the immense development now being done by Mr. Mundy will without exaggeration become one of the most beautiful residence sections of the United States. In the beginning the natural resources from a scenic standpoint are superb and inspiring. Mr. Mundy began his labors in this section of the city when it was in a very raw state, there being not a dollar's worth of improvement upon it. He carefully looked the ground over, studied out a plan for beautifying and improving it, obtained the assistance of the best engineers and then began work with a large force of men. Up to this time he has spent many thousands of dollars in grading streets, putting in cement curbing and sidewalk, building massive stone walls and coping and several elegant and substantial brick and stone residences with all modern improvements. One street in particular, West Upson avenue, has been treated by the landscape gardener and the street builder with a most beautiful and unique effect. There is in addition to the wide lawns and cement sidewalks in front of the houses a very wide street divided into three driveways and two parkways set out with handsome pepper and other trees indigenous to this locality. There are also pretty flowers and shrubs and in fact every effort has been made to develop this into one of the most attractive and beautiful residence districts of the city. Included in Mundy Heights addition is Grand View Park, a most charming spot with rustic garden, electric fountain and other equipments of this character, which Mr. Mundy improved at a cost of twenty thousand dollars and then presented to the city without charge of any kind. The ladies of the Civic Improvement League have taken the responsibility of caring for the flowers and shrubbery in this park and it is a most attractive spot.

Mundy Heights is the greatest scheme of public improvement ever undertaken in El Paso and many elegant and costly homes will be built there by a wealthy class, for there are restrictions as to building. When the project is more fully completed it will be the means of making El Paso one of the most beautiful residence cities in the country. Mr. Mundy has, in Westlake Park adjoining Mundy Heights on the northwest, a scheme for beautifying and improving that great park and pleasure ground that will be even greater than the first mentioned. At the present writing, however, this is awaiting co-operation on the part of the city government which will probably be obtained.

Mr. Mundy was married to Miss Elizabeth C.

Smith, of Ohio, and they have six children: Richard Stephen, Charles Edward, Nellie Diana, Clara, Laura Elizabeth and William Harvey, to all of whom he has given university educations and the prominence of the family is noted by the cordial reception which the members of the household receive in various homes here.

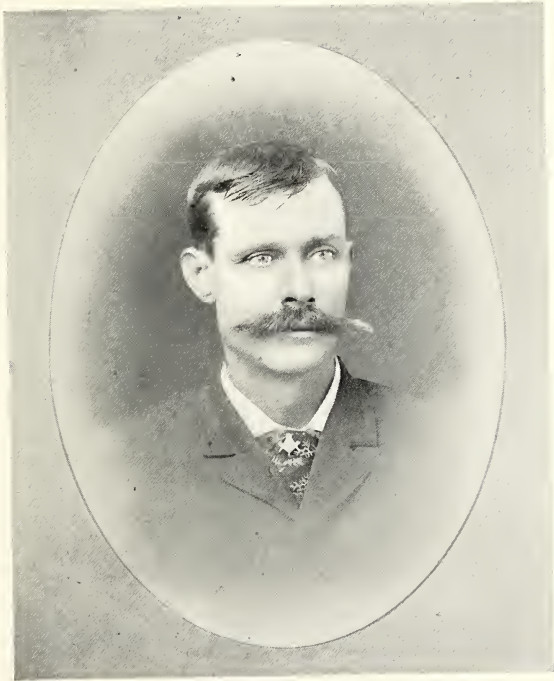
CLARK McDONALD. Pioneers of the McDonald date who are yet numbered among the citizenship of Montague county are rare and a scouring of the surface of the county would hardly reveal a representative of another family whose life spans so great an end of its history and development or one covering so much of the tragic in human affairs. Coming hither, as they did, when nature's course was yet undisturbed and the wild man was free to roam as in his palmiest days, they had free access to the grassy plain as far as the eye could see; an ideal place for the fattening of herds and a most favored retreat for the pure and unrestrained enjoyment of pioneer life.

From 1857 when Jarrell McDonald brought his young family into Montague county, to 1873 when the hostile Comanche and Kiowa made his last bloody raid into the thinly settled region about Queen's Peak, marks a period of sixteen years in the history of this heroic family filled with financial successes in the face of conditions which turn the trials of today into play-times, in comparison, and through which only the most determined head and the stoutest heart could pass.

With the multiplying of settlers and the consequent increase of stock came the more frequent incursions of the jealous red man whose illwill eventually spent itself in revenge upon the white man's herds and family. They stole his cattle, ran off his horses in bunches and droves and murdered and scalped fathers and brothers and carried away infant children and for a dozen years kept the McDonalds and later pioneers in a state of anxiety and often terror for their personal safety.

Indian depredations in Texas, as told by competent and reliable historians, reveals the sacrifice of life which occurred in Montague and other counties of the state, and the Greens, Kilgore and Winscott massacres, victim relatives of the McDonalds, are enumerated in their proper place.

To more securely protect his family Jarrell McDonald improvised a fort on Victoria Peak, where his son, our subject, now resides, and against this miniature stronghold, in July, 1870,



CLARK McDONALD



three hundred murderous "braves" threw themselves, but it was successfully defended by our hardy and daring frontiersmen and no loss of life was sustained.

Through all these scenes Clark McDonald and his brothers passed while carrying on their work as cowboys in their father's behalf. In their vocations as cowmen this family achieved first rank as raisers, drovers and shippers. Their cattle were scattered over every hillside, valley and plain and by the thousand they were driven to the market at Abilene, Kansas, until the gold they brought to their owners became almost a burden as to its proper care.

About 1871 Jarrell McDonald tired of the cattle business and invested some of his vast accumulations in mercantile ventures. He opened a store in Montague, afterward had one in Whitesboro and finally engaged in business in San Antonio, but prosperity never followed him in his new enterprise and he saw much of the fruits of his early years depart from him. His life was brought sadly to an end in the month of April, 1889, in San Antonio, by a murderous negro bent on robbery.

This prominent Montague county family, headed by Jarrell McDonald, came to Texas from Lawrence county, Missouri, in 1857. They crossed Red river at Colbert's Ferry and stopped the first two years on Denton creek on the east side of the county. Their lives about Queen's Peak dates from 1859 and there the events in their several careers have transpired. Jarrell McDonald was born in the state of Kentucky, was brought up in Polk county, Missouri, where his father, a native Scotch-Irishman, settled in the pioneer days of that state. He was one of a family of fourteen sons and two daughters, six other sons being: Cash, Clark, Isham, Joseph, Hiram and Pinkney; the daughters being Sallie wife of John Winscott, who died in Montague county, and Nancy, who married Daniel Winscott, killed by Indians.

Jarrell McDonald married Mary, a daughter of Baylor Davis, in Polk county, Missouri, who still survives him and is the mother of eleven children, the survivors of whom are: Cash, a prominent farmer of Montague county, born in Polk county, Missouri, February 7, 1849, married in Montague county, Texas, Maria L. Green, of Kentucky, who has borne him ten children: Judy, wife of T. L. Wade, of Grayson county, Texas; Jarrell D., of Queen's Peak, who was born in Lawrence county, Missouri, February 13, 1853, and married Ann Chestnut Green, his older brother's wife's sister, and has twelve surviving children; Clark, the subject of this sketch,

and Mary, wife of J. Carr McNatt, a successful farmer and prominent citizen of Queen's Peak.

Clark McDonald was born in Mercer county, Missouri, March 27, 1855, consequently all but two years of his life have been passed in Texas. As his youth was passed on the frontier where no public schools existed until his near approach to manhood his educational privileges were next to nothing. He made a hand on his father's ranch as soon as he was old enough and for twenty years his natural home was on a pony's back. He followed the stock business in a limited way a few years after the senior McDonald abandoned it and then settled down on his tract of three hundred and sixty acres, where he has become a stock-farmer. It was about 1880 when he obtained title to the old-time McDonald ranch and his modern residence on Victoria Peak marks the historic spot of the family's early years in the county.

January 16, 1877, Mr. McDonald married in Montague county, Sarah, a daughter of D. J. Collins, who came to Texas from Adams county, Illinois, after the Civil war. Mr. Collins married Sarah Sheward and their daughter, Sarah A., was born in 1857. October 12, 1890, Mrs. McDonald passed away, being the mother of Judy, who died in August, 1904, as Mrs. T. D. Bess, leaving Sarah A., Cecil, Jennie V. and Lora B.; B. H. McDonald, of Marlow, Indian Territory; W. C., of Montague county, is married to Ada Beasley and has a child, Mirrel Joy; Mary, wife of Henry Huth, of Montague county; Birdie B., Lewis L. and Maggie J.

In the matter of politics the McDonalds are Democrats but Clark is the only one who has been called to serve his county in public office. He was elected Commissioner for Precinct Two and served the years 1897-8 on the board. Little was done of an important nature during his incumbency and routine work largely occupied the time of the body during its sessions. Mr. McDonald is a Master Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor.

DREWRY L. MIDDLETON.—The prosperity of Texas has resulted from the cattle industry and prominent among the cattlemen of this great state is Drewry L. Middleton, whose branch is older than that of any representative of the business in Texas. His has been a very eventful career, full of exciting incidents, incurred because of the wild and unsettled condition of the country when he began herding on the plains of the southwest. He has witnessed many changes,

bearing his full share in the work of progress and improvement, and today, as the result of his industry and careful management, he is one of the prosperous cattle dealers in this part of the country.

The family name is one which figures largely on the pages of southern history. His father, John W. Middleton, in a little work written by him on the "Regulators and Moderators and the Shelby County War" of 1841-2, says: "It is fitting before I enter upon my narrative, that I give a brief biography of myself with some mention of my ancestry. John Middleton, a grandfather, was an American soldier in the war of the Revolution and was present at the battle of the Cowpens and Guilford court house; served under Gates until his defeat and then under Greene until the close of the war. He was the officer sent to arrest Champ, who was sent after Arnold, the traitor, who betrayed his country to the British, and pursued him so closely that he got his cloak, as Champ got too far into the deep water of the sea for him to be followed. After the Revolution he belonged to a company to sustain law and order and assisted to maintain it by constant efforts to arrest and bring to justice violators of the law. . . . My mother was Martha Tubb and my great-grandfather, George Tubb, Sr., was under Washington at the time of Braddock's defeat and at the battle of Bunker Hill. He, his two brothers and all their sons over the age of fourteen years, were in the Colonial Army, under the immediate command of General Washington during the entire Revolutionary war and all survived but one."

During the Creek war of 1812, Drewry Middleton, father of John W. Middleton, was an active participant in the exciting events of that period. In connection with the battle of the horse-shoe we again quote: "In this battle my father, Drewry Middleton, participated actively, being in the thickest of the fight. Going forward at the command of General Coffee, with two men from each company to act as an advance and give information of the enemy, he was separated from the main command and remained upon the battlefield and fought until he was the last or among the last to leave the ground. The line of march was then taken up for home, when the men were discharged."

John W. Middleton was born in Tennessee, in 1808, and became a mechanic. He married Miss Mary A. Chalk, a native of North Carolina. Removing to Shelby county, Texas, in 1837, he divided his time between farming and working at his trade. In 1851 he removed to Van Zandt

county and devoted his whole time to farming, at which he proved very successful. In 1859 he went to Erath county, where he engaged in the cattle business, and in 1868 he exchanged his cattle for horses. The following year he removed to Hood county, Texas, where he died in 1898. He reached a ripe old age and was vigorous mentally but suffered much physically from five gunshot wounds received during his life. He was waylaid and shot in four different parts of the body by Jim and Henry Stricklin, both of whom were afterward killed during the Regulator and Moderator War, in 1842. Two years later, while attempting to arrest Jack Crane for smuggling confiscated goods, Mr. Middleton was shot and terribly mangled, his assailant using slugs of lead for bullets, and so near him that his clothes were set on fire. He did not fall from his horse, but rode two miles to his home, his clothes burning and his arms so badly mangled he could not use them. The story of his life and many deeds of bravery was prominent for a half century among the pathfinders of the plains.

Drewry Landrom Middleton, like the average frontier boy, had few advantages in childhood. He was raised a poor farmer boy, working for his daily bread, securing only a little education while attending the sessions of a school held four miles from his home in a little log cabin, to and from which he walked. He was named for his grandfather, Drewry Middleton, and Colonel Landrom, of Shelby county, Texas, a hero of the Mexican war.

While not a native Texan, having been born at Holly Springs, Mississippi, April 16, 1837, Drewry L. Middleton has spent the greater part of his life on the frontier of this state as a ranger and running cattle. In 1856, at the age of nineteen years, he left the old farm and was married to Miss Mary W. Odell, an orphan who was reared by "Father" Eli Gilliland, her grandsire and one of the first cattlemen of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton began their domestic life in Van Zandt county, near the present site of the town of Wills Point, embarking in the cattle business with a few head of cattle and borrowing money to buy their little home. Prosperity attended every business enterprise to which Mr. Middleton gave his attention, and in 1860, finding that his constantly increasing herd of cattle needed a larger range, he decided to move farther west and became a resident of Erath county, at which time he owned a large bunch of horses and one thousand head of cattle, which was then considered an extensive herd for northern Texas.

There he staked a claim and turned his cattle and ponies out to graze.

A few weeks afterward he crossed the Brazos river into what is now Hood county, Texas, to gather some cattle that had strayed. Returning the next day he camped in the same spot as on the preceding day and was surprised to see there had been two campfires instead of one, while Indian moccasins told the tale. He abandoned his cattle and, putting spurs to his pony, rode home, where he found his wife and two babies standing in the yard waiting for him. She informed him the Indians had come, killed their nearest neighbor, stolen all the ponies in that section and that all the men in the neighborhood were out on the trail. This was enough to warn him of the awful risk of leaving wives and babies unprotected and he immediately yoked up two oxen to his schooner wagon, leaving his cattle on the range, and started with his family to a place of safety. He stopped on Mustang creek, in Tarrant county, remaining there throughout the remainder of the summer and winter, and the following spring located on Rucker's creek, in Hood county.

This was in 1861 and soon afterward he enlisted in the Confederate army, as a member of Company K, Fifth Texas Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Tom Green, this being the second regiment in General Sibley's brigade. He has seen active service through various campaigns and was a participant in all the trans-Mississippi fighting, which was principally a skirmish warfare. The principal engagements in which the regiment took part were at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Marksville Prairie, Moroville and Yellow Bayou. These were a series of engagements with only a few days intervening, as they followed up the enemy on their retreat. His brave wife, during that period, unaided and buffeting the dangers and hazards of frontier life, supported herself and her two children and eight others dependent upon her.

After the war, Mr. Middleton returned to his family, whose possessions consisted of good health and a dozen cows, and began the battle of life anew. He engaged in freighting, buying five yoke of oxen on credit, and his first load was salt from East Texas, a commodity that brought ten dollars a sack. He followed freighting and trading two years and then took advantage of the demoralization of the cattle industry, the war having broken up and scattered the herds throughout the state. He bought cattle to the value of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars to be found and gathered wherever possible. Having no money he gave notes for this amount. In

two years he had paid off all his obligations and branded eight hundred cattle as his profit. At this time he fenced the first pasture ever enclosed in Hood county. With this second start his cattle business constantly increased until the agitation and legislation concerning the free grass, which checked the whole cattle industry. Mr. Middleton was at one time cattle inspector. His brand is sixty years old, the oldest on record in the state, and his dealings date back to the days when cattlemen gave each other power of attorney to look after mutual interests on the ranges all over the plains. Each handled the other's branding iron and branded and disposed of the other's cattle when found on their range, and settled once a year at the general round-up—a mark of honesty and trust never found in any other line of trade. As the years advanced Mr. Middleton prospered in his undertakings and is now in a financial position that will enable him to spend the evening of life in ease and comfort, without further recourse to labor. He and his sons have a ranch in Jones county of ten thousand acres, on which they carry one thousand stock cattle and one hundred ponies, and they lease pasturage each year in the Creek nation in the Indian Territory, on which they fatten cattle for the market.

Mr. Middleton has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1865, taking his first degrees at Weatherford, Texas. In 1874 he became a member of the chapter at Cleburne and was made a Knight Templar in Abilene in 1891.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, seven in number, are all living: Elizabeth, the wife of J. M. Daugherty, of Abilene; Martha M., the widow of John A. Wisenhurst; D. H., who resides at Abilene; A. C., living in Jones county; Virginia O., the wife of J. A. Ryburn, who resides in Cresson, Hood county, Texas; Tarleton, living in Abilene; and Charles O., also of Abilene. The sons are all associated with their father in the cattle industry, except the youngest, who is a traveling salesman.

The life history of Mr. Middleton, if written in detail, would furnish a most interesting and authentic picture of an important epoch in Texas history, and would especially set forth the conditions met by the cattleman, as he has braved the dangers of Indian attack and his depredations upon the live stock, also faced the usual hardships of frontier life and likewise the trying conditions brought on by the war. All this Mr. Middleton knows from actual experience and he is to-day one of the typical men of the southwest, who in the face of obstacles has won fortune.

JESSE L. JONES. In the subject of this sketch we find a man who has been closely identified with the history of Haskell, who resided in this locality before the organization of Haskell county, and who has filled many important public positions here.

William C. Jones, the father of Jesse L., was born October 19, 1827, in Clark county, Alabama, near the junction of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. When a young man he went to Choctaw county, Mississippi, and was there at the time the Civil war came on. Enlisting in the Confederate army, he went into the struggle and proved himself a valiant soldier, enduring many privations incident to army life and participating in numerous hard fought battles. In the siege of Vicksburg he received a wound which necessitated the amputation of his left arm. In Choctaw county he married Miss Deliah Armstrong, eldest daughter of James and Cassie Armstrong. He continued to reside in Mississippi until 1873, and the last two years of his residence there he filled the office of county treasurer of Montgomery county, which had been made from a part of Choctaw and Carroll counties. In the spring of 1873 he came to Texas, settling first in Robinson county, and in the fall of 1874 moving to Hood county and locating on Rucker's Creek, a mile from the Brazos river. In the autumn of 1876 he bought some land in Stephens county and took up his abode on it, and there he made his home until, advanced in years, he came to Haskell to live with his children. In his family were ten children, five sons and five daughters, of which number all of the sons and the youngest daughter are now living.

Jesse L. Jones was born in Choctaw county, Mississippi, March 1, 1859, and in his native county passed the first fourteen years of his life, his educational advantages there being limited, and he had no opportunity to attend school after the removal of the family to Texas. In 1878, a few years after his arrival in the "Lone Star State," he went out on the western plains as a member of a hunting expedition, and spent the winter hunting buffalo. On many occasions he saw hundreds of bunches of buffalo ranging, some times as high as a hundred in a bunch. They killed the buffalo for the hide, and often they took the choicest part of the meat. On his return to Stephens county he engaged in the cattle business, taking his father's cattle and some belonging to another party, and going to the plains on Duck Creek, in Dickens county, where he remained until the fall of 1881, when the cattle were sold. Next we find him working, on a

salary, for a cattle company at Tascosa, on the Canadian river, near the New Mexico line. In January, 1882, he came to what is now Haskell, then called Rice's Springs, and bought a flock of sheep, which he kept there until the organization of Haskell county, in January, 1885. At this time he was elected clerk of the county, also district clerk, and filled both offices at the same time. In this capacity Mr. Jones has served the county for several years. His first term was a short one. At the general election in the fall of 1886 he was elected for a full term of two years, which he served, and was then out of office for two years. In 1890 he was again elected and he was re-elected in 1892, completing his final term in 1894. In January, 1893, while the incumbent of the clerk's office, he was elected cashier of the Haskell National Bank, and, leaving the duties in the clerk's office to be attended to by a deputy, he gave the most of his attention to the bank, and he remained in the bank until January, 1901. At this date his partnership with A. C. Foster began, under the firm name of Foster & Jones, dealers in real estate, which association continues up to the present time. Mr. Jones is one of the largest individual land holders in the county. Also he has some land on the plains and some in Stephens county, devoted to stock raising and farming, having at this writing one thousand and two hundred acres under cultivation.

Mr. Jones was married February 14, 1886, to Miss Hallie Martin, daughter of Alonzo and Nanny Martin, and a native of Georgia. In their family were six children, five of whom are living, two sons and three daughters—Lennis W., Chester, Nell, Francis and Thelmer.

While not a member of any religious organization, Mr. Jones inclines towards the Primitive Baptist church, to which his parents belong. He took the initial degrees in Masonry in the winter of 1888-9, received the Royal Arch degree in the fall of 1880, and in 1890 was made a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World.

BURRELL L. PIERCE represents one of the early families of Texas, and is actively and successfully engaged in farming on Post oak Prairie, in Montague county. He was born in Fannin county, Texas, March 10, 1862, his parents being Sidney and Susan (Brown) Pierce, who were married in Texas, although they were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Burrell Pierce, Sr., was a native of North Carolina, where he died after having

conducted business as a successful planter for many years. In his family were eight children: George W., Robert, William, Jane, Sidney, Helen, Julia and May, all of whom came to Texas.

Sidney Pierce was reared in the state of his nativity, and in early manhood came to the Lone Star state, being one of the early settlers. He was born in 1833, and on reaching Texas took up his abode in Fannin county, where he now resides at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He still owns his first farm, which he improved from a wild and uncultivated tract. In addition to this he likewise owns other farm property, and he resides on a farm nearer town than the one which was his original location. For many years he has carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock raising, and his prospered in his undertakings, being a self-made man, who, without any special pecuniary or family advantages at the outset of his career, has worked his way steadily upward, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path by his determined purpose and unflinching energy. He possesses good ability as a financier, has accumulated a large estate, and is now numbered among the most substantial citizens of Fannin county. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious faith is connected with the Missionary Baptist church. He has manifested a commendable interest in all that has pertained to the general progress and improvement of the county, along material, intellectual and moral lines. He and his wife are yet in the enjoyment of good health and are enabled to have many of the comforts and luxuries of life as the result of earnest toil in former years. Mrs. Pierce was a daughter of a pioneer settler of Texas, who died leaving his wife and family of young children. The mother kept the children together and carefully reared them, giving them every opportunity possible. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church. In her household were two sons and two daughters: Green and Carl, both of whom died while serving in the Confederate army; Mrs. Susan Pierce and Frances, the wife of J. English.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Pierce were born ten children: Burrell L.; Lee, a Missionary Baptist minister, who, with his family, is now doing missionary work in China; Josie, the wife of W. T. Bibby; Rebecca, the wife of L. G. Bumbarger; Mattie, the wife of T. L. Beckham; John and Walter, who are operat-

ing the old homestead; Christopher, who died in childhood; Carroll C., deceased, and Anna, the wife of R. H. McHale.

Burrell L. Pierce was reared in Fannin county, and remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage, in 1882. He then began farming on the old homestead, where he remained until 1889, when he purchased a tract of land, comprising three hundred and twenty acres on Postoak Prairie. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, very productive, and the place was partially improved when it came into his possession. He has since remodeled the farm and house, and has cleared and placed over one hundred acres of land under cultivation. He has over two hundred and fifty acres altogether under cultivation and he carries on general farming, raising such supplies as are needed for the farm and stock, and having good crops for sale. He has remodeled the house, made a large addition thereto, and has it piped with water connected with a windmill tank. There is also a good cyclone cellar for safety, and the various conveniences and improvements known to a model farm are here found. He has built a large barn and has set out an orchard, which now yields its fruits in season. Mr. Pierce receives some assistance from his father's estate, which he utilizes to the best advantage, but he has found that there has been plenty of hard work in connection with the improvement of his farm. This he has carried on untiringly until success has attended his efforts, and he is now one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Pierce was united in marriage to Miss Anna Embree, who was born in Kentucky in 1863, and is a daughter of Elisha T. and Mary A. (Savage) Embree, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, where they were married and settled to farming. In 1868 they came to Texas, establishing their home in Grayson county, where the father purchased land and developed a farm, carrying on general agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He also did some trading, and at one time conducted a meat market. He also owned large tracts of land, and became a very prosperous and prominent agriculturist of his community. He, however, sold most of his Texas land and made his home among his children and in the Indian Territory. He never desired political honors nor emoluments, but preferred to devote his undivided attention to his business interests. He was a consistent member of the Christian



church. His wife was a daughter of John Savage, a minister of the Baptist church, and died in Kentucky. The mother of Mrs. Pierce was the eldest in a family of five children, the others being Elizabeth, Margaret, Dica and Lem. The members of the Embree family were: Mrs. Elizabeth McLernan, Mrs. Kate Perkins, Mrs. Sarah Frantz Colby, John H. and Joshua, all of whom are farming in the Territory; Anna, now Mrs. Pierce; M. Luther, who is living in Wichita Falls; James S., who died at the age of fourteen years; Thomas and William. All are yet living, with the exception of two. The mother died September 11th, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have a family of six children: William L., who married Maud Bryan and is engaged in farming; Josie B., the wife of C. Corruth; Grover C., Augustus B., Sidnev and Anna M., all at home. The parents are devoted members of the Christian church, and Mr. Pierce is regarded as one of the representative citizens of his community, who, in his farming interests on Post oak Prairie has met with very creditable and gratifying success.

C. F. McGRADY. The farming and stock-raising interests of Montague county have a worthy representative in C. Frank McGrady, who is living near Saint Jo and who belongs to one of the early families of Montague county. His birth occurred in Fannin county, Texas, on the 28th of October, 1859, and there the days of his boyhood and youth were passed, his education being acquired in the common schools, while in the periods of vacation his attention was given to the work of farming and stock raising upon his father's home place. He is a son of Allen R. and Elizabeth (Cox) McGrady, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Louisiana. The McGrady family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and was established in America at an early day, the first representatives of the name settling in the eastern southern states. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a resident of Georgia and followed the occupation of farming, his genuine worth winning him the respect and trust of those with whom he was associated.

Allen R. McGrady, father of C. Frank McGrady, was born and reared in Georgia, after which he went to Louisiana, where he accepted a position as overseer, being employed in that

capacity for a number of years. It was during that period that he was married, and in 1856 he came to Texas, first settling in Fannin county, where he accepted the position of overseer with Samuel Howard, whom he thus represented until 1859. In the latter year he came to Montague county, locating on land that bordered Clear creek, about four miles south of the present site of Saint Jo. A long period had elapsed, however, before the town was platted in 1872. Mr. McGrady was the second settler in Clear creek valley, and found the usual pioneer conditions. Game of all kinds was plentiful and wild beasts roamed at will. The settlers gave their attention chiefly to the cattle industry, for the range was free and open, and the business proved a profitable one. Little farming up to that time had been done, and by many it was considered doubtful whether the work could be profitably carried forward. Mr. McGrady, however, located one hundred and sixty acres of land, built a cabin and turned his attention to the cultivation of the fields. He also had a small amount of stock, and hoped to increase his herd as the years passed, but the conditions of life in Texas proved detrimental to business interests for some years to come. The Civil war broke out, and the red men, thinking this an opportunity for license and liberty, became hostile and committed many depredations and deeds of atrocious violence. It became necessary for the citizens to organize in defense of their families and their stock, and later Mr. McGrady joined Captain Bowland's company of frontier rangers, in which he served for four years, and after that company was disbanded he continued in frontier service, his connection with the border warfare covering about seven years. He was very active in driving the red men from the locality, that the work of civilization might be carried forward. No citizen visiting Texas today, and seeing its fine homes and well-developed farms, can realize the conditions which existed at that period. It required men and women of great bravery and fearlessness to face the hardships and dangers, but they planted the seeds of civilization that in time have produced happy homes and a splendidly developed region, settled by a contented and prosperous people. Soon after the outbreak of the Indian troubles Mr. McGrady took his family to the head of Elm creek, where they remained about a year, when, realizing that the Indians were not to

be quickly subdued, he made preparations to return to his ranch, erecting a stockade around his cabin with log posts fifteen feet high. He then made port-holes in the house, from which to shoot, and, with his family, he returned to the home, where they remained throughout all those troublous days, which, however, were fraught with much anxiety. The Indians, however, never attempted to destroy the stockade or committed their depredations within its bounds. They stole horses, however, throughout the country, and the only way an animal could be kept was to have a log chain locked around its neck. The little farming was done with steers. Mr. McGrady participated in many running fights with the Indians, and was a witness of their deeds of atrocity and violence. He has seen cabins burned and their inmates killed, and here and there upon the prairie he has come across the bodies of the victims of the red men. He, however, never sustained a wound from an Indian bullet or arrow.

When hostilities had ceased Mr. McGrady settled to farming, and was making a good effort to get well started in his cattle raising when, in 1863, all of his stock died from disease save a cow and calf. This was a great blow, but he did not allow himself to become discouraged, and, with resolute purpose, made another start. Fortune was more kindly this time, and as the years passed by he prospered, becoming one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of this part of the country. His attention was given to cattle, horses and hogs, and he sold to dealers, never doing any shipping himself. As the years passed by and his financial resources increased he made judicious investment in property until he owned nearly five thousand acres of valuable land. He was an interested witness of the changes that occurred in the county, marking its development and improvement, for he located here before the county was organized, court being held at Gainesville at that time. His co-operation was given to many measures for the general good, and his worth as a citizen was widely acknowledged. He remained upon the old homestead until the health of both himself and wife failed, owing to the hardships which they had undergone and the continuous work which they had performed. Financially situated so as to enjoy rest from labor, they removed to Mineral Wells, hoping to be benefited by the change, but in 1899 both passed away, Mr. Mc-

Grady's death occurring on the 11th of September, while his wife died on the 23d of the same month. The remains of both were interred in the family cemetery on the old homestead. Mrs. McGrady, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Cox, was born and reared in Louisiana, belonging to one of the prominent old families of that state, her father having been an extensive planter and slave owner there. He remained in Louisiana up to the time of his demise. Both Mr. and Mrs. McGrady were devoted members of the Christian church. In their family were six children: C. Frank, whose name introduces this review; Nancy, who became Mrs. Stephenson and afterward Mrs. Pruitt; Alexander, a farmer and stock raiser of Indian Territory; Sarah F., the wife of Bud Aldridge; John, who is now engaged in the livery business at Saint Jo, and Mrs. Pearl A. Cline.

C. Frank McGrady was reared from childhood upon the old family homestead in Montague county, and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He yet owns a portion of the old homestead, and in its further development has won thorough familiarity with good business methods. He was married in 1881, and then purchased a farm, which he began to cultivate and improve, carrying on general agricultural pursuits upon that place for a number of years. He then decided to quit picking cotton, and engaged in the stock business, raising, buying and shipping cattle and hogs. He also conducts a ranch in the Territory on which he has a good herd of cattle. About 1885 he left the farm upon which he first settled, and located near the old homestead, where he has a commodious house and good barns and other outbuildings. This is a well-improved place, and he has added to the lands until he now owns nineteen hundred and fifty acres, being thus one of the extensive landowners of the county. He has seven tenant houses upon the place and rents most of the land, which is devoted to cultivation, keeping about five hundred acres, however, for the raising of crops. He is thoroughly progressive in all that he does, and not only produces good harvests but is also regarded as a practical and prosperous stock farmer.

On the 14th of August, 1881, Mr. McGrady was married to Miss Emma Lawrence, who was born in Smith county, Texas, and is descended from an honored early settler of

this state, her father being Logan Lowrence, of Tennessee, who located in Smith county, Texas, in pioneer days. After several years he made various removals, and at length took up his abode in Montague county. He was a farmer by occupation, and was identified with agricultural interests in Texas for many years, but eventually removed to the Indian Territory, where he died. At one time he was proprietor of a hotel in Dexter, Cooke county, Texas. His wife still survives him and yet resides in the Territory. Their children were: Walter, who is living in Clay county, Texas; Jesse, a resident of Arapaho, Oklahoma; Emma, who became Mrs. McGrady; Babe, William, Robert and Fannie, all living in Oklahoma.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McGrady were born five children: Jesse, who is supervising his father's ranch in the Territory; Stella, at home; Belle, the wife of T. Cable; Code and Charles, both at home. The wife and mother departed this life October 9th, 1895. She was a member of the Christian church, and was an estimable lady, whose death was deeply deplored by many friends. On the 14th of January, 1899, Mr. McGrady was again married, his second union being with Miss Winnie Lane, who was born in Texas, her father being a native of Alabama. He was a farmer by occupation, and became one of the early settlers of Montague county, Texas, where he took up his abode in 1873, successfully managing his farming interests until 1902, when he retired from active labor, making his home in the town of Bowie, in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. His children were: Auze, living in Bowie; Mrs. McGrady; Dollie, the wife of D. Tice, and William, who is a bookkeeper at Saint Jo.

Mr. and Mrs. McGrady are now the parents of one daughter, Birdie L., born October 14th, 1900. Mrs. McGrady belongs to the Methodist church. In politics he is a Democrat but without political aspiration. Both he and his wife are highly respected in the community where they reside, and in his business career he has shown that he possesses the traits of character which are essential to success—close application and indefatigable energy.

**ANDREW JACKSON FARMER.** Since November, 1883, the worthy subject of this biographical review has been identified with the domestic development of Clay county and very materially have his efforts added to the county's material, social and political prestige. Among

the men of his district who have a reputation for doing things his name is always found, and it is their character, their industry and their business capacity which gives to the county fame and maintains its good name.

Knox county, Tennessee, gave A. J. Farmer birth November 11, 1849, and Henry and Cynthia (Jackson) Farmer were his parents. In 1850 they migrated to Polk county, Missouri, and resided in that and Cedar counties until 1859, when they came to Texas and settled in Denton county. Here they became farmers and stock-raisers, first twelve miles north of Denton and afterward in the southeast corner of the county, where they remained till the year 1900, when they located in Greer county, Oklahoma. In 1901 the father returned to Texas and in June of that year he died at the home of his son near Vashti.

Henry Farmer was born also in Knox county, Tennessee, and was a son of Luke Farmer, a pioneer farmer there and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The latter married a Miss Williams and was the father of Lizzie, Cyrus; Martin, who died in Benton county, Arkansas; John W., who died in Bolivar, Missouri, in 1898, where he had practiced medicine since 1848; Luke, who came to Texas in 1888 and died in Illinois Bend, Montague county, in 1897, and Henry, the father of our subject. The last named was a successful man and useful and worthy citizen and was an active spirit of the Methodist church. He married a daughter of Claybourn Jackson, whose wife was Mrs. Childs, and on Clinch river in Knox county they reared their several children, some of whom were: Lindsay, of Bates county, Missouri; John of Cedar county; Samuel, who died during the war; and Rebecca, who died in Bates county, Missouri, as Mrs. Ashlock. The issue of Henry and Cynthia Farmer were: Mary, wife of George W. Wright, of San Angelo, Texas; Andrew J., our subject; John W., of Washita county, Oklahoma; Henry, of Quanah, Texas; Richard A., of Greer county, Oklahoma; Martha, who married a Mr. Woodrum, of Corub, Oklahoma; and G. Daniel, whose location is unknown. Mrs. Cynthia Farmer still survives and resides in Mangum, Oklahoma, at seventy-five years of age.

Andrew J. Farmer grew up during the war and obtained only a country school education. He was a farmer boy and while in Denton county spent four years in the employ of John Chisom, the cow-king of that day. While living near Louisville his best time in school was served and he remained with the parental home till twenty-four years of age. He finally purchased



*A J Farmer and Wife*



land near by and when he married it can be said of him that life in earnest really began. He remained in Denton county until 1880, when he located near Alvord, bought a small farm and engaged in garden-farming. On selling his property there he came to his present location less than a mile east of Vashti, where he purchased and owns four hundred and seventy-six acres of Freestone county school land. Upon this farm the chief efforts of his life have been made. Its improvement, its cultivation and its general home development have given rise to the anxious moments of his life and it has been a long and a strong pull from the bare, virgin soil to a well-improved, highly-cultivated, convenient and attractive homestead. Grain and stock raising have occupied him chiefly and he is a feeder and fatterer of his own stock. His place is orderly and his surroundings are those of a thrifty and industrious husbandman.

In August, 1876, Mr. Farmer married Mary I. Gerren, a daughter of John and Mary (Allen) Gerren, who settled in Wise county, Texas, from east Tennessee. They died in Wise county, the parents of five children, those living being: Thomas E., of Denton; J. W., of Wise county, and Mrs. Farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer's children are: John H., of Clay county, who married Fannie Bush and has issue, Lucy, Frank and Homer; Arthur, whose wife was Miss A. M. Smith, has child, Fannie Belle; Lutie, Alvin and Cleophas.

Mr. Farmer was schooled in Democracy in youth and has followed its teachings in later life. When Democracy seemed in need of reformation during the panicky years of the nineties he allied himself with the reform forces in an effort to purify politics and to restore public affairs to a more normal condition, but when the usefulness of the new party seemed at an end he resumed his station in the old party and has held up its banner as a loyal and patriotic son. In 1887 he was appointed a county commissioner to fill the unexpired term of J. M. Robinson, and in the fall of 1888 was elected to succeed himself. He was re-elected in November, 1890, and retired after five years of service to his county, the best and sincerest he could bestow. The chief business before the board of which he was a member was the building of the county jail and the erection of iron bridges over the Wichita rivers. The Charlie bridge was the leading structure and the one spanning the Little Wichita north of Henrietta occupied second place. In his spiritual training he is a firm believer in the teachings of the Master and he and his own allegiance to the Presby-

terian faith. In fraternal matters he is a Mason and in that which constitutes the real essence of a citizen he is a genuine man.

W. K. P. WISDOM, devoting his time and energies to agricultural pursuits on Postoak Prairie in Montague county, is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Dallas county, that state, on the 2d of August, 1845. The family is of Irish lineage and was founded in America by John Wisdom and his two brothers, who crossed the Atlantic from Ireland to the new world early in the seventeenth century. They settled in Virginia, where all became connected with farming interests and with the development of that portion of the country. All three entered the continental army from Virginia as soldiers in the revolutionary war and did valiant service in winning the independence of the nation. They were the founders of the Wisdom family, which in its numerous branches is now found widely scattered in America.

John Wisdom, the direct ancestor of our subject, spent his entire life in Virginia from the time that he came to the new world and there was known as a prominent farmer and slave owner. His son, W. W. Wisdom, Sr., married Dorcas Cruse and lived in Tennessee and Missouri, where he reared his family. His children were: John, Frank and W. W.

W. W. Wisdom, Jr., was born in Tennessee, where he married Miss Jane Cunningham, a daughter of Aaron Cunningham, a leading farmer and a minister of the Primitive Baptist church in Tennessee. He was a man of high principle and genuine worth, greatly respected by all who knew him and his integrity and honor were above reproach. In his family were the following named: Mrs. Polly Williamson, Mrs. Nancy Joplin, Mrs. Eliza Kaufman, Mrs. Jane Wisdom, Levi, David, McCamis, Brown and Joseph.

W. W. Wisdom, Jr., removed from Tennessee to Missouri, where he purchased land and developed a farm, becoming a leading agriculturist of his community. There he continued to reside until 1860, when he came to Texas, settling on school land in Cooke county, where he again improved a good farm, making his home thereon until his death in 1864. He was a staunch advocate of democratic principles and while in Missouri he held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. His genuine worth made him respected by all who knew him. His wife long survived him and passed away in 1890. In the family of this worthy couple were twelve children: Zachariah T.; Mrs. Elizabeth Payne;

Aaron W.; J. Franklin; Emeline, who died in childhood; Mrs. Dorcas West; W. K. P., of this review; Mrs. Mary J. Gadey; Mrs. Nancy Hoover; Mrs. Margaret Gadey; Mrs. Lucinda West, and Melissa, who died in childhood.

W. K. P. Wisdom spent the first fifteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas. He was a youth of only sixteen years when he enlisted for service in the Confederacy under Colonel Bob Taylor of the Thirteenth Texas Cavalry. The regiment was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department and Mr. Wisdom served until the close of the war in June, 1865, being on active duty in the Indian Territory, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. He took part in a number of hotly contested battles, including the engagements at Newtonia, Missouri, Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and others. He was also in many skirmishes and saw thirty days' service on the old iron gun boat. He was in the war from start to finish, and although but a boy when he joined the army he proved himself a brave and fearless soldier, who met uncomplainingly the hardships and rigours which constitute the life of a military man. His regiment was near Houston, Texas, at the time of General Lee's surrender and he then received an honorable discharge, the command disbanding at that point.

Mr. Wisdom afterward returned home and there he resumed farming, assisting his widowed mother, for his father had died while the son was at the front. The latter remained at home until the time of his marriage, when he began farming on his own account in Cooke county, remaining there until 1868, when he removed to Kaufman county, where he spent four years. In 1873 he came to Montague county, settling on railroad land, where he yet resides. He first made some improvements and in 1878 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, to which he has since added. He now owns two hundred and seventy-three acres, all of which is under fence, while one hundred and seventy acres has been placed under a high state of cultivation, the remainder being devoted to pasturage. He carries on general farming and also raises some stock and his place is improved with a commodious residence, barns and outbuildings, an orchard and wind mill and in fact all of the equipments found upon the best farms of Texas. He is one of the best known agriculturists on Postoak Prairie and a man of genuine worth to the community because of his active co-operation in

many movements that have been of benefit to this section of the state.

Mr. Wisdom was married to Miss Frankie J. Jones, who was born in Missouri, July 1, 1844, her parents being James and Sally (Wisdom) Jones, both natives of Tennessee and early settlers of Missouri. The father removed to Texas in 1849, first settling in Kaufman county and later in Cooke county, but had returned to Kaufman county ere his death. His children were: Mrs. Emeline Jordan; Mrs. Vina Montgomery; Mina; Mrs. Eliza Lee; Cynthia, deceased; Frankie J., James P., who was a soldier of the Confederate army; and Mrs. Nancy A. Taylor. The mother of these children passed away and the father afterward married Adeline Montgomery, by whom he had six children, namely: Mrs. Mary Jones; Mrs. Martha Murphy; Jeppie, who died in childhood; Robert L.; Mrs. Ellen Payne, and William C.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wisdom has been blessed with two daughters and a son: Mary L.; William J., who is engaged in farming in western Texas, and Sarah J., the wife of S. Carstetter. Mr. Wisdom is indeed one of the worthy pioneer settlers of the county, who by indefatigable energy, earnest purpose and capable management has worked his way steadily upward to success, securing a property that is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and industry. He has never faltered in his allegiance to the democratic party, but is without political aspirations for himself, although he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship and gives active support to many measures for the general good.

JOE McMURRAY. On the list of early settlers in Montague county appears the name of Mr. McMurray, whose efforts in business lines have not only brought him a fair measure of success but have also been a factor in the material development of this part of the state. He was born in Barbour county, Alabama, October 7, 1857, and in his youth acquired a common school education. The McMurray family is of Scotch Irish descent. The grandfather, Samuel McMurray, was a native of Georgia and was a blacksmith by trade, following that pursuit throughout his entire life. He remained in Georgia until after all of his children were born and then removed with his family to Alabama, where he followed blacksmithing for many years. His loyalty to his country was manifest by his active service in the war of 1812. He had the following children: Frank; Cap, deceased; Matilda; Sally, Margaret, and Martha.

Frank McMurray, father of our subject, was born in Georgia and accompanied his parents on their removal to Alabama, where he was reared to manhood. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father and followed it for sometime but after his marriage largely engaged in farming. He likewise conducted a shop, however, and his attention was devoted to the dual pursuit until 1862, when he joined the Confederate army and served until the close of the war, only visiting his home twice during that period. He was always on active duty and manifested unfaltering valor when in the thickest of the fight. He returned home at the close of the war to find his place largely in ruins. He at once resumed work at his trade and soon began making arrangements to leave the state. After selling his land he removed to Arkansas in 1868 and in 1871 came to Texas, locating in Titus county near Mount Pleasant, where he bought land and improved a farm. He no longer carried on blacksmithing but gave his entire attention to farming up to the time of his death in May, 1876. He lost his wife while he was in the army and returned home to his children to find ruin and desolation staring him in the face. With resolute spirit, however, he set to work to make a pleasant home for his children. Later he was again married in Alabama. He held membership in the Baptist church and in each community where he lived was highly respected because of his charitable disposition, his kindly spirit and his deference for the opinions of others. The second wife died in March, 1876. He had first married Miaerva Sims, a native of Alabama and a daughter of Joel Sims of Georgia, who was a leading minister of the Missionary Baptist faith and also an active and energetic farmer. His death occurred in Alabama. His children were: William; Thomas; Samuel; Doc; Andrew; Evaline; Mary; Martha; Minerva, who became Mrs. McMurray; Hattie, and James, who died after attaining his majority. Unto Frank and Minerva (Sims) McMurray were born four children: Joe; James F., of Oklahoma; Maggie, the wife of J. T. Lynch, and Robert E., living in Montague county. By the father's second marriage there were also four children: William, Rebecca, Minty and Milton.

Joe McMurray removed from Alabama to Arkansas with his parents and later came with them to Texas, remaining under the parental roof until the death of his father, when the home was broken up. Thus at the age of eighteen years he started out in life for himself. Soon afterwards he was employed by the surveyor who had taken the contract for surveying the school lands of

Titus county and subsequently he was employed as a farm hand, in which work he continued until 1886, when he married and began farming on his own account on rented land. A year later he bought a farm near Montague, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1896, when he sold that property and purchased his present home farm, comprising two hundred and twenty acres at that time. He has since added to it, however, and now owns three hundred acres, of which one half is under cultivation. Here he has erected a commodious house, planted an orchard and is giving more and more attention to fruit culture, finding it a profitable source of income. He also raises some stock and annually harvests good crops and in his farm work is very practical, utilizing his advantages in the best possible manner.

Mr. McMurray was married to Miss Tennessee Stout, who was born in the state of Tennessee in 1858 and is a cultured lady. Her parents, Robert K. and Malinda (Matthews) Stout, were married in Tennessee. The latter was a daughter of Hardy Matthews of Alabama, who removed to Tennessee and at the time of the Civil war went north to Illinois, where he spent his remaining days. He successfully conducted agricultural interests and was a leading member and exhorter in the Methodist church, taking a most active and helpful part in its work. He had ten children: James, Malinda, John, Joshua, William, Benjamin, Robert, Ann, Mathew and Nicey. Robert K. Stout was born reared and married in Tennessee, where he followed farming until after the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army and served until hostilities had ceased, but was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He continued farming in Tennessee until 1882, when he came to Montague county, Texas, and bought the farm whereon Mr. McMurray now resides, giving his attention to general agricultural pursuits and stock raising up to the time of his death. He belonged to the Methodist church and was in hearty sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the Masonic fraternity, with which he also held membership relations. He died July 11, 1893, and is still survived by his widow, at the age of seventy-four years, is finding a good home with Mr. and Mrs. McMurray. She, too, is an earnest Christian, belonging to the Methodist church. In their family were five children: Wylie, a farmer of Montague county; Nancy, who died at the age of eighteen years; Thomas, of Oklahoma; Tennessee, the wife of Joe McMurray; and Mattie, the wife of R. McMurray.



Unto our subject and his wife have been born six children: Elmer, Earl, Thula, Lela, Samuel and John, all at home. The family are pleasantly located not far from Saint Jo and they have telephone connection with all of the surrounding business centers. Mr. McMurray is thoroughly progressive in all of his work and follows the most modern methods of farming. Both he and wife belong to the Methodist church South and he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His life has been honorable, his actions manly and sincere and in an analization of his life record we find that it has been his close application, ready adaptability and unflinching industry that have brought to him a creditable and gratifying measure of success.

**BENJAMIN S. CASWELL.** One of the early settlers of Pitman valley in Montague county was Benjamin S. Caswell, who has resided there since 1878 and is one of its upright and honored citizens.

On his advent to the county, Mr. Caswell purchased a half section of Titus county school land upon which there was a primitive cabin, and this, with the mere garden patch which was cleared, comprised the advantage he had of Nature when he first called the valley his home. For some years he was engaged chiefly in the cow industry, but with the subsequent settling up of the desirable lands this industry fell into decline and in the end it disappeared altogether. Farming was also carried on, and with the disappearance of the range its interests received an impetus which made it the chief occupation of our subject's household, and so long as the health and vigor of his body would permit its worthy head found not only profit but pleasure in adding his mite to the internal development of his county, and to the material well-being of his home.

As he drew wealth by his labors from the earth's fertile crust, Mr. Caswell expanded his domains in the valley until they embraced more than five hundred acres, but as age came creeping over him, dissipating his energies and contracting his effective capacity, it resulted in the reduction of his estate to an area in keeping with his ability to handle it, and two hundred and twenty acres now comprise his home.

Benjamin S. Caswell is by nature and training a southern man. He has passed from east to west across the Southland and has mingled with its people of all climes and participated in their civil affairs. He was born in Troop county,

Georgia, May 5, 1837, and in Troop and Hurd counties he grew up. The country schools of his day gave him his scant mental training and the work of the farm developed his rugged physique. In 1855, the family moved to Columbia county, Arkansas, and there he reached his majority, married and launched his craft which held the destiny of his career. His beginning was of a primitive sort and many happy years of his early married life were passed 'neath the portals of an Arkansas mansion of logs and chink. At the inception of his career he engaged in teaming with oxen from Champinola to Atlanta, Arkansas, and for some five years he knew prosperity but saved little money. He finally dropped back to the scenes of his youth, the farm, and after the war his attention was directed toward little else.

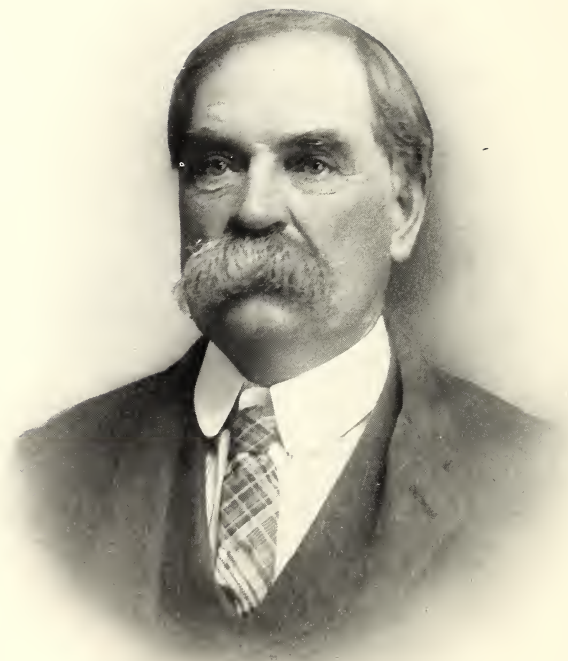
In 1861, Mr. Caswell enlisted in Company G, Thirty-third Arkansas Infantry, Captain Mixon, of Colonel Grinstead's regiment. He served in the Trans-Mississippi department of the Confederacy and saw plenty of the rough-and-tumble of army life, and was in many skirmishes but no heavy engagements. He enlisted as a private, was acting sergeant of his company at times, and was with his command around Marshall, Texas, when the war closed.

Mr. Caswell is a son of Isham Caswell, born in Hancock county, Georgia, who was a soldier in the 1812 war, and in the Florida Indian war under General Floyd, and, when he settled down, pursued the vocation of a farmer. His father, John Caswell, was born, lived and died in Georgia, and his wife, nee Sallie Shepherd, died in Columbia county, Arkansas, in 1862, while he survived until 1875.

November 1, 1859, Benjamin S. Caswell married Miss Elliott, a daughter of James Perkison, a Georgia farmer. Mrs. Caswell was born in Merriweather county, Georgia, and is the mother of William H.; James L.; Lec; Sallie; Mattie; Wesley W.; and Jesse C.

Until retired on account of infirmity, Mr. Caswell was always a busy man. While the business of his life was to help himself and to care for his own, he has overlooked no opportunity to give aid and comfort to others, and his attitude toward his fellows has been that of a brother or a father and his heart has been filled with neighborly kindnesses. For years he has been associated with the work of the Methodist church of his locality and his example in life has been such as to convince the skeptical of the power of religion to do good among men.





ZACHARY T. ROBINSON

ALLEN GORE. One of the early settlers whose reminiscences run back to the day of pole houses, and even tents, in Wise county, is Allen Gore, whose residence was established near Chico in 1876, and whose thirty years of vigorous and persistent effort have brought him a good farm and have placed him among that class of our countrymen who always win victories behind the plow. It is to the courage and endurance of such men that communities of civilized life are carved out of wildernesses and Nature made to bloom and blossom as a garden.

The date of his advent to Wise county marks Mr. Gore as an early settler and his coming was an added unit to the quiet force operating for the advancement of the social interests of the county. Families have sprung up from prattling children once under his roof and this third generation are the embryo men and women who will honor and perpetuate the family name. In his rural life he has grubbed and hewed and built up that which will stand as a shaft suggesting the toil, the sacrifices and the achievements of a modest and earnest man.

Moore county, Tennessee, was the eastern home of Allen Gore and from there he emigrated to the Lone Star state the year of his entry to Wise county. He was born in Lincoln county, that state, April 13, 1844, and was a son of Thomas Gore, a farmer, who passed away in Moore county, in 1895. Thomas Gore accompanied his father, Ned Gore, and family to Tennessee, when a young man, and in that state his father died. In the matter of politics Democracy seems to have dominated the household, and along religious lines they were Methodists. Thomas Gore married Allie Shaufner.

Eight children comprised the family of Thomas and Allie Gore and in their order of birth were: Edward, a soldier of Bragg's army and killed during the war; James W., of Wise county; Allen, of this review; Martha, wife of Alexander Parks, of Moore county, Tennessee; Sarah, wife of Lacey Bobo, of the same county; Millie died in Moore county as the wife of Britton Dillingham; Thomas and Susan, of Moore county, the latter Mrs. Joseph Donnell.

On his father's farm Allen Gore grew to maturity, and the typical log school house knew him occasionally as a pupil while passing the years of his youth. The Civil war came on while he was approaching his majority and he enlisted, in 1863, in Bragg's army, and was detailed as a blacksmith, and on this account saw none of the actual fighting of the war. On the retreat of

the army from the Murfreesboro fight he was taken prisoner in the mountains of Tennessee, was paroled and remained about Tullahoma until the end of the war.

Taking up civil pursuits, Mr. Gore took up farming with a United States pony lent him by the government, and when his crop was made he delivered up the pony to the authorities. A season of slow progress followed and when ten years had elapsed and he sought a home in the new country of Texas he began his career with a yoke of oxen and a team of ponies, together, a provision for maintenance until a crop could be made. He purchased seventy-one acres of Cooke county school land northeast of Chico, in the woods, and lived in a tent until his modest pole cabin could be prepared. He has devoted himself purely to the work of the farm and, as a result of his success, has an improved farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres which he delights to call his home.

Mr. Gore married Sarah Watson, whose father, Matthew Watson, was an old Tennessee settler. Of Mr. and Mrs. Gore's family, Edward married Lizzie Traplett and died in Wise county; Amos, of Wise county, married Susan Neeley; Alfred, married Mattie Meeks and is a Wise county farmer; James, married Tera Tunnell; Rosa became the wife of Thomas Laster, and they reside near the parental home; Sarah is now Mrs. Carl Berry; Julia married Carl Wright, and they are Wise county citizens; Robert is also married and lives in the county; and Worth, the youngest, is still of the family home.

Mr. Gore's life has been one of industry, with steady-going characteristics and he has been a good citizen as well as a good farmer. He has held to Democracy in politics from early life and a search for his church home finds him a steward in the Methodist denomination.

ZACHARY TAYLOR ROBINSON. Within the past few years Mr. Robinson has come to be one of the large and successful cotton raisers of Wise county and his position as a farmer speaks eloquently of the possibilities in the field of agriculture within this and kindred municipalities when supported by the elements which win victories against fate. Like the great mass of independent farmers he has come up from the most modest beginning and his progress has been as the slow and steady tread of the mighty army which captured Metz or bore down the Muscovite forces at Mukden. Now that his race has been well begun and

many successes have already been won it is meet that the essential points in his busy career be recorded and preserved.

A tract of one hundred and thirty-five acres of raw land on the Watson survey constituted Mr. Robinson's start as a Wise county farmer. He built a fourteen by fourteen box house in which to house his family when he came hither in 1884. Two of the four ponies which he bought died and he exchanged the other two for a pair of mules and gave his note for \$165.00 to boot. Ready cash was then an unknown quantity with him and, seeing that his crop would be shortened greatly by the drouth and that no funds would be available from the farm to meet his "mule note" he took two sons with him to the Santa Fe Railroad grade then being constructed south from Red river and worked for the company until the note money was well laid by. At other times when the treasury of the family ran low he earned wages at anything that offered to put meat and bread on his table.

But after the bitter come ever a few drouths of sweet. With much of his land eventually cleared, immense crops of cotton and corn and oats were picked and harvested, a surplus took the place of the proverbial deficit and the domestic ship glided out upon the waves into the smooth waters of victory. Twelve hundred acres of fertile land are now embraced in his dominions, modest houses shelter his tenants, a three-stand gin occupies a site near his residence, for the convenience of neighbors and for profit to himself, and the whole estate is equipped with power and force equal to its most satisfactory and successful operation.

Zachary T. Robinson was born in Anderson county, South Carolina, January 31, 1847, his father, Ephraim Robinson, being a native of the same district and born in 1819. Near the close of the forties the latter brought his family westward and settled in Prentiss county, Mississippi, where he was a small planter, owned a few slaves, served as a justice of the peace as a Democrat and died near Booneville in 1885. The father served in the Confederate army during the rebellion, first in the Twenty-sixth Mississippi regiment and when it was captured at Fort Donelson he escaped and joined the Thirty-second, which command finally was taken prisoner by Grant at Vicksburg. Mr. Robinson was paroled and sent home, later reported at Richmond, Virginia, and was there discharged.

Ephraim Robinson, Sr., grandfather of our subject, landed at Charleston, South Carolina, upon his advent to America from his birthplace

on Erin's Isle. He saw service in the war of 1812 and was wounded in an engagement with the king's troops. Late in life he decided to settle in Mississippi and he died at Rome, Georgia, on the journey out. He had an only son and those of his children to reach mature years were: Sayan, who married Yancey Hall; Cynthia, wife of Andrew Norris; Amanda, who married Ed Martin; Lucy became the wife of Sid Falbus Wooten; and Jane married Robert Dickinson; and Ephraim, Jr., his son.

In 1841 Ephraim Robinson, Jr., married Martha Massey, who passed away near Booneville, Mississippi, in 1900. She was a South Carolina lady, and she and her husband were the parents of Annie, of Young county, Texas, wife of A. L. Beardon; Rilla, wife of James Moore, of Indian Territory; Zachary T., of this sketch; William, of Plainview, Texas; Quitman, of Canyon City, Texas; Robert, of Canyon City, Texas; and Sallie, wife of D. E. Broiles, of Canyon City, Texas.

Z. T. Robinson was reared a farmer's son and obtained his limited education from the Mississippi country school. He served the last year of the war in Capt. Nelson's company of the Home Guard and did little other than guard duty while in the field. His command disbanded and he took the oath of allegiance at Iuka, Mississippi, and returned to his home in Prentiss county. While at home he learned the gin business in operating an old mule gin then typical of the advanced notions of gin machinery, and soon after his marriage he came into possession of a plant and ran it in connection with his farming for some time. He was married March 2, 1869, and prior to their embarkation for Texas he and his wife accumulated some personal property. He made sale of his effects when he left Mississippi for Texas, took notes for much of his stuff and lost the notes afterward and was unable to collect much that was due. This misfortune overtook him at a time when he could ill afford it and it brought about many of the hardships he and his family endured.

For his life companion Mr. Robinson chose Susan Pitts, a daughter of Benjamin Pitts. Mr. Pitts was a Virginian and married a South Carolina lady, Sallie Hagel. Mrs. Robinson was one of seven children in her father's family and was born in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's children are: Richard, who married Mattie Motley, resides in Wise county; Jacob, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Reuben, yet with the parental

household; Samuel married Sallie Pitts and resides near the old home; Fannie, wife of William Pitts, of Wise county; Emma, who is Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Wise county; Jack married Essie Jordan, and Marcus married Eva Bosolomew and both are near the old home; Sula, Anna and Lela complete the family and are all with the old home.

While the Robinson political history of the early time was Democratic and party lines seem to have been held too closely, Z. T. Robinson has frequently departed from the faith and has acted as a free lance in political affairs. He voted for Horace Greeley in 1872 and for Hayes in 1876. In 1888, he voted for Harrison, and Mr. McKinley won his support in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the strenuous, typical American, Theodore Roosevelt, commanded his vote.

ALEXANDER W. SAMPLES. Farming and stock raising have been the great sources of revenue in Texas, and Mr. Samples, of this review, is devoting his energies to those pursuits, his home being in Montague county. Almost every state in the Union has furnished its representatives to Texas, and among those who have come from Louisiana our subject is numbered, for his birth occurred near Mansfield, that state, September 6, 1861. His parents, Joseph and Sarah E. (Cox) Samples, were also natives of Louisiana, where they were married and began farming, the father being thus engaged until the Civil war broke out, when he donned the grey uniform and espoused the cause of the Confederacy. After a short time spent at the front, however, he became ill with fever, returned home and died in 1862. His wife survived him and carefully reared their family, doing the best possible for her children. About 1865 or 1866 she removed with them to Texas, locating first on the Allen McGrady farm on Clear Lake, Mr. McGrady being her brother-in-law. This farm she cultivated on shares for a number of years but the hostilities of the Indians caused her to remove to Fannin county, where she spent six years. She then returned to the McGrady farm, where she lived for three years and next settled on school land in Calhoun county. There she made improvements and when the land came into market bought one hundred and sixty acres, from which she developed a good property, spending her remaining days there. She died at the old homestead, and thus passed away one of the noble pioneer women of Texas. She had done a mother's full part for her children, counting no

personal sacrifice too great if it would enhance the welfare or promote the happiness of her sons and daughters. She held membership in the Christian church and her religious faith permeated her entire life. By her first marriage she had five children: Nancy, the wife of R. Green; Joe, who now owns and operates the old homestead; William, of the Indian Territory; Amanda, the wife of J. Patterson; and Alexander W. Seven years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Samples married Samuel Means, a farmer and veteran of the war of 1812. He lived only a short time, however, and passed away in Louisiana. After his death the two children, twins, of that marriage were born, these being Rich and Elizabeth, the latter now the wife of Sterling Grant.

Alexander W. Samples has no remembrance of his father, whose death occurred in his early boyhood. The memory of his mother, however, is enshrined in his heart, for to her he owes much. He accompanied her to Texas and on her removals in this state, being reared to manhood in Montague county. He assisted her until he had attained his majority and was then married in 1881 to Miss Sarah J. Darnell, who was born at the head of Ellam river in Montague county in 1864, her parents being A. J. and Eliza (McGrady) Darnell, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Georgia. They were married in Georgia and came to Texas in the latter part of the '50s, living for a few years in Grayson county, after which they settled on Clear Creek in Montague county, remaining there for several years. On account of Indian depredations and ravages, however, they made several moves, but eventually returned to the land which Mr. Darnell had purchased on Clear Creek, making his home thereon until the time of his death. He was drowned in the Red river in 1877, and his loss was deeply deplored by the many who knew him. He was a typical pioneer settler, bearing the hardships and difficulties of frontier life and aiding in reclaiming this region for the purposes of civilization. On several different occasions he lost stock through Indian thefts. He belonged to the Christian church and was a man of high moral character. His wife, who died in 1870, belonged to the Missionary Baptist church. Their children were: Silas, Robert, Sarah, Isabelle, Mrs. Margaret DeNolan, Charles and Joe.

At the time of his marriage, Mr. Samples began the operation of a rented farm on Clear Creek and thus carried on agricultural pursuits for twenty years, when in 1901 he bought where

he now resides, becoming owner of two hundred and sixteen acres of land that was a part of the S. J. Spear estate. Some of the land was cultivated but there were no buildings upon the place and he has since erected an attractive and modern residence and provided ample shelter for grain and stock in substantial barns and outbuildings. He has also planted an orchard and the year following his first purchase he bought one hundred and four acres of land. He now has about eighty acres under a high state of cultivation and is successfully engaged in general farming. In all of his work he is practical, following methods that promise the best results and through industry and perseverance winning a gratifying measure of success.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Samples was blessed with eight children: Joe, who was born January 20, 1883, and now follows farming; Sarah M., who was born November 27, 1884, and is the wife of Sam Greenroya; Ollie, born June 5, 1890; Devie L., born March 5, 1893; Delia, August 17, 1895; Jane, April 8, 1898; Ruby, August 29, 1901; and Robert, October 28, 1903.

Mr. Samples holds membership with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics is a Democrat. He has a fine farm that is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise and his property is thoroughly modern in all of its improvements. He has phone connection with the surrounding business centers and everything about the place indicates his progressive spirit and successful accomplishment.

HON. A. B. YANTIS, judge of the county court of Nolan county, was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, June 17, 1859. His father, J. C. Yantis, was also born in the Blue Grass state. The family is of German lineage and was founded in America by three brothers who crossed the Atlantic when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain and joined the Revolutionists in the struggle for independence. The name was originally Yandes and in Anglocizing it the present form of Yantis was adopted. In the maternal line the grandfather of Mrs. Yantis, mother of our subject, was stolen by Indians when a babe and was reared by them in Kentucky. His name was Hill and many of his descendants are still residents of that state.

J. C. Yantis resided in Kentucky until 1865 and removed to Illinois just prior to the death of Abraham Lincoln, settling at Salem, Marion county. He resided in that state until 1880,

when he came to Texas and located first in Collin county near the town of McKinney. A year later he removed to Fisher county, where he died in 1894. His widow, Mrs. Martha (Hill) Yantis, is still living in Fisher county upon the farm which was developed by her husband when the family located there. They had six children, of whom five are now living, all sons.

Aaron Yantis on attending college was dubbed by his college chums Aaron Burr Yantis, and the name clung to him so closely afterwards that he has adopted it. He was reared in the state of Illinois and his early education was acquired in the public schools, after which he pursued a four years' course in Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. He was graduated from the law department of Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1892, and the following year came to Texas. In 1894 he entered upon the active practice of law in Roby, Fisher county, where he remained until the spring of 1899, when he removed to Waco, Texas, where he resided until 1902. In that year he came to Sweetwater, where he has since remained. He was elected county attorney of Fisher county in the fall of 1894 and served practically three terms at different intervals. In the fall of 1904 he was elected county judge of Nolan county, which position he now fills. According to the laws of the state by reason of his office as county judge he is also ex-officio county superintendent of public instruction, which line of duty occupies a considerable portion of his time.

Judge Yantis was married on the 2nd of January, 1900, to Miss Maria Clardy, a native of Missouri and a daughter of J. E. Clardy. Fraternally the judge is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the former lodge at Sweetwater and the latter at Fulton, Missouri.

While living in Illinois he had engaged in teaching school and has followed the profession at intervals for about twelve years. Even before taking up his abode permanently in Texas he made visits to this state and taught here through the winter months, returning north again in the summer, but being pleased with the country and enjoying better health here he finally determined to make the state his home and as before stated arrived in August, 1893, to identify his interests with those of Texas. Although not long a resident of this part of the country, he is nevertheless recognized as one of its valued citizens and a man of many sterling qualities. He is well versed in law and as presiding judge over the county court renders fair and impartial de-

cisions which have won him the favorable regard of the bar and the trust of the general public. His long identification with educational interests eminently qualifies him for the position of county superintendent and he has instituted new methods that are working for the general good along the line of intellectual development.

**JUDGE DUNCAN G. SMITH.** A man who has made for himself a place in connection with the activities and honors of life, who has successfully surmounted obstacles and who has gained recognition for intrinsic worth of character is Duncan G. Smith, a leading lawyer of Quanah. He was born in Covington county, Mississippi, in 1849, his parents being W. G. W. and Elizabeth Jane (Graves) Smith, natives respectively of South Carolina and Georgia. The father, who was a planter by occupation, removed from Covington to Lawrence county, Mississippi, where his death occurred in 1889, when he had reached the eightieth milestone on the journey of life, and there the mother still makes her home, near Monticello.

In 1867 Duncan G. Smith left his parents' home and came to Texas with the idea of becoming a cowboy, and for two years was a cow puncher in the Lampasas country. Those were the pioneer days in that section of the state, and in addition to the bad characters which infested the country, Indian raids were an almost regular occurrence in every light of the moon. Mr. Smith continued his education in this state by attendance at the public schools of Georgetown, there also receiving his legal training, and was admitted to the bar at Belton on the 8th of October, 1872, and from that time until September, 1874, was employed in the office of the county and district clerk at Georgetown. In January, 1875, he opened a law office in that city, there practicing until the latter part of 1884, when he came to northwestern Texas, and January 1, 1885, took up his abode in Hardeman county. At that time Margaret was its county seat, it then including what is now Foard county, and at the time of his arrival there were not over seventy-five voters within its borders. The county had been organized December 31, 1884. The city of Margaret was located on Pease river, about nine miles south of Medicine Mounds, and there Mr. Jones continued in the practice of his profession until January 1, 1890, when he removed to the newly appointed county seat of Quanah. Here he is known as a lawyer of profound erudition and practical ability, and for twelve years has been the local attorney for the

Fort Worth & Denver Railroad Company. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Oklahoma City & Texas Railroad Company, which was built from Quanah to the Red River and which is now a part of the Frisco system, also prepared the original papers for the O., C. & T. Railroad Company and was their general attorney during the life of the corporation. He has on a number of occasions acted as special judge both in the county and district courts. Judge Smith has always been interested in the development of Hardeman county and vicinity as a cotton and agricultural country, only deciding to remain here after determining that it was such, and at that time, 1885, the land office at Austin was selling state school lands in lots of from one to seven sections, and in July of that year he appeared before the land board and gave them a description of these lands in northwestern Texas, filing a written protest against further selling except to actual settlers and their purchases limited to one section each. His suggestion prevailed, the land office acting accordingly until the act of 1895 changed the laws so that one person could purchase as high as four sections of school land. In 1890 the Judge erected the two-story brick and stone business building in which his office is now located, on the second floor, and in a general way has been prominent in the upbuilding of Quanah. He organized and is the manager of the Quanah & Mangum Telephone Company, which owns and operates telephone lines from Quanah to Mangum, Eldorado, Kelly, Hollis and other points in Oklahoma.

In Georgetown Judge Smith was united in marriage to Miss Kate L. Miller, and they have four children—Minnie Rufus, Lola, Geraldine and Mittie. He has been an Odd Fellow in good standing since 1874, and has also been a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias. He was the first chancellor commander of Central Lodge, No. 54, K. P., at Georgetown, was for five years a member of the Grand Tribunal of that order, consisting of three members, and during the last years was chief of the Tribunal.

**WILLIAM ROBERT LAMB.** The political upheaval which was the natural sequence of the birth of the Farmers' Alliance and which changed party lines and opened the way for many dissatisfied politicians to "flop," brought into conspicuous notice many men who had hitherto borne little part in the battle of politics. They were men with new and attractive ideas whose theories of government carried conviction everywhere and brought on the storm which temporarily side-



tracked one of the dominant political parties and, eventually, so divided the forces of the other as to render it useless as an engine of successful political warfare for a generation to come. The force which caused such a disturbance and which sounded the death knell of many of its favorite principles finally spent itself and the counter wave of the high-tide of its success swallowed up its leaders and, as a weapon of political reform, stilled their voices forever.

It is interesting to know something of the makeup of that great phalanx of leaders who believed, as honest men, that something was wrong with our system of government, or with the political systems which administered it. Each state had her chieftains in this combat, Illinois her Taubeneck, Tennessee her Polk, Kansas her Simpson and Texas her Lamb. Of the last-named gentleman, it is the province of this article to record a few facts that posterity may know something of his ancestry, himself and his career.

William R. Lamb was born in McNair county, Tennessee, October 21, 1850. His father, John Madison Lamb, was born in Missouri, whither his father, William Lamb, settled from Indiana. The family resided near St. Louis and there William Lamb died, leaving a family of six daughters and a son. John Madison Lamb came to manhood in his native state and, having located in McNair county, Tennessee, he married there Parmelia A. Thomason, a daughter of William Thomason, a farmer. In time the father brought his little family to Louisiana and located in Claibourn Parish, where his wife died. Mr. Lamb again married and it is believed one child was born of the union but as our subject was separated from his father after the death of his mother, and no correspondence was maintained, his information concerning the second marriage and issue is uncertain. In 1866, Mr. Lamb took another step westward and settled in Bowie county, Texas, where, March 29, 1869, he was killed by a falling tree.

The children of James Madison and Parmelia Lamb were: Willis J., of Denton county, Texas; William P., our subject; Allen L., of Lamar county, Texas; Elzy P., of Miller county, Arkansas; George W., of Hedrick, Oklahoma; Thomas J., of Miller county, Arkansas, and Mary M., widow of a Mr. Gates.

William R. Lamb grew up with just twenty-five days' attendance upon a country school, and with no other school advantages. He was bound for eighteen months to Thomas Daniel when his father moved to Arkansas, and after this con-

tract was completed he worked for his master's father and for William Armour whose kindness to him was parental. He remained in Claibourn Parish until 1869, when he came out to Grayson county, Texas, and secured employment at Collinsville as a stationary engineer. In 1871, he located in Denton county and trusted in his strong and willing arm for his support. The farmers of that early day were suspicious of strangers and he applied several places before he was accepted and given a job of making rails. Jephtha Stallings extended the first confidence that came to him and had they not both hailed from nearby parishes he might also have turned him down. As a rail-splitter he was equal to the famous president and his first few days' work attracted the attention of a man to whom he had applied for work without success, and it secured him a year's contract at \$160.00, board, washing and mending, as was the custom of that day. He was a hired man until 1873 when he married, rented land, and, with his limited means and humble circumstances, went to farming. He trudged along in Denton from year to year and the up-hill climb was slow but sure. As soon as it was absolutely safe to come to Montague county he took a pre-emption, in July, 1876, adjoining the block of land upon which Bowie was subsequently laid out, built a log cabin upon it, in time, and, in 1883, brought out his family and counted Montague county his permanent home. Here he has devoted himself to practical farming, and, notwithstanding he has made several sales of land, on account of the encroachment of the town, and a purchase or two, he still owns sixty acres of land against the townsite of the metropolis of Montague county.

Early in the history of Bowie he bought a third interest in a cotton gin with Stallings and Young and, in turn, bought out his partners, equipped a gin at Salona with its old machinery, and replaced it with new and modern in the Bowie plant. In 1889, he sold a half interest in the Bowie gin to Hulme, and, in 1891, disposed of the remainder and also the Salona gin. In 1898, he built a new gin in Bowie at a cost of \$5,000.00, which burned, with little insurance, after two years of service. He gained his experience with machinery in the mill and gin business in Denton county prior to his advent to Montague and after he had come hither he put in a small gin in that county.

October 12, 1873, he married a niece of the old farmer who gave him his first yearly contract, Miss Drusilla E. Wilson, a daughter of Alfred Wilson from Jackson Parish, Louisiana, where





MR. AND MRS. JOHN GLASGOW

his wife was born in 1854. She died March 12, 1891, after she had helped her husband make their comfortable home and rear their children, leaving: Mrs. Louisa A. Sloat, of Russellville, Arkansas; Mrs. Martha J. Davis, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; John M., of Fort Worth, Texas; and Mrs. Ella M. Evans, of the same point, and Luther T., of Fort Smith, Arkansas. April 24, 1892, Mr. Lamb married Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Greenwood Pepperell, a daughter of J. Curtis Piller, of English birth.

In 1888, Mr. Lamb was forcibly drawn into a business venture which prepared him for the first step in his political career later on. He had advanced money for the founding of a newspaper, the "Labor Sunbeam," which, under its founder, proved a losing investment, and in order to protect his interests Mr. Lamb assumed the ownership and control of the paper. He had departed from the Democratic party some time before and was a champion of union labor and as the movement was now inaugurated which led to the formation of a new political party with the coalition of the labor classes, it gave him an opportunity, through the column of the "Labor Sunbeam" to enter a wedge here and there toward the splitting of the old parties and the solidifying the forces of the new. In 1893, he abandoned the editor's chair and gave himself over to the active field work of promoting the Farmers' Alliance and to the organization of the political party which it spawned.

In 1888, he was a delegate to the National Union Labor Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, which nominated A. J. Streeter for president. In 1892, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Omaha, which named J. B. Weaver for president; in 1896, was a member of the National convention of the People's party, in St. Louis, which nominated Watson for vice president before it took up Bryan for the presidency and was one of the 103 delegates in the convention opposed to a fusion of the parties. He supported Bryan twice for president, but in 1904 gave Watson his aid. He was active in the organization of the People's party in Cincinnati, was made a member of the national committee from Texas and was chosen chairman of the People's party committee in the state. Upon his return home he entered upon his work actively and was a potent factor in bringing the party to the strength it attained when Nugent was a candidate for Governor.

His work for the State Alliance was as important to the bund as his work in politics was to the People's party. About this time he was

a delegate to the State Alliance meeting and was chosen State Lecturer for Texas, having been elected president of the Montague County Alliance, which he served two years. He attended all the important National Alliance conventions and helped formulate and adopt the well-remembered "Ocala Demands," at Ocala, Florida.

As a citizen and as editor of the "Labor Sunbeam" he was always thoughtful of the interests of his county and his town and on his frequent trips over the continent made it his business to scatter the news about Bowie all along his route. He was chosen Commissioner of his county to the Spring Palace at Fort Worth, and carried an exhibit of fruit from here which attracted much notice and attention hither as an adaptable fruit region.

JOHN GLASGOW. The late subject of this memoir was for a time in active business in Charlie, Clay county, where his settlement was made upon his advent to the county in September, 1893. He was a gentleman of means whose early life had been passed upon the frontier among the rough and uncouth though honest miners of the Rockies and following a streak of good fortune as a prospector he disposed of his valuable mines and decided to pass his remaining years in a less wild and romantic and more civilized community.

Mr. Glasgow was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, on the Ohio river, August 2, 1833. His parents, William and Isabel Glasgow, had three other sons, James, Robert and Henry, the latter of whom was a Colorado miner with our subject a short time, and after the war they came out to Macon county, Missouri, where their remaining years were passed. The life of John Glasgow during youth and early manhood was passed in the east and it was not until the last year of the Civil war that he became identified with the west. In 1865 he went to New Mexico and located at Georgetown, around which he got his first experience as a prospector and miner and where he remained about four years. About 1870 he went into Dolores county, Colorado, was one of the first settlers there and among the first to discover "pay dirt" and prove his locality to be rich in mineral. He was without means other than his burro and camp outfit and the hardships, privations and hopes of the typical miner were his. He was often alone and among bands of Indians, but he persevered to the end and the opening of "Black Hawk," the "Yellow Jacket" and the "Phoenix" marked the successful termination of his career with the pick and pan.

Following the opening of rich silver mines the town of Rico sprang into consequence and John Glasgow was known among its substantial citizens. One of the avenues of the place was named for him and it was the family regret when with the thousands of dollars for which he sold his interests there he came south to a new country and began a new business in life. The store he opened in Charlie was one of the best stocks ever carried there and he erected a new building in which it was housed. He conducted his establishment some five years and afterward occupied himself with his land interests near by. He was a man with a large heart and good intentions but was a victim of a habit acquired among his comrades in the mines and himself was the worst enemy he had. He died January 30, 1901, at Charlie, and soon thereafter his family became residents of Henrietta.

Mr. Glasgow was twice married, and by his first wife left a son William, of Fort Worth, Texas. While on a visit east he met Ella Moore and February 7, 1882, they were married at Bellaire, Ohio. Mrs. Glasgow is a daughter of Jonathan and Miranda (Street) Moore, the father of West Virginia birth and the mother of Muskingum county, Ohio. The mother died December 13, 1878, and the father then married Ella Dunlap and is now a resident of Urbana, Ohio. The Moore children were: John, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania; Ella, born January 1, 1862; Henry, who died leaving a family at Newcastle, Pennsylvania; Mary, wife of Hill Floersch, of New York City; Harriet, now Mrs. John N. Reid, of Rico, Colorado; and George E., of Rico, who married Josie Kostor.

Mrs. Glasgow's family numbers the following children: Jonathan, born in 1884; Mamie E., born December 23, 1886; Isabel, born April 27, 1889; Mabel, born January 18, 1892, in Atlanta, Georgia, and Robert Lee, born at Charlie, Texas, December 21, 1895. The education of her children has been the subject uppermost in the mind of Mrs. Glasgow and the superior advantages offered in the Henrietta public schools induced her to take up her residence here. She owns a farm of four hundred and eight acres on the Big Wichita bottom and one of a quarter section lying near Charlie, both rich and productive places when the seasons do their best.

Mr. Glasgow was an old soldier. He enlisted in the Union army from Missouri, fought at Vicksburg among other engagements and sought the west upon his discharge from service after the war.

WILLIAM EUGENE MOORE. As the subject of this review we have a representative of one of the pioneer families of Texas and a gentleman whose interest and success in agriculture in Young county is marked and abundant. Mr. Moore established himself in the county in 1885 and has resided in the famous South Bend of the Brazos river since 1886. His first location was a temporary one at the mouth of Coal Creek, but the farm he purchased there was unsuited to his needs and he disposed of it and bought the W. J. Davis settlement which forms the nucleus of his present valuable estate.

W. E. Moore was born in Williamson county, Texas, October 31, 1855, a year subsequent to his father's permanent settlement in the state. His father, Lewis L. Moore, was a settler from Fayette Court House, Alabama, where he grew up and was married, and was a son of a South Carolina representative of this numerous family. Lewis L. Moore was his father's youngest child and was born in 1824. When a young and single man he came to Texas and served some three years in a ranging company on the Rio Grande frontier, returning to Alabama where he married Effie Thornton. Preparatory to coming to Texas to live he made his own wagon for the trip, made the journey hither without special incident and settled near Florence, Williamson county, where he engaged in farming with moderate success. During the war he served four years in the Confederate army and in all matters he has ever maintained himself a patriotic and upright citizen.

Lewis L. and Effie Moore are the parents of nine children, as follows: Alice, wife of R. E. Tribble, of Williamson county; William E., of this notice; John D., of Knox county; Jefferson and Sudie, deceased; Ghina, of Williamson county; Morton, of the home county; Betty, wife of Calvin Walker, and Murray, who died without marriage.

William E. Moore discharged his obligation to his father at about eighteen years of age and then began farming for himself. He is a product of the early country school and from the start seemed destined to achieve substantial and flattering results in his chosen calling. He and his wife owned a few ponies when they got their affairs shaped up to make their start in life and with these the raising of horses formed an important feature of their farming interests for years. Five hundred and forty-two acres comprises their South Bend farm and nine hundred and sixty acres of land in Stephens county is also listed to Mr. Moore for taxes.

February 15, 1877, Mr. Moore married Miss Ida Kemp, a daughter of John Kemp, who came to Texas from Mississippi, and died in Milam county, Texas. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Moore are: Minnie P., John Wiley, Rosie May, Jeff Thornton, Henry Hollis, Eppie H., Martin Jewell, Sallie Eunice and William Kemp.

Mr. Moore has practiced intense industry and has taught it to his numerous and vigorous household. Work has no terrors for the least of his family, on the contrary it is loved for the results that it invariably brings. While not in politics and taking no active part in its affairs, Mr. Moore allies himself with Democracy, and in his church relations he is a Missionary Baptist.

B. L. MITCHELL, a veteran of John Morgan's famous command of fighters and a pioneer settler of Illinois Bend, Texas, has been identified with Montague county for more than thirty years, having been engaged in both farming and merchandising.

Mr. Mitchell dates his birth in Union county, Kentucky, November 11, 1832, and was there reared on a farm and received a common school education. His parents, William B. and Anna (Bass) Mitchell, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of North Carolina, were married in Kentucky. Edward Mitchell, the grandfather of our subject, was a weaver by trade, at which he worked in Ireland, where he lived until after his wife's death. Then, with his seven sons, he emigrated to America and first located in North Carolina. From there the sons scattered to different states, and the father and some of the boys moved to Kentucky where he remained until his death, at a ripe old age. The names of two of the sons are forgotten. The others are Jackson, William B., Mathew, Cornelius and Flanagan. William B. was not grown at the time he went to Kentucky, and there on a frontier farm he grew to manhood. That was in the days of Daniel Boone. In 1813, when the elder Mitchell was drafted into the war and went to New Orleans, William B. took his father's place at home. Later he married and engaged in farming, and in a few years became prominent both as a farmer and raiser of fine horses. He was a broad minded man, kind and generous, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He died at his Kentucky home, and his wife, who survived him some years, died in 1889. She was a daughter of Jordan Bass of North Carolina, of Irish descent, a wealthy planter and the owner of many slaves. He died

in Kentucky at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His children were: Jordan, Jr., John N., Mrs. Anna Mitchell, Mrs. Quinna Cary, and Matilda. The children of William B. and Anna Mitchell are: Franklin P., Whitnell, Edward, B. L., all farmers; and Mrs. Malissa Austin, Mrs. Marion Ames, Mrs. Milanese Stone and Mrs. Eunice Jones.

B. L. Mitchell remained under the parental roof until he was grown. Then he farmed on his own responsibility in summer, and in winter was engaged in flat-boating. In this way he was occupied up to the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted as a member of Buckner's command, the fortunes of which he shared until they were captured at Fort Donelson. The night after the surrender, Mr. Mitchell was one of about sixty who, with General Forrest, made their escape by swimming the river into Kentucky. He then went to Sparta, East Tennessee, and joined John Morgan's band of soldiers, the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; was with that noted fighter in his famous raids up through Indiana and Ohio; was captured, held a prisoner twenty-two months at Camp Douglass, and was then parolled. From Appomattox, where he was at the time of Lee's surrender, he made his way back to his home in Kentucky. At Nashville he had some trouble with the provost marshal about taking an oath, but succeeded in getting away without the oath and never took it. The history of Morgan's raids and capture is too well known to be given a place in a work of this character. Suffice it is say here that Morgan had not a better or a braver soldier than young Mitchell, who still bears scars on his body and carries bullets in his flesh that he received then.

After the war Mr. Mitchell resumed farming in Kentucky, and remained there until 1873, when he came to Texas and pre-empted 160 acres of land, to which he subsequently added, making 250 acres, and devoted his attention to the improvement of the same. There were some Indian depredations here after he came, but the Red men never gave him any trouble. He did general farming, raised horses, cattle and hogs, and, while farming in northern Texas was then an experiment, he was successful from the start. He sold his farm and stock and in 1885 bought the only business house in Illinois Bend which had been run as a grocery and drug store. He added dry goods to the stock, making it a general store, and about the same time purchased the residence in which he has since resided. After a few years he built a larger store, and conducted a successful business for twelve years,

since which time he has lived retired from active work. He has owned different farms, but has sold all except one. During his more than thirty years of residence in Montague county Mr. Mitchell has not only been a witness to the development that has been carried forward here, but has himself been an active factor in affairs.

Mr. Mitchell married, in Kentucky, in 1868, Miss Sarah E. Eads, who was born there in 1841, daughter of Robert W. and Mary A. (Coleman) Eads. Her grandfather, Barnett Eads, went from North Carolina with his family at an early day and pioneered in Kentucky, where he became a well-known and highly respected citizen. His children were Nancy, Robert W., William, Sally A., Lewis, Polly, John, Joseph, Dudley and Amanda. Robert W. Eads was born in Kentucky and is still living there, at this writing eighty-nine years of age. His wife died in 1891, at the age of seventy-four years. Their children are: Mary, wife of J. Williams; Sarah E., wife of the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Rebecca Baird; Savanas; Ellington, who died at the age of eighteen years; Lue, wife of T. E. Richie; Charles; Alice, wife of George Crocket. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have no children of their own, but have done a good part by a number of orphan children. They reared and educated John A. Roberts, who now has a home and family of his own and is one of the prosperous farmers of the county. Also they reared and educated Jane Robbins, who is now married; and at present they have with them Miss Bessie Moore. Mrs. Mitchell's parents were Missionary Baptists, and both she and Mr. Mitchell belong to that church.

**THOMAS PETER HAMILTON.** A single force in the material improvement of Wise county and one that has been at work for more than thirty years has been directed by the hand and brain of T. P. Hamilton, whose name initiates this biographical review. While small and insignificant in itself it has, in combination with myriads of others, worked wondrous changes in the county's landscape and has brought it well toward a high social and agricultural stage.

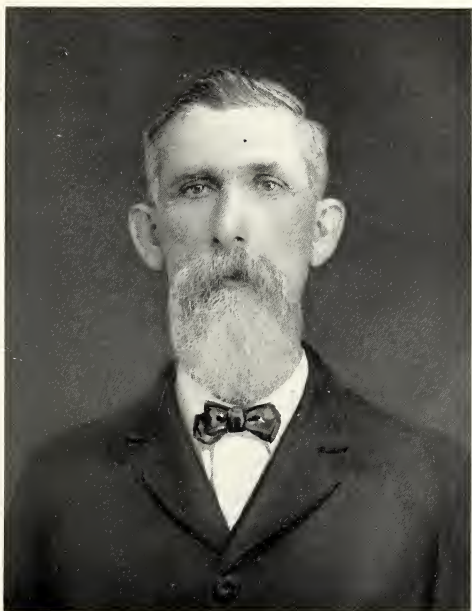
Montgomery county, Mississippi, gave birth to T. P. Hamilton on the 20th of January, 1847, and he grew up there on a farm. His father, John Hamilton, went into that county early from Greene county, Alabama, where, in 1815, his birth occurred. Peter Hamilton, grandfather of our subject, was a native Tennessean and a farmer, founded the family in Alabama and was there murdered by one of his negro

servants, July 4, 1849. He was twice married, first to Miss Thornton, who bore him Peter, William, Ebe, John, James, Thomas, and a daughter, Mary, who married Mr. Leatherwood. No issue resulted from his second marriage. That he was a man of property and standing is evidenced by his ownership of slaves and it seems that he provided liberal education to at least some of his children.

When John Hamilton reached mature years he began life as a teacher in the country schools. He had learned farming under the regime of his father but taught school himself until after his marriage. His wife was Rachel Crenshaw, and he moved into Mississippi about 1845, where he passed away in 1850. Of his two sons, Peter alone survives; his brother John died from overheat during a fight where his horse was shot from under him. His widow married John Adkison and to them three children were born, namely: Nancy, wife of Lewis Cook, of Travis, Texas; Paul, of Wise county, and Kinch, of Oklahoma.

T. P. Hamilton made his home with his mother until after the war. The rural schools gave him his smattering of an education, and in 1863 he entered the Confederate service as a member of Company G, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry, Col. George, afterward United States senator from that state. His regiment was a part of Forrest's command, Tennessee Army, but he was on detached service much of the time. He belonged to a detail to conscript men and to catch deserters and thus missed many engagements in which his regiment took part. However, he was under fire in the small engagements at Oxford and Abbeville, Mississippi. In January, 1865, he was sent home and en route was picked up by Grierson's cavalry and paroled and before he could again qualify to enter the service the war closed.

He remained temporarily at home after the war and the next year after the surrender he went to Mobile, Alabama, and engaged in huckstering and fishing and oyster-dredging for a time. He also worked in saw-mills and was absent from home some three years. After farming a year at home he spent two years in Monroe county, Arkansas, returned to Mississippi for two years and then came to Texas. He brought with him to the Lone Star state a wife and child and money enough to provide himself with a farm and to start him in life right. He located on Paradise Prairie first, but disposed of his farm there in 1895 and bought the Couch homestead of eighty acres and has added one hundred and twenty acres



THOMAS P. HAMILTON





of the Hallmark survey. Cotton and grain raising chiefly claim his attention and his success has placed him among the substantial small farmers of the county.

In May, 1874, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Kate Burton, born in Mississippi and died in Wise county, January, 1880. Two children were the result of this union, namely: Lillie, wife of Marvin Tunnell, of Bowie, and Carrie, wife of W. W. Edwards, of that city. In March, 1882, Mr. Hamilton married Mary J., a daughter of A. N. Jones, who came to Texas from Missouri. Of the issue of this marriage, Ada died at eighteen years; Ethel is yet at the parental home, as are Modina and Ruth.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat and in his fraternal connections a Master Mason. He believes in the teachings of Holy Writ and holds a membership in the Christian church.

DR. JAMES F. ROBERSON, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Montague county, maintaining his office at Hardy, was born in Alabama, May 1, 1855. He acquired a common-school education while spending his boyhood days in his parents' home. He is a son of James T. and Cynthia (White) Roberson, who were born, reared and married in Alabama. The father was a merchant and stock dealer of that state and in 1860 removed to Texas, settling in Cooke county, where he established a large ranch. He then engaged in the stock business and was making steady progress toward the goal of prosperity when the Civil war came on. During the war he became a captain of a militia company that patrolled the frontier and was in many hotly contested engagements with the Indians, during which service, however, he never received a wound at the hands of the red man. He was thus engaged in military duty until the close of the war, but during that time the Indians burned all of his property and stole his stock, so that his fortunes were so sadly shattered that he abandoned his ranch. Following the close of the war he engaged in handling fat cattle and also opened a small store in the Indian Nation. His last business enterprise was the purchase of a large herd of fat cattle, which he drove to New Orleans market. At Marshall, Texas, however, he was taken ill and died very suddenly. The men he had employed to assist him in taking the cattle to Louisiana then run the stock to Shreveport, where they sold out for cash and were never afterward heard from, so that the family received not a dol-

lar of the money that was due them. Mr. Roberson was an energetic business man, also public-spirited, broad-minded and intelligent. He voted with the Democracy and worshipped with the Baptist church, of which he was long a devoted member. His wife survived him until 1893, when she was called to her final rest, and she did a mother's full part toward her children, whom she carefully reared. She was a daughter of Ambrose White, a cabinet-maker of Alabama, who followed his trade for a number of years, and also engaged in farming. At an early day he came to Texas, settling in Grayson county, where he died in 1885 at the very advanced age of ninety-eight years. His children were: Mrs. Cynthia Roberson, B. Frank, Nancy, Sarah, Ellen and James.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberson had a family of eight children: John A., a mechanic; Molly L., who became Mrs. Livingston, and after her husband's death married M. L. Reed; Levi B., a merchant of the Indian Territory; James F.; Alice, the wife of Josiah Cook; Robert A., a farmer of Oklahoma; Richard H., a merchant of the Territory; and William C., a physician, who died in September, 1894.

Dr. Roberson after acquiring his early education in the public schools was engaged in teaching for five years and then turned his attention to the drug business, which he followed in Hardy, Texas. During that period his leisure hours were devoted to reading medicine and in 1884 he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt College, at Nashville, Tennessee. After studying a year there he successfully passed the examination before the medical board and was granted a license to practice. He has since pursued a three years' course of study and was graduated in 1887. Entering upon the practice of his chosen profession in Hardy, he there remained until 1890, when he pursued post-graduate work in St. Louis, Missouri. He next opened an office at Vernon, Texas, where he was accorded a liberal and gratifying patronage for five years, when he located at Duncan, Indian Territory, where he later engaged in the drug business in connection with his professional service as a physician and surgeon. His practice extended over a great area and his labors were attended with gratifying results when viewed from both a professional and financial standpoint. He remained at Duncan until 1904, when he purchased the Wash Williams farm at Hardy, where he is now located. At each place where he has lived he has gained a liberal patronage and his qualifications are such as well entitle him to the professional

support of the public. He keeps in touch with the most modern methods known to the medical fraternity and his knowledge is broad and comprehensive, while in the diagnosis of a case he is very careful, seldom making the least error in judgment concerning the outcome of disease. While in Duncan he took an active and helpful part in the permanent improvement and development of the town. He was a member of the first city council and later was selected by a committee of citizens to visit Washington, D. C., in the interests of that municipality. His mission there was successful and he drafted a bill, which passed congress, regulating the practice of medicine in the Territory.

Dr. Roberson purchased and now occupies the Wash Williams farm, which is one of the early landmarks of Montague county, situated in Willowally valley, adjoining the town of Hardy. It contains four hundred acres of land in cultivation and the place is well improved with a commodious residence, substantial barn and other outbuildings. The home is attractively situated and everything about the place indicates the careful supervision of a progressive owner.

Dr. Roberson was married in 1893 to Miss Laura Williams, who was born at the old Williams homestead, near Hardy, in 1870, and is a daughter of Washington and Cynthia (Robertson) Williams, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, where they were married, emigrating to Texas in 1858. They lived in Lamar county until 1860, when they came to Montague county, where Mr. Williams purchased land in Willowally valley and there developed a farm, to which he added until it became a very extensive and profitable property. It is this farm upon which the Doctor and his wife now reside. When the Williams family came here there was a fort on this farm, affording safety for the pioneer families. During the Civil war Mr. Williams was in the frontier service, taking part in many raids and battles with the Indians, and his time was thus passed until the close of hostilities. He afterward settled on the farm and resumed the business of cultivating the fields and raising stock. Later he engaged in merchandising at Forestburg in company with Mr. Adkins and successfully carried on the enterprise for a number of years. He witnessed the development of the county from a sparsely settled district to a populous region, in which were many homes of a contented and prosperous people. The wild game was replaced by the domestic farm animals and the red men were followed by white settlers,

whose enterprise and labors have wrought a wonderful transformation in improving and developing the country. In all of his business transactions he was strictly fair and honorable, his integrity being above reproach. At length he retired from the labors of the farm, rented his land and removed to the Indian Territory, and at Duncan was engaged in the drug and furniture business. While devoting his energies to the conduct of that enterprise death claimed his wife, who died in 1897. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church and an earnest Christian woman, beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Williams has since retired from active business and now spends his time among his children at the ripe age of seventy-three years. He, too, is a faithful member of the Baptist church and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He had three sons and a daughter: George D., who is living in Lawton; Charles R., also of Lawton; Laura, now Mrs. Roberson; and Nathaniel C., a resident of Duncan.

Dr. and Mrs. Roberson have two interesting children: T. L., who was born in August, 1890; and James W. R., born December 25, 1905. They also lost two: George L., born December 3, 1893; and John R., born May 16, 1901. The parents are members of the Baptist church and Dr. Roberson is a Royal Arch Mason. In a profession where success depends entirely upon individual merit and achievement he has worked his way steadily upward, and the extent and importance of his practice is indication of the unqualified trust and confidence reposed in him by the general public.

BEN PLASTER is one of the well known representatives of stock-raising interests in western Texas, owning a fine ranch not far from Colorado. He is also a representative of one of the earliest families of the Lone Star state. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Plaster, came to Texas in 1830 from Tennessee and then, returning to the latter state, removed his family to Texas in 1835, at which time this country was under Mexican rule. He was a native of Virginia and at the time of the Texas war he served as quartermaster and aided in achieving independence for the republic. He afterward made his home in what was then Montgomery county, but is now Grimes county, and his last days were spent in Austin. His family numbered seven children: Tony; John; Ben; William; Joe and Mrs. Margaret Harrison, twins; and Frank. Of this family William is now living in Mexico and





David R. Fley M.D.

Mrs. Harrison, now a widow, resides in Grimes county, while Joe Plaster is a resident of Bell county.

William Plaster, the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee on the 8th of January, 1830, and was brought to Texas by his parents in 1835. His youth was passed in Grimes county and about 1857 he was married in what was then Montgomery county to Miss Nannie Simms, who was reared in that locality. Two of their children are yet living: Dollie, the wife of Will Casper, a resident of Taylor county, Texas; and Ben, of this review. The father has been engaged in dealing in cattle throughout the greater part of his life and is now connected with that industry in Mexico. He removed from Grimes to Bell county, Texas, and in 1869 went to Taylor county, this state, whence he removed to Mexico in 1886. He now makes his home in the state of Sonora.

Ben Plaster was born in Grimes county, Texas, December 18, 1861. He had but limited educational opportunities in youth, but experience and observation have greatly broadened his knowledge, and he is now a man of good practical business education. From the age of fifteen years he has been dependent upon his own resources and whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his earnest labor. He arrived in Taylor county in 1879, when the family removed to that locality, and there engaged in raising cattle on the shares for his father. Continuing there until 1885, he and his father then sold their cattle, but afterward bought other cattle and took them to Presidio county, but that winter they lost over half their stock. In the following spring they rounded up the herd and took them to old Mexico, the father remaining there until 1895. Ben Plaster, however, did not go to Mexico with the cattle, but made his way across the border in 1889, having employed a man to herd the cattle there. In 1895, however, he began to dispose of his herd, shipping many to other points, and in 1896 he left Mexico and came to Colorado, Texas, where he has since been living. His place is situated about eight miles down the Colorado river and his ranch comprises six and a half sections of land. He has one of the best bunches of high-grade Herefords in the state.

On the 22d of December, 1885, Mr. Plaster was united in marriage to Miss Ida Worley, of Taylor county. They have a fine home, which was erected at a cost of about four thousand dollars, and its hospitality is one of its attractive features. Mr. Plaster is a member of Colorado

lodge, No. 280, I. O. O. F. He devotes the greater part of his time to stock farming and has made a reasonable success in life. He has always lived upon the frontier and his early education was gained largely from nature, of which he has been an earnest student. He was practically reared in the saddle, for as soon as able to ride he tended cattle on the range, and his has been the typical life of the cowboy, but all through these experiences of the trail, the cowboy camp and the roundup he has devoted such time as opportunity afforded to the acquirement of knowledge upon all general subjects, and is to-day a well informed man. His life has always been characterized by good judgment in practical affairs and he is to-day rated as one of the substantial cattle men of his county.

DAVID RICHARD FLY, A. M., M. D., physician and surgeon in Amarillo, has made a conspicuous success in his profession, and his reputation is by no means confined to the immediate locality of his practice, for he is well known throughout North and Northwest Texas. His principal accomplishment from a public standpoint, perhaps, has been his exploiting of the advantages of Amarillo as an ideal place, climatically considered, for the cure of tuberculosis, and to this dread white plague he has devoted a large portion of his professional investigation and study. He is author of the phrase "vampire disease," as applied, so fitly descriptive, to tuberculosis. He is known as the principal promoter of the St. Anthony's Sanitarium at Amarillo, an institution which has already enjoyed much success and undoubtedly has a large range of usefulness before it. Dr. Fly has a large private practice in medicine and surgery, and is one of the most progressive and energetic Aesculapians in the state. Besides the large spheres of work implied in the above statements, he has done much toward effective organization of his professional confreres and the promotion of the *esprit de corps* so essential to any class of men whose lives are devoted to work largely outside of selfish pursuits.

Dr. Fly is, withal, one of the younger members of his profession. He was born at Water Valley, Mississippi, October 15, 1865, belonging to a family of long and honorable ancestry. The paternal line originated in Wales, where his great-grandfather was born. His grandfather Dr. Joshua Fly was also a physician. Dr. Fly's father was Judge Anson B. Fly, who was born in Maury county, Tennessee, but in boyhood accompanied his parents to Water

Valley. He was one of the successful and foremost jurists of that place, and for sixteen years served as master in chancery for the United States court, northern district of Mississippi. Judge Fly died at Water Valley in 1894. His wife was Mary Jane Giles, who was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish stock, and her death occurred in 1878.

Dr. Fly passed the first sixteen years of his life at Water Valley. During that time he received a good education in the high school, from which he was graduated. At the age of sixteen he went to Galveston, Texas, to live with his brother, Dr. A. W. Fly, a very prominent physician of that city and furthermore active in public life, serving for three terms as mayor of Galveston. While living with his brother he became interested in the study of medicine, and to carry out his purposes he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Kentucky, at Louisville. During his student days he was in poor health much of the time, and in consequence he did not follow up his university course continuously to graduation. In 1892 he sought a salubrious climate and arrived in Amarillo, when that city was in its raw western beginnings, and, after passing the necessary examination before the district board of health, he began practice here. On the 1st of January, 1894, he returned to Louisville to finish his course in the university, and graduated in the spring of the same year. He is also a graduate of the Chicago Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, of Chicago. He then went to Fort Worth and was given the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of Fort Worth University, which institution had just been organized. He remained in that position until January 1, 1899. During that time he served for two years as city health officer under Mayor Paddock's administration, and in that capacity he is remembered in Fort Worth for the valuable services he rendered in preventing the entrance of smallpox and other epidemics that threatened the city. He was also quarantine physician of Tarrant county.

Dr. Fly had enjoyed exceptional advantages throughout his preparation for his profession, and in medical college was under the inspiration of Dr. Bacon Saunders and other noted surgeons and physicians. From the time of his first residence there, Amarillo had appealed to Dr. Fly as an ideal climate in which to treat tuberculosis of the lungs, and also for convalescence following surgical operations, and in

January, 1899, he decided to relocate in this city. He has been a very busy practitioner since coming here, and his skill and ability have brought him great success and prominence. He is surgeon for the three railroads centering here—the Rock Island, the Santa Fe and the Fort Worth & Denver, and also has a large private general practice.

In February, 1901, he organized and established, with the aid and under the management of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, St. Anthony's Sanitarium at Amarillo, which is now a flourishing institution, and of which Dr. Fly is chief of staff. The building, in its construction and equipment, is modeled after the most approved hospital construction in the east, and is noted for the conscientious care and attention paid to its patients. Operative surgery here is unusually successful on account of the purity of the atmosphere and the absence of pathogenic bacteria—the *bete noir* of modern surgery.

Dr. Fly organized and is president of the Panhandle Medical Association, the meetings of which are especially interesting and valuable to its members. He is also a member of the State and of the American Medical Associations and in the latter he is a member of the congressional committee on national medical legislation, representing the thirteenth congressional district of Texas. He is a member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons and the Rock Island and the Santa Fe (Railroad) Surgical Associations, and is councilor for the Panhandle District of the Texas State Medical Association. As a member of the International Congress on Tuberculosis he was a Texas state delegate to the meeting of that congress at St. Louis in the fall of 1904. The treatment and cure of tuberculosis are his highest professional ambitions and he is an authority on several phases of that scourge. He has written papers on the subject for medical journals. In particular his sympathy goes out to the great number of poor people—an increasing host every year—afflicted with consumption and thus isolated from society but without means to procure relief or treatment. He sees here one of the greatest objects toward philanthropy, and has bent his efforts toward securing a permanent institution or endowment which would help meet the difficulty. In this connection he made a strong appeal to Andrew Carnegie to furnish means for establishing a tuberculosis sanitarium for poor people at Amarillo or at some other equally favorable point, but so far without success.

Dr. Fly is president of the medical examining board of pensions at Amarillo. He has been granted the honorary degree of A. M. by the Amarillo College, in which institution he is lecturer on anatomy, physiology and hygiene. He is also still retained as a lecturer on the staff of the medical department of the Fort Worth University, where his subject is anatomy. His fraternal connections are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He served for a year or two as president of the Amarillo board of trade, and is now vice president of the same. Throughout the period of his residence here he has been a very active and enthusiastic citizen in spreading abroad the advantages of Amarillo and vicinity, not only from a climatic but from a business point of view, and in various ways has contributed to the permanent growth and welfare of his adopted city.

In 1899 Dr. Fly was married, at Dallas, to Miss Lizzie Miller, a sister of State Senator Barry Miller, of that city. Miss Miller was a prominent society leader of Dallas, and the wedding was one of the social events of the yearly calendar.

ISAAC N. PRESTON, a well known farmer and county commissioner of Montague county, Texas, was born on a farm in Virginia, April 23, 1843, son of Elisha H. and Arabella J. (Whitton) Preston, both natives of the "Old Dominion." Stephen Preston, the grandfather of Isaac N., was a planter and slave owner in Virginia, prominent and highly respected. He died there in 1859. In his family were nine children, as follows: Newton, W. B., Thomas, John, Joel, Moses, Elisha H., Stephen and Mrs. Mildred Nellum. The sixth son, Moses, was a prosperous and well-to-do tobacconist of Richmond, Virginia. He had two sons, William I. and Andrew, who were in the invasion of Nicaragua, where Andrew was wounded, had to remain in Peru, and never returned until 1866. William I. came home and settled in Missouri, where, when the war of the Rebellion broke out, he raised a Confederate regiment, of which he was made colonel, and went to the front under General Price; did valiant service, was wounded and had to surrender. After the war he was president of a female institute of learning in Missouri.

Elisha H. Preston was born in Virginia, January 22, 1810, and died in that state February 23, 1848. He married, November 20, 1830, Miss Arabella J. Whitton, who died May 23, 1849. Both were church members. For six

years he filled the office of high sheriff. He owned a plantation and slaves and carried on agricultural pursuits. After his death his land was sold and the estate, including the slaves, divided up among his children; but the war came on, they lost their father's savings and had to make their own way in the world. His children in order of birth are as follows: Mildred, wife of J. Jarrett; Mrs. Cleopatra Lazenby; Sarah, wife of J. Bagget; Julia, wife of C. Lunsford; L. P. Preston, who died in the war of the Rebellion; Isaac N., whose name introduces this sketch; George A.; and Mariah F., wife of D. Hix, of Alabama.

After the death of his parents, Isaac N. Preston made his home with an uncle and would have received a liberal education had his plans not been interrupted by the inauguration of Civil war. In 1861, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted as a member of a company called Roanoke Grays, made up of college students, with which he served until after the first battle of Manassas, when, on account of disability, he was discharged. Soon afterward, however, he volunteered again, this time as one of General Lee's scouts. He remained with Lee until the day before the surrender. Realizing what was coming, he took "French leave" and has never yet surrendered. During his army life he had many narrow escapes, from bullets and capture, and when he returned home at the close of the war it was to find his property all gone. He had plenty of pluck and courage, however, and was not afraid to work. Going to Lynchburg, he secured employment in a commission house and remained there a year. The next two years he was a clerk in Lewisville, Tennessee. During his stay at the latter place he was "captured" for the first time. He married and settled on a farm, and continued to reside in Tennessee, carrying on agricultural pursuits, until 1870, when he came to Texas. His first stop in this state was in Grayson county. He cultivated rented land there a few years, then moved to Bowie, near which place he farmed two years, returning at the end of that time to Grayson county and spending another two years there. His next move was to the vicinity of Illinois Bend. Here he at first cultivated rented land. Afterward he bought the one hundred and fifty acres which he has improved and still owns, sixty-five acres of his farm being under cultivation, and most of it in the Red River valley.

Mr. Preston, politically, is a Democrat. While in Grayson county he served as deputy sheriff and since coming to Montague county has been



made one of the county's financiers. He was elected to fill an unexpired term as county commissioner, was re-elected to succeed himself and is now acceptably serving the county in the capacity of commissioner.

Mr. Preston married Miss Clementine Snapp, a native of Tennessee, born in 1851, daughter of Samuel and Sarah A. (Cox) Snapp, both natives of Tennessee. Mr. Snapp was a Union man, but took no part in the Civil war. After the war he engaged in general merchandising in Lewisville, and remained there until 1870, that year coming to Texas. He bought a farm in Grayson county, settled on it, and there spent the rest of his life and died. He was a Presbyterian, a Royal Arch Mason, and a prominent and much respected man in the localities in which he lived. His widow survives him, at this writing eighty-six years of age. Their children are: Mrs. Mollie Singleton, William L., Mrs. Clementine Preston, John, James, Thomas, Mrs. Minnie McCarthy and Mrs. Fannie Picrce

Mr. and Mrs. Preston have eight children: George, Mrs. Myrta Vance, Mrs. Oriana Wade, Sally, Katie, Ernest, David H., and Gladys.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Preston are identified with the Methodist church.

J. G. BARROW is numbered among the citizens who came to northwest Cooke county in pioneer days and have shared in the arduous work that has led to the development and permanent improvement of this section of the state. He was born in Chambers county, Alabama, on the 15th of April, 1839, and was reared to farm pursuits, while his early education was rather limited yet nevertheless he has acquired a good practical knowledge through observation, experience and reading. His parents were Josiah and Louzania (Bass) Barrow, both of whom were natives of North Carolina but their marriage was celebrated in Alabama. The paternal grandfather, William Barrow, was likewise born in North Carolina and was of Irish lineage, his ancestors having settled in that state at an early day. He married a Miss Heath and removed later to Alabama. He was a farmer by occupation and without aspiration for office gave his undivided attention to his agricultural pursuits, carefully conducting his business affairs. When he had reached the evening of life he and his wife removed to Louisiana and spent their declining days in the home of their son, both dying there. They were loyal to their professions as members of the Missionary Baptist church and instilled into the minds of their children lessons

of integrity and uprightness. They had five sons and a daughter, Josiah, John, James, Jackson, Lafayette and Mrs. Mary Meadows.

Josiah Barrow was born in North Carolina and in his youth accompanied his parents to Alabama, where he was reared to manhood and married. He then took up his abode upon a farm, living there at the time when the Seminole Indians had their reservation in that state. He purchased land and improved his property, carrying on the work of farming until after the most of his children were born. He became a prominent agriculturist and slave owner of that locality and there resided until 1856, when he removed to Louisiana, where he purchased a plantation and engaged in the raising of cotton and corn. He prospered in his undertakings, giving his attention to his farm and as the years passed by his labors were crowned with a very desirable measure of success. The cause of the Confederacy awakened his deep sympathy and interest at the time of the Civil war but he was too far advanced in years to enter active service. He lived, however, until after the close of the war and during the period of hostilities much of his earnings of a lifetime were swept away through the emancipation of slaves and the ravages of his property occasioned by the foraging of the two armies. He afterward assisted in promoting and erecting a cotton factory, of which he became a large stockholder and one of the directors. This was known as the Arizona Cotton Factory of Louisiana and he gave most of his attention to the management of the plant. He was making good progress in the enterprise and had placed it upon a safe, financial basis when he became ill and passed away in the village of Arizona in 1871. No longer enjoying the benefit of his stimulating influence and efforts, the factory ceased to be a profitable industry and soon afterward the business failed entirely. Mr. Barrow was born in 1808 and had lived an active life during much of the century. He was a broad-minded, intellectual man, possessing a most enterprising spirit, and in public matters was helpful and energetic. Everywhere he was highly respected for his integrity and character worth and he left to his family an untarnished name. His wife, surviving him, passed away in 1874. Little is known concerning the history of the Bass family. She had, however, two brothers and a sister: Rev. Isaac Bass, a Baptist minister, who engaged in preaching in Jackson, Mississippi; Edwin Bass, also living in that locality; and Mrs. Pinny Wilhite.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Barrow there were

born thirteen children: Elizabeth, who married a Rev. Barrow, who was a preacher of the Primitive Baptist church; Mrs. Harriet Gray; William, who served throughout the Civil war, in which he was twice wounded, and has since died; Mary A., and Martha, who died unmarried; James G.; Mrs. Sarah Glover; Josephus E., who served throughout the Civil war and is now in the Indian Territory; John B. K., a resident of Louisiana; Mrs. Margret E. Brown; Mrs. Francis Marsh; Mrs. Ida Fortson; and Mrs. Emma Jarrell.

James G. Barrow, whose name introduces this review, accompanied his parents on their removal to Louisiana when eighteen years of age. In 1861 he enlisted for sixty days' service in the Confederate army and went to Richmond, Virginia. He took part in the opening scenes of the great Civil war, remaining at Richmond for about one month and afterward participating in the battle of Manassas, subsequent to which time he returned to Louisiana and joined Company C, of the Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry, under command of Colonel Hodges. The regiment was assigned to the army of the Tennessee under General Joseph Johnston and he was also under command of General Hood. He took part in all of the campaigns under those two famous and brilliant military leaders and acted as one of General Johnston's body-guards, being second to Wade Hampton in that service. He took part in the battles of Monterey and Shiloh and at the latter sustained a slight bullet wound in the body, the bullet piercing a double blanket and passing through a canteen and his clothing. Mr. Barrow took part in other hotly contested engagements, long marches and important campaign service, continuing with the army until the close of the war. He had pleasant, social intercourse with both General Johnston and General Hood and other prominent officers and during the latter part of the war had charge of General Johnston's outfit of horses and other equipments. At the time of General Lee's surrender the command was at Charlottesville, North Carolina, and Mr. Barrow was there parolled. He had capably and fearlessly performed his full duty as a soldier, faithfully discharging every task assigned to him and he was often in the thickest of the fight. He underwent all of the hardships and depredations of military life and never faltered in his allegiance to the cause he espoused.

When the war was over Mr. Barrow returned to Alabama and made a visit, after which he went to his home by way of New Orleans. He resumed work upon the farm and in September,

1866, he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss P. E. Spears, who was born in Alabama, July 26, 1850. She has been a worthy wife and good helpmate to him and is a most estimable lady. Her parents were John W. and Mary A. (Goldsmith) Spears, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Alabama, in which state the marriage was celebrated. Her grandfather was Willie Spears, of North Carolina, a prominent farmer and slave owner. He was also a leading member of the Methodist church, and, living an earnest Christian life, he won the esteem and trust of all with whom he came in contact. He died in Louisiana, while his wife passed away in Alabama. In their family were the following named: John W.; Mrs. Sallie Sewell; Mary, who became Mrs. Havis, and after the death of her first husband married Mr. Tompkins; Green; and Brigs, who died in his fifteenth year.

John W. Spears was reared to manhood in North Carolina and Alabama and at the time of his marriage began farming, while later he turned his attention to merchandising and also operated a cotton gin. He continued to reside in Alabama until after the birth of all his children. In 1855 he removed to Louisiana, where he settled upon a farm, there continuing until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he joined the army and took part in all the campaigns of General Johnston and General Hood. He served in the same company with Mr. Barrow of this review, and was with his command until after the cessation of hostilities. He then returned home and resumed farming, remaining in Louisiana until 1873, when he came to Texas, joining Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, with whom he found a good home. He died while visiting a neighbor in 1873 and his wife survived him, passing away at the home of her daughter in 1885. Her father was John T. Goldsmith, who was of Irish descent and was a prominent agriculturist, spending his entire life in Alabama. In his later years he was converted and became a preacher of the Baptist church. His children were: William, who died in early manhood; Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, who after losing her first husband became Mrs. George; Elbert; Martha; Mrs. Mary A. Spears; Sarah and John. By a second marriage there were four children: Amanda, Fannie, George and Sophrona.

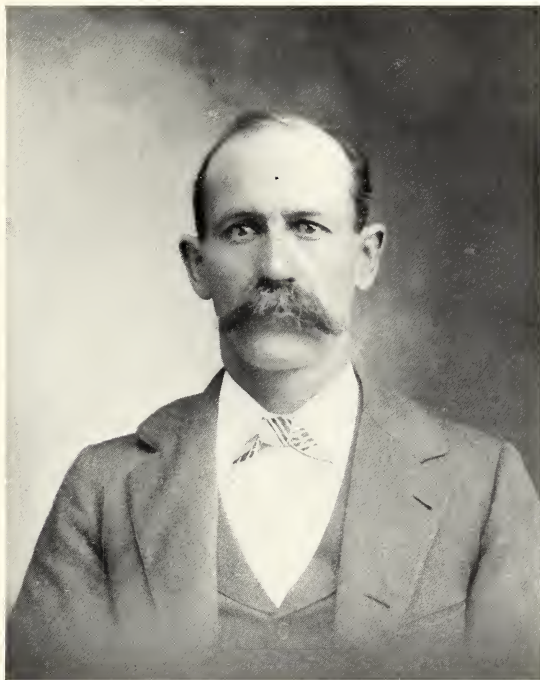
Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spears were born three children: Willie, who came to Texas, and died leaving four children: James T., of Quanah, Texas; and Sarah, now Mrs. Barrow. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children:

Lucius L., of Haskell county, Texas; Ladonia, the deceased wife of Rev. J. P. Rutledge; Etta L., the wife of J. Cochran, who is postmaster and a merchant of Marysville, Texas; and John, who died at the age of twenty-two months.'

At the time of his marriage Mr. Barrow began farming on his own account and after raising one crop he invested all his means in the stock of the Arizona cotton factory, which later failed and he never regained but twenty-seven dollars on all that he had put into the enterprise. He had some slaves before the war and the loss of these together with the losses in the factory left him almost penniless, but with stout courage and strong heart he began farming and so continued until 1870, when he came to Texas on a prospecting tour. Being pleased with the country he engaged in the cattle business here, gathered a herd and drove them to Kansas, after which he returned to Texas and later to his home in Louisiana. In 1871 he brought his family to this state and settled in Cooke county on land which he had purchased, a tract of one hundred and ninety acres, on which he yet lives. He has added to this, however, from time to time as his financial resources have increased until he now owns over one thousand acres of prairie soil. He has engaged in cattle-raising and farming, having one hundred and eighty acres under cultivation. He has been quite successful and although he has lost quite heavily through going security for his friends he yet is in possession of a comfortable competence acquired through his own labors. In the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons and is today a gentleman of broad, practical knowledge and culture. He took part in one Indian raid soon after coming to this state. The red men ran off a large herd of horses and Mr. Barrow and other settlers pursued them and brought them to a stand, having a fight in which several Indians were killed. The settlers succeeded in regaining possession of the stock and there were no casualties among the white men. When Mr. Barrow located here but little farming was done. Corn was a much needed commodity and the settlers made an agreement that twenty bushels was the limit that could be sold to one man. Buffaloes, deer and game of all kinds were very plentiful upon the prairies and in the forests. Mr. Barrow has aided in planting the seeds of civilization and has watched the rapid changes that have brought about the present prosperity and progress of the county. He has seen villages established, churches and schoolhouses built and the work of improvement carried forward until it is almost

impossible for the traveler today to believe that within two or three decades past this was an almost unsettled country. In politics Mr. Barrow is an earnest Democrat who has used his influence to aid this party and upon its ticket he has been called to various offices of public honor and trust. He has served as county commissioner and in all positions has been loyal to the general welfare and to honorable principles. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church and served as one of its clerks for a number of years but at the present time is connected with no church organization. His wife, however, is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Barrow are well known in this part of the state and the hospitality of many of the best homes of Marysville and the northwestern part of Cooke county is cordially extended to them.

**RICHMOND CUTTER JENNE.** There has been no death more uniformly regretted throughout Wichita county than that of Richmond Cutter Jenne, who was one of the most highly respected, influential and prominent citizens—a man whom to know was to honor and esteem because of his upright life, his fidelity to duty, his loyalty in citizenship and his faithful discharge of every obligation that devolved upon him. He was born in Norwich, Vermont, October 10, 1862, a son of Lemuel R. and Katharine (Cutter) Jenne, both of whom were also natives of the Green Mountain state. The father was a prominent civil engineer and railroad man of Vermont and in November, 1876, he removed from New England to Texas with his family, that his sons might have better business opportunities in the new and growing country. They settled in Tarrant county near Fort Worth and there began farming and stock-raising, the sons assisting their father in his agricultural pursuits. Lemuel R. Jenne continued to engage in farming there until 1878, when he was called to his final rest. His wife survived him for a number of years and removed with her sons to Wichita county, where her death occurred in May, 1901. They had one daughter, Mrs. I. N. Stewart, of St. Louis, Missouri, and three sons, Frank T., who was born in Norwich, Vermont, in 1856, Richmond Cutter, born October 10, 1862, and Lewis B., born in Norwich in 1865. The children were educated in their native town, receiving good school privileges and after the removal of the family to Texas they became associated with their father in farming and stock-raising. An ideal family and business relation existed between them and the three brothers continued



RICHMOND C. JENNE



their interests together until the death of Richmond C. Jenne, and since that time Frank T. and Lewis B. Jenne have been associated in business. They recognized the possibilities of this new country and in January, 1886, removed from Tarrant to Wichita county, settling six miles north of Wichita Falls. They made judicious investment in land and became the owners of seventeen hundred acres, the ranch being about six miles north of Wichita Falls. At once they began to improve this, turning the first furrows in the fields, which are now extensive and well cultivated, yielding golden harvests in return for the care and labor bestowed upon them. In addition to this they became extensively engaged in stock-raising, having good grades of cattle, and their annual sales of stock brought to them an excellent income.

On the 5th of September, 1901, Richmond C. Jenne was united in marriage to Miss Nannie M. Gardner, a daughter of M. J. Gardner, and they became the parents of one child, Alice Elanora, who was born April 1, 1903. In his family Mr. Jenne was a most devoted husband and father, his interest centering in his home. He possessed strongly domestic tastes and put forth every effort in his power to enhance the welfare and promote the happiness of his wife and the interests of his little daughter, to whom he was most strongly attached.

Mr. Jenne was prominent in public life in the county, exercising strong influence in community affairs. At the time of his death, which occurred on the 24th of March, 1904, he was serving his second term as county commissioner and no more competent official had ever occupied that position. With an extraordinary grasp of details and comprehensive knowledge of conditions his service proved of much value to the county and his aid was always of a practical and progressive character. He likewise filled the position of school trustee for a number of terms and was instrumental in developing the Freberg school into one of the best of the county. He was ever deeply interested in all that pertained to public progress and improvement and his aid and co-operation were never sought in vain in behalf of any movement that tended to advance the general welfare. His Christian faith was manifest in his daily life and was also indicated by his membership in the Freberg Methodist Episcopal church, to which he contributed generously. He also took a helpful part in the various church activities, served as one of its trustees and did valuable work in connection with the erection of

the house of worship. He continued to carry on his business until a week prior to his death, when feeling ill a physician was summoned. Pneumonia developed and although every effort was made to check the disease he passed away on the 24th of March, 1904. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. F. L. Farrington, of Hydro, Oklahoma, and were attended by a large concourse of people, for no man in Wichita county was held in higher esteem than was Richmond C. Jenne. A genial nature, kindly disposition and deference for the opinion of others had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact and his many sterling qualities of heart and mind had gained him a circle of friends which was co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

Since the death of their brother Frank T. and Lewis B. Jenne have carried on the business and are the proprietors of one of the best ranches in this part of the country. They are both men of marked enterprise and excellent executive force, carrying forward to completion whatever they undertook and they, too, enjoy the regard of those with whom they have been associated in business and in social life.

Frank T. Jenne was married on the 24th of November, 1901, Jennie Fammen, a native of Germany, and they have one child, Theodore Rosefeld Jenne, born on the 31st of October, 1902. Lewis B. was married October 10, 1899, to Rachel Dunn, a native of Missouri, and their one child, Mary Catherine Jenne, was born on the 26th of November, 1902.

DANIEL S. LEATHERWOOD represents one of the pioneer families of Montague county. He was born in Cook county, Tennessee, February 3, 1845, and was reared to farm life, while in the common schools he acquired his education. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Leatherwood, was a native of Virginia, and removed from the Old Dominion to South Carolina, while later he became a resident of Tennessee. He served in the war of 1812 and in some of the Indian wars, gave his political allegiance to the Democratic party and was a member of the Baptist church. His death occurred in Tennessee. His children were four in number: Daniel, Sarah, Francis and Willis.

Willis Leatherwood, father of Daniel S. Leatherwood, was born in South Carolina but was married in Tennessee to Miss Elizabeth Shults, a native of that state and a daughter of Martin Shults, a well known agriculturist, whose death occurred in Tennessee. She was one of a family

of eight children, namely: Philip, who served in the Federal army in the Civil war and died in Tennessee; Jacob; John; Pleas; Preston; Polly; Mrs. Elizabeth Leatherwood; and Anna. This family was Methodist in religious faith.

Following his marriage Willis Leatherwood began farming, in which he continued successfully until the Civil war. His sympathies were with the Confederacy and while not able to do active field service he did duty with the state militia and used his influence to advance the southern cause. Through the ravages of war his estate was largely reduced in value and in order to make a new start he came to Texas in 1866, taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres on a branch of Clear Creek in Montague county. Here he built a cabin and began farming. The county at that time was sparsely settled and little farming was done, but he was soon raising crops sufficient to support his family. Game of all kinds was plentiful and there were many wild beasts. Hardships and trials were to be borne in the reclamation of this district for the purposes of civilization. Mr. Leatherwood had to do his milling and trading at Gainesville and Sherman. The Indians were hostile, frequently raiding the country, murdering the inhabitants and stealing the stock. Although they made raids into the neighborhood where the Leatherwood family lived they were never molested at the house. Two of the sons, John and Daniel, were on the range hunting stock when a large band of Kiowas overtook them when they were unarmed and helpless. The Indians, however, had good firearms and shot John Leatherwood, killing him instantly, then scalping him and taking his horse. As Daniel Leatherwood rode a better horse he managed to make his escape and lives to tell the tale of the horrible atrocities committed by the red men. The alarm was spread among the settlers, who followed the Indians and a fight ensued. It is thought that a number of the red men were killed but how many could not be ascertained, as they carried their dead away with them. During this raid ten white people were killed, including Nathan Long, Mr. Manasko, A. Parkhill, T. Fitzpatrick, his wife and one child and three of the children of the Shegog family. This occurred in January, 1868. There were many raids after that time and fighting frequently occurred. Much stock was stolen and the settlers lost heavily by reason of the Indian depredations, which were kept up until 1872.

Soon after the big raid and the murder of his son John, Mr. Leatherwood removed his

family to Grayson county, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to the old homestead and again resumed farming here. He made a good start in this work and in stock-raising and was thus identified with agricultural pursuits in the county until his death, which occurred in 1881 when he was seventy-two years of age. He was a Baptist preacher for many years and one of the pioneer ministers of Montague county, who assisted in organizing the churches, spreading the gospel and promoting the moral development of the frontier district. He underwent all the hardships and privations of pioneer life in order to make possible the introduction of civilization that others might follow and find a habitable region. His wife survived him and died in 1887. They were the parents of four children: Thomas; Daniel; Marion, who was killed in the siege of Petersburg in the Civil war while serving in the Confederate army; and John, whose death is mentioned above.

Daniel Leatherwood, born in Tennessee, accompanied his parents to Montague county and assisted in the development of the homestead farm, remaining under the parental roof until his marriage in 1876. He then settled on an adjoining tract of land, which he purchased and transformed into a cultivable property. He cared for his parents during their remaining days and at the same time conducted his farming interests. He now owns two hundred and thirty acres of rich and valuable land, of which eighty acres is under cultivation, being given to diversified farming, whereby he supplies the family with many of the products needed. He also raises some stock, and both branches of his business are bringing to him a good financial return. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits here save for the period of the Civil war, when in 1862 he volunteered as a member of Company C, Twenty-sixth Tennessee Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee under General Bragg and Mr. Leatherwood thus continued in active service until the battle of Resaca, where he was made a prisoner of war and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, May 16, 1864. He was there held until the close of hostilities, in June, 1865, when he was released and given transportation home. He was in many skirmishes and a number of hotly contested battles, including the engagements at Missionary Ridge and Resaca. Many times he was in the thickest of the fight and again on the lonely picket line, but wherever stationed he was true and loyal to the cause which he espoused. Following his return home he accompanied his parents on

their various removals in Texas and has since devoted his attention to farming interests with excellent success.

Mr. Leatherwood was married to Miss Amanda Wisdom, a representative of a well known pioneer family of Texas. She was born in this state in 1857 and is a daughter of T. N. Wisdom, who came from Arkansas to Texas at an early day, settling in Collin county and later in Montague county. He is a farmer by occupation is now living in Oklahoma at an advanced age. He served as a Confederate soldier in the Civil war, has always been a staunch Democrat in politics and is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. His children were: Mrs. Amanda Leatherwood; William; Josephine, the wife of D. O. Davis; Diadama, the wife of J. Morris; John, of Oklahoma; Miller of the Indian Territory; Sina, the wife of Z. King; and Mattie.

Mr. and Mrs. Leatherwood have nine children: Joseph M., at home; Emily, the wife of W. A. McGee; Jane; Anna, the wife of T. M. Brown; Flora; John, at home; Katie; Henry; and Grace. The parents are members of the Christian church and Mr. Leatherwood has taken the degrees of the Blue Lodge in Masonry and is also a member of the Farmers' Union. Few citizens of Texas are more familiar with the history of pioneer life and none have had to undergo greater hardships and dangers in settling up this district. His mind bears the impress of the early historic annals of Montague county and on his memory are pictured many events and scenes of thrilling interest, which if written in detail would serve once more to enforce the statement that "truth is stranger than fiction."

JAMES T. COURSEY, who, living in Muenster, was one of the early settlers of Cooke county, Texas, was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, January 15, 1846. He is a son of Henry and Mary M. (Pace) Coursey, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Kentucky, in which state their marriage was celebrated. The paternal grandfather, James DeCoursey, was of French descent and, settling in Maryland, there reared his family and remained until called to his final rest. He had two sons: Henry and Thomas B. The latter became a resident of the state of Delaware and there died.

Henry Coursey, father of our subject, was born and reared in Maryland and on removing westward took up his abode in Kentucky, where he was married. Not long afterward he went with his young wife to Missouri, settling in Lafayette county, spending many years in that and

Johnson counties. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit throughout his active life. In 1855, however, he left Missouri and came to Texas, settling at Weston, Collin county, where he was again connected with building operations. He was a successful mechanic and remained at that place for a number of years. When too old to engage longer in active labor he found a good home with his son, passing away in Cooke county in 1879, at the ripe old age of seventy-six years. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was one of those who made the overland trip to California in 1849 and there he followed his trade successfully for four years, after which he returned home by way of the isthmus route. His first wife died in Missouri in 1853 and there he was again married. Soon afterward he came to Texas. His second wife was a Miss Aelsy Mayhew, of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri, where her marriage occurred. She yet survives and makes her home on Elm Creek with a daughter. By the father's first marriage there were four children: Mrs. Mary E. Gilbert; James T., of this review; William, a prominent merchant of Fannin county, Texas; and Allen, a leading farmer of Cooke county. The children of the second marriage were: Virginia, the wife of C. Williams; Mrs. Fannie Hatcher; Livingston, deceased; Mrs. Henrietta Spragens; and Mrs. Ida Marsh. During the father's old age and following his death his son James T. cared for the children of the second marriage and provided for their support.

James T. Coursey was born in Missouri and in 1855 came to Texas with his father and the family, being then a youth of nine years. He remained under the parental roof until fourteen years of age and assisted in the work of caring for the farm and the stock. His school privileges were limited, but he has managed to acquire a fair practical business education through experience, observation and reading. In the fall of 1860, when a youth of fourteen years, he came to Cooke county with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gilbert, with whom he remained until 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Confederate Army with Alexander's regiment and went into camp at Fort McCulloch, where on account of being under age he was discharged. He then returned to Cooke county and later joined Colonel Bourland's regiment for frontier service with headquarters at Gainesville. The most of the command, however, was stationed at the town of Montague, where Mr. Coursey went into quar-



ters, but later was detailed for gathering beef cattle to be forwarded to the regular army. For this work he was well qualified because of his long connection with the cattle industry, enabling him to know the value of stock. He was thus engaged until the close of the war.

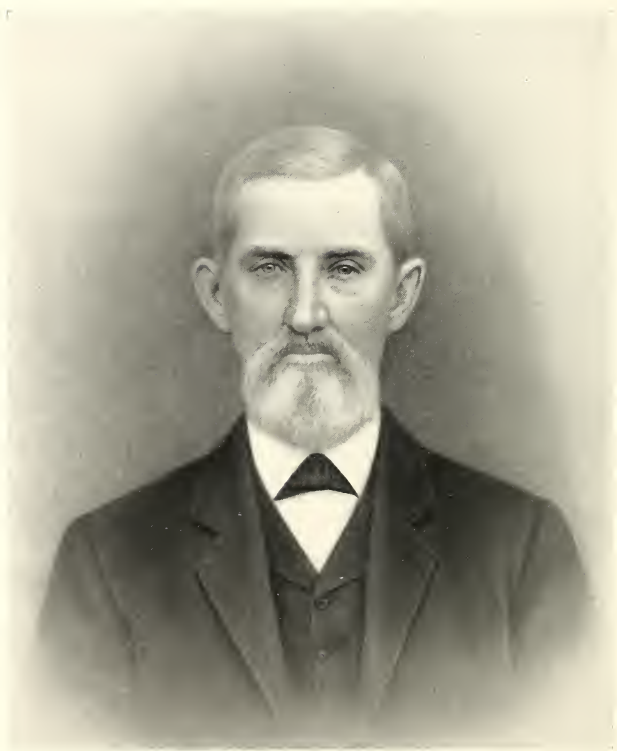
When hostilities were over Mr. Coursey returned to Cooke county and was employed as a cow boy and worked on the range. He afterward went to the Rio Grande and was familiar with all the trails and the vast territory of north-west Texas. Game of all kinds was then plentiful and wild beasts roamed at will. He assisted in running out the red men and in reclaiming the country for the uses of civilization. Following his marriage, which occurred in 1867, he purchased a tract of raw land of one hundred and sixty acres in Cooke county near where he yet resides. This he improved, bringing it up to a good state of cultivation. Later, however, he sold that property and bought where he now makes his home. He afterward added another survey and today has three hundred and twenty acres of land. He has made substantial improvements and has his property all under fence, while one hundred and thirty acres is highly cultivated. He is engaged in the raising of diversified crops and the farm supplies many products for the use of the family. The place is improved with a commodious house and barn, good outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and there is an abundant water supply which is piped to the barn lots and the house, a wind mill being used for pumping power. He has set out a good orchard, which is now in bearing condition, and he uses improved machinery in the care of the place. He raises stock to a greater or less extent and his entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. His experiences in Texas have been varied and often times there have been exciting chapters in his life record, for following the close of the Civil war the red men became very hostile and troublesome to the settlers, running off the stock and often times murdering the people. Mr. Coursey took part in many raids after the red men and saw much of their devastation and cruelties. He was never wounded but on one occasion had his horse shot from under him.

On the 14th of March, 1867, Mr. Coursey was married to Miss Emma J. Grant, who was born in Fannin county, Texas, November 19, 1848, and is a lady of intelligence and culture. Her parents were George W. and Mary E. (English) Grant, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. They were married at Bonham, Texas. The father was a son of James

Grant, also of Kentucky, who was a carpenter by trade and died in the Blue Grass state. He was a consistent member of the Christian church. In his family were four children: George W., the father of Mrs. Coursey; Charles, who died in Texas; Thomas, who came to this state and afterward went to the Indian Territory, where he died; and Mrs. Lizzie Perrin.

George W. Grant was born and reared in Kentucky and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. The year 1846 witnessed his arrival in the Lone Star state. He had just attained his majority and sought a home in the southwest, locating in Fannin county. Subsequently he made his way to the Red River valley, where he was employed at his trade and he afterward paid a visit to his old Kentucky home. Soon returning to Texas, however, he was married in this state and continued to work at the carpenter's trade until 1860, when he came to Cooke county and purchased a tract of raw land, which he developed and improved. During the Indian depredations, fearful for the life of his wife and children, he removed his family to Grayson county, but after the red men had been subdued he returned to the farm and there erected a commodious house. While the Civil war was in progress he was a member of the state militia, doing service on the frontier. As a pioneer settler of Cooke county, he built many homes for the early residents, working at the carpenter's trade, while employing others to carry on the farm. Thus he contributed in substantial measure to the improvement and development of his part of the state. He never aspired to office but gave his political allegiance to the Democracy. He is yet remembered by many who knew him and speak of his virtues and many good qualities, for he enjoyed the trust and good will of all with whom he came in contact. He held membership in the Christian church and also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He remained upon the old homestead until death claimed him in 1897. His wife survived for several years, passing away in 1902. She was a daughter of Bailey English, of Indiana, who was a farmer by occupation and a pioneer settler of Fannin county, Texas, taking up his abode there before the county seat, Bonham, had an existence. He bought raw land and improved a good farm and his efforts were of permanent benefit to the substantial development of his community. As the years passed by his business undertakings were crowned with prosperity. He voted with the Democracy, held membership in the Presbyterian church and was accorded a place among





JAMES H. DUNN

the representative citizens of his community, at length passing away upon the old homestead in Fannin county. His children were: Mrs. Eliza Cowart; Mrs. Sarah Fuller; Robert and Horton, both of whom served in the Confederate army; Mrs. Mary E. Grant, mother of Mrs. Coursey; and Mrs. Letitia Ward. After the death of his first wife Mr. Bailey married Mrs. Nancy Grooms, a widow, and their children were: Barton; Alexander; Mrs. Leatha Huddleson; Riley; Bragg; and Florence, the wife of C. Flack.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Grant had eight children, the eldest of whom is Mrs. Coursey. The others are: Mrs. Tom Hoover, Charles, William, J. B., John, Joe and Harry.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Coursey have been born nine children: Jennie, the wife of William Brown; Mrs. Maggie Moyer; Mrs. Anna Short; Georgia, who is a successful school teacher; Mrs. Belle Johnson; Clara, Jasper, Mamie and Joe, all yet at home.

Mr. Coursey has lived to see great changes in Cooke county as this western district has been transformed from a vast wilderness to a well improved district settled with a peaceful, contented and prosperous people. He has undergone all the hardships and trials incident to frontier life and has hunted buffaloes and deer upon the plains, greatly enjoying the sport. One time he knew most of the prominent people west of Gainesville and most of the voters in Cooke and Montague county. He stands as an excellent example of a high type of Texas citizenship, has a hospitable home in which good cheer always abounds, and in his life record has displayed many excellent traits that have made him a favorite with those with whom he has come in contact.

**JAMES H. DUNN.** The late James H. Dunn, of Clay county, was one of the characters whose life for many years was most honorably connected with the county's domestic development and its public affairs. His life here covered a span of some twenty years and his death, December 31, 1901, terminated a career of rare uprightness and a life filled with substantial successes and with sincere and enduring friendships. He conducted one of the large farms on Red river, managing, as he did, some eleven hundred acres of his own and his wife's estate and devoting his time to its substantial improvement and successful cultivation.

On becoming a resident of Clay county Mr. Dunn settled near Benvenue and it was in that community he was best known and there his

fastest friendships were made. He came here from Denison, Texas, near where he owned and operated a farm and where his citizenship shone with all the brilliancy of a loyal and faithful man. He became a citizen of Grayson county at the close of the rebellion, moving there from Jasper county, Missouri. From his boyhood he resided in the latter state and there received a fair education in the rural schools. He joined the great throng bound for the gold fields of California in 1849, crossing the plains, as was the custom of the time, and engaging in mining on the coast state. His trip to the Eldorado can be said to have been successful, for he gained not only experience, but some means, returning, as he did, with several thousand dollars which his sluice mining brought to his account. He returned home by the water route and, once more in Jasper county, engaged in handling cattle and in freighting goods. The war came on soon afterward and he joined the Confederate service and was commissioned an officer with the rank of major. He had charge of the commissary under Gen. Jo Shelby, whose friend he was, and continued in the service till the end of the war.

At once upon his taking up civil life he came to Texas and entered the mercantile business at Bonham. Later he was identified with Warren in a similar capacity and after an experience of several years abandoned that life and resumed farming. He also dealt in stock and he cast his lot with Clay county in 1881 that he might have more room and more freedom for his operations.

James H. Dunn was born near Nashville, Tennessee, December 31, 1831. His father was William Dunn, in early life a merchant at Dunn's Cross Roads, near Nashville, and later a farmer and breeder of fine cattle in Jasper county, Missouri. The latter was born in Maryland, October 22, 1788, married Mary H. Henderson, of Kentucky, and died in Jasper county, Missouri. His wife was born February 9, 1801. Their two children were James and William, the latter being born September 1, 1829, and being killed while serving in the Confederate army during the Civil War.

It was his popularity as a citizen and his honor and integrity as a man that prompted his choice as a public servant in Clay county. He was not by nature a seeker after public favors but the choice to fill a vacancy in the commissionership of the first district fell upon him and he accepted. He was elected a number of times, as a Democrat, and filled the office several years.

July 22, 1869, Mr. Dunn was married in Grayson county, Texas, to Miss Dorthula Henry, born in Blount county, Tennessee, and a daughter of James and Nancy (Kinnie) Henry, of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Mrs. Dunn was one of nine children, but three of whom survive, viz.: Caroline Camp, of Montague county, Texas, and Arthur Henry, of Grayson county. The Henrys came to Texas in 1859 and settled in Grayson county.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were never blessed with children but reared and educated a nephew, John W. Dunn, now in Oklahoma. The household was identified with the Christian church and practiced bible teachings in their daily life. Mr. Dunn was a gentleman of wide information, read the *St. Louis Republic* for fifty years, was kind and sympathetic toward the unfortunate, had convictions and expressed them freely and frankly when the occasion required. He was a Master Mason.

THOMAS D. BAILEY, who carries on agricultural pursuits and is a descendant of one of the pioneer families, was born in Mississippi, October 30, 1857. His parents were Martin and Mary (Patton) Bailey, natives of Mississippi and Tennessee respectively. The paternal grandfather, William Bailey, was a native of Georgia and was of Irish descent. He became a leading farmer of his locality and traded extensively in stock. He removed to Mississippi when that was a frontier country and there made permanent settlement, assisting in the material development of the community and in the work of progress along many other lines. He died there upon the old family homestead. His children were: James, William, George, Martin, Griffin, Mrs. Mary Perry, and Mrs. Margery Wren.

Martin Bailey remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, when he married and began farming for himself in Mississippi, devoting his energies to the tilling of the soil until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, continuing with that regiment until wounded in 1864. He then received an honorable discharge and returned home. His command was first assigned to the Army of Mississippi and Tennessee and he participated in many skirmishes and important battles, including the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. He was in all of the engagements in which his regiment participated until 1864, when in a hot skirmish he sustained a bullet wound through his knee in making a charge on the

enemy. The regiment had been dismounted at that time. His wound rendered him unfit for further field service and he received an honorable discharge, returning at once to his home. During the remainder of his life he suffered to a greater or less extent from the injury. While at the front his company was detailed to act as Home Guard on account of bushwhackers who infested the country and were robbing, stealing and killing. They saw some hard service in routing them, but managed to keep them in subjection.

Martin Bailey remained at his old home in Mississippi until after the close of the war, when he removed to another part of that state. A year later he made his way to the Chickasaw Nation in Indian Territory and then to Grayson county, Texas, where he spent three years. In 1872 he came to Montague county, settling three miles east of the present site of Saint Jo, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land. On this he took up his abode and made a start at farming and subsequently he added to his possessions until he owned twelve hundred acres extending east from Elm creek to the Blackwaxie lands. He first erected a temporary cabin but later hauled logs to a sawmill, had them converted into lumber and thus built a better house. He also made rails for fencing his property and in due course of time his farm was proving a profitable source of income. When he arrived in the county but little farming had been done, but he demonstrated the productiveness of the soil and raised good crops, carrying on general farming and also handling stock. The Indians had already largely been driven from the locality and he had no difficulty with them but he shared with others in many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life and contributed his full measure toward the improvement and upbuilding of this section of the state. He was a staunch Democrat and while in Mississippi served for several terms as constable and for two terms as justice of the peace. After taking up his abode in Texas he used his influence toward securing good men for office but never aspired to political preferment. He was a champion of right, truth and justice, and his position upon any question of importance was never an equivocal one. He remained upon the old homestead until his death, which occurred February 26, 1900, when he had reached a ripe old age. His first wife died in Mississippi when the children were small. She was a daughter of Washburn Patton, a pioneer settler of that state, who became a prominent farmer there. He

divided his attention between his agricultural pursuits and his work as a local preacher of the Primitive Baptist church, and he died in Mississippi in 1876. His children were: Mary and Sarah, twins, the former the mother of our subject; Vina; and other whose names are forgotten.

Martin and Mary (Patton) Bailey became the parents of four children: Flora A., who died in childhood; Thomas D.; Martin W. O., a stock farmer of Montague county; and Sarah E., the wife of J. A. Huffman. The mother, Mrs. Bailey, died when the children were quite young, after which the father made various removals and finally established the family home in Montague county, Texas, believing that his children would have the best advantages in this locality. When in Grayson county he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary A. Parsons, a widow and a daughter of George Atha, a farmer, who came to Texas but had not chosen a permanent location at the time of his death, which occurred in Montague county. His children were: Thomas; Floyd; Andrew; and Mary A., who became the wife of Martin Bailey.

Thomas D. Bailey, whose name introduces this sketch, was born in Mississippi and accompanied his father on his various removals. He was reared to manhood and pioneer surroundings and assisted his father in the arduous task of improving and developing a farm and maintaining a home. He had much care of the stock and he remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for fourteen consecutive years, after which he began working at the tinner's trade and as a gun repairer. He conducted a shop of his own for about six years, after which he engaged in general merchandising, continuing the business for five years, being all this time located at Saint Jo. He is a natural mechanic and can work well in wood, iron or in other ways. He has likewise done carpenter work but in more recent years has given his undivided attention to farming. He was married in 1885 and then settled upon the farm where he yet resides, it being a portion of his father's old homestead. He bought the interests of the other heirs and now owns three hundred and forty-four acres of land all under fence. There is a good house and outbuildings upon the place, which is pleasantly located three miles southeast of Saint Jo. He has eighty acres of land planted to diversified crops and he raises some stock. His efforts have been attended with a gratifying measure of success.

In his political views Mr. Bailey is a staunch Democrat, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He has served as marshal of Saint Jo for two terms, also as justice of the peace for two terms, and he belongs to Saint Jo Lodge, A. F. & A. M. The various duties that have devolved upon him have been faithfully performed and he is ever true and loyal to a public trust.

Mr. Bailey was married in 1885 to Miss Margaret Phillips, who was born in Franklin county, Illinois, April 11, 1865, a daughter of the Rev. J. H. and Margaret (Dey) Phillips, both natives of Meigs county, Tennessee, where they were married. The paternal grandfather, Robert Phillips, likewise a native of Tennessee, removed to Missouri, where he became the owner of valuable property. He belonged to the Missionary Baptist church. In his family were nine children: John, of the Indian Territory; Robert, of California; George; William; James H.; Mrs. Elizabeth Moore; Mrs. Martha Boyd; Mrs. Julia Walker; and Mrs. Myra Hemphill.

James H. Phillips was reared and married in Tennessee and afterward removed to Illinois, settling in Franklin county, where he bought land and improved a farm, making his home thereon until 1871, when he sold out and with team and wagon came to Texas, settling first at Whitesboro. After eighteen months, however, he removed to Saint Jo, Montague county, in 1873, and for two years conducted a hotel here. He then bought land and improved a farm. A minister of the Baptist church, he traveled through the state doing missionary work and was well received wherever he delivered his gospel message. However, there was a large rough element in the state at that time, as there always is in a pioneer district and often pistols had to be exhibited for protection. He was the first minister in many localities and he assisted largely in the moral development of western Texas, making many personal sacrifices for the good of the cause and the benefit of his fellowmen. In later years he sold his farm and engaged in general merchandising at Saint Jo for some time. There he retired from active business life and made his home at that place until his death in May, 1901. He was a staunch Democrat, was a social, genial companion, a kindly neighbor and a faithful Christian gentleman. He was also a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife yet survives him and resides at the homestead in Saint Jo. She, too, is a devoted member of the Baptist church. She was born in Surry county, North Carolina, September 4, 1827, a daughter

of Moses and Mary (Masters) Dey, who were natives of North Carolina, where her father successfully carried on general farming, remaining there until his death in 1830. His widow, afterward removed with her family to Tennessee and later to Illinois, where she died. In an early day Moses Dey was an officer in the militia of North Carolina and was also a preacher of the Missionary Baptist church. He had the following daughters: Betsey, the wife of J. Pierce; Nancy, the wife of William Pierce; Lena, who became Mrs. Ramsey; Katie, the wife of P. Pierce; Sally, who married T. McCollum; Margaret, the wife of J. H. Phillips; and Mary J., the wife of J. Moore. In the Masters family were nine sons and daughters: Nicholas, James, William, John, Betsy, Anna, Susie, Mary and Sarah. The brothers and sisters of Moses Dey were: Aaron, Elijah and Mrs. Peggy Thompson.

In the Phillips family, to which Mrs. Bailey belongs, there were twelve children: Mrs. Nancy Parr, who died at Whitesboro, Texas; James M., of Saint Jo; Robert, who is living in Illinois; Mrs. Mary Moss, of Saint Jo; Martha and Sarah, who died in childhood; William A. and George W., both of Saint Jo; Margaret, the wife of our subject; Ellen; Mrs. Leona A. Ross; and Mrs. Julia Wylie.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have been born four children: Nora, born September 23, 1888; Walter, December 8, 1891; Martin, August 19, 1894; and Paul, November 11, 1897.

E. W. CLARK. The vast stretch of country known as western Texas, with its varied resources, its hills, its vales and rolling prairie covered with a luxuriant growth of natural grass, has been the scene of many eventful life histories. Years ago herds of buffaloes roamed over the district, also wild horses, and then came the vanguard of civilization as represented by the cattle-raisers, who fed their herds upon the plains here. Many of these men came to the west without capital, but through the utilization of the natural resources of the state worked their way steadily upward from a humble financial position to one of affluence. Many of the most prominent live stock men of America are representatives of this class. They were indeed the architects and builders of their own fortunes. Many of these men have become acknowledged leaders in business and public life and, although without the advantages of school training, have gained their education on the boundless prairies under the starlit sky, developing their powers

through their efforts to overcome the obstacles and difficulties that confronted them. To these men rightly belongs an honor which cannot be claimed by a generation reared amidst the advantages and opportunities of the later times and this class of men finds a worthy representative in E. W. Clark.

His father, W. T. Clark, was a native of Mississippi, and was married to Miss Martha Carlington, a native of Virginia. The marriage was celebrated in the former state, and in 1857 they removed to Texas, settling in Denton county. There they continued to make their home, Mr. Clark following the occupation of farming and stock-raising. The wife and mother died about 1866, but Mr. Clark long survived her and passed away in April, 1897. They reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Eugene Walter Clark is a native of Texas, having been born in Denton county on the 16th of June, 1860. He made his home with his parents up to the age of fifteen years, when he went to Young county, Texas, and there began business for himself, working on a ranch for wages. In 1884 he made his way to New Mexico, where he entered the employ of John Chisum, tending his herd of cattle. He remained with him for three years, his time being spent partly in New Mexico and partly in Benson, Arizona. In 1887 Mr. Clark purchased some cattle and embarked in business for himself. He moved his herd on to the open range in Texas on the line between this state and New Mexico and while herding his cattle there their number was largely increased and he continued in the business until 1900, when he sold the stock to A. B. Robertson, of Colorado, Texas, and Winfield Scott, of Fort Worth. The following year he entered into a contract with W. E. Connell and John Scarborough, of Fort Worth, whereby these parties purchased the famous O S ranch in Garza county, Texas, consisting of seventy-four thousand acres of patented land and about twenty thousand acres of leased land, the same being one of the largest ranches in the country. He stocked it with Hereford and Durham cattle of high grades and in the conduct of the enterprise met with gratifying success. Mr. Clark has had a varied experience on the western frontier with all its vicissitudes of the cow camp, the cattle trail, the riding lines and the general round up. He has traveled the trail extensively all through the country from Texas to the Dakotas and as far







GEORGE W. HUNT

west as New Mexico and Arizona and is entirely familiar with all of the experiences which constitute the life of the cowboy and the cattle man.

Mr. Clark was married on Christmas day in 1895 to Miss Lillie McCormick, of Texarkana, Texas, a daughter of P. F. McCormick, one of the early settlers of this state and a well known business man of that city. Mrs. Clark was born in Mississippi, but was brought to this state by her parents when a small child. They have one daughter, Mona.

Mr. Clark has been a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity for about fifteen years, having joined the order in Midland, Texas, where he holds his membership at the present time, having made his home there for about five years after his marriage. He is a typical stockman, having spent the greater part of his life in the west. In addition to his being part owner of the O S ranch in Garza county, he is also its business manager and has conducted it in a profitable manner. At the organization of the Snyder National Bank, of Snyder, Texas, in the spring of 1905, he subscribed for a considerable portion of its stock, is one of its directors, and also the vice-president of the institution. He has taken great interest in the management of the bank and shows considerable ability as a financier as well as stockman. He is one of the representative men of western Texas, watchful of business opportunities, alert and enterprising, and in his utilization of the advantages that come to all he has made for himself a creditable place and honored name.

**GEORGE WARFIELD HUNT.** The venerable and cultured gentleman who manages "Drummond Farm" in Young county and whose distinguished personality renders him one of the conspicuous figures of its present-day citizenship is the person whose name initiates this review. Although without historic interest as a pioneer of the county, his life record possesses an attraction for its vicissitudes and its history making incidents, and for the memories which naturally cluster about a scion of an ancient American family.

Mr. Hunt's business relation to Young county associates him with one of the chief enterprises of the county, Drummond Farm. Lying along the west shore of the Brazos and extending back into the interior for several miles is a rolling and semi-mountainous stretch known as Drummond Farm. Its name perpetuates that of the worthy father of its founder

and owner and is ever suggestive of associations which lie close to the hearts of the two men whose mind and means have made its affairs a success. The ranch embraces five thousand acres and was established by Col. P. B. Hunt, of Dallas, for the breeding of Shetland ponies. After a few years pony culture was abandoned and the ranch was converted into a registered Short Horn breeding ground, and this industry, along with that of the growing of feed-stuffs for its maintenance, constitutes the business of Drummond Farm and indicates the substantial activities under its manager's control and suggests its part in the development of the county.

In 1886 George W. Hunt accompanied his brother to Young county, Texas, to assume his share in the shaping of matters on the ranch which the latter was opening and afterward called Drummond Farm. While the brother, Col. Hunt, has passed some time on the ranch, personally associated with its affairs, he has been chiefly concerned with official duties of a responsible character, as internal revenue collector of the northern district of Texas and, in years prior, as United States marshal of the same, and to the management of George W., our subject, Drummond Farm has ever been committed. The brothers came hither from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where Col. Hunt was agent of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians from 1877 and where George W. was first agency farmer and then for several years in charge of the agency schools. The latter accompanied his brother to the Territory from Fayette county, Kentucky, where he was born July 11, 1834. In point of settlement the family was an old one in that county, it having been founded by George Hunt, our subject's grandfather, in 1794. The latter was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and was a son of Col. Jonathan Hunt of Revolutionary times and of English stock. John Hunt was the English ancestor to establish this family on American soil and he sought the shores of the new world during the period of colonization in the seventeenth century.

George Hunt, Sr., married Catherine Drummond, who died in 1794, leaving an only child, Drummond, who was born in that year and who accompanied his father to the then frontier state of Kentucky. In that state the father remarried and two sons, Gordon and John, were the result of the union.

Drummond Hunt grew up where his father established their early home and acquired his

education in the old subscription schools. He became a Whig in politics, knew the party's leader, Henry Clay, and was his warm personal friend. He made a success of the farm and retired at an advanced age to the enjoyment of his years of successful agricultural effort. He followed the Whig party into the Republican party in 1856 and, upon the issues of the war, his sentiments were pronouncedly with his country and its flag. Of his four sons, two entered the Federal army and two the Confederate and all cast their future on the fortunes of war. He was a typical gentleman of the old intellectual school, of splendid physique and strong and active mind and to the last day his mental action was as clear and reliable as in the vigor of life. Perhaps no man of his station was more widely known in Fayette county than he. He passed away in 1889, surviving his wife forty-seven years.

On his maternal side our subject is descended from the Burgesses, his mother, Catherine Burgess, having been a granddaughter of William Burgess, who commanded Maryland troops during the latter part of the seventeenth century. William Burgess was from Anne Arundel county, Maryland. The family was founded in Kentucky in 1790 where Philemon Burgess, the father of Catherine (Burgess) Hunt, was its recognized pioneer head. Drummond and Catherine Hunt were the parents of George W., of this notice; Mary, deceased, wife of Dr. Lewis Craig, of Plainfield, New Jersey; Col. Philemon B., of Dallas; Albert G., of Dallas; and Drummond, who was killed in the Missionary Ridge fight while a soldier in the Union army.

George Warfield Hunt came to maturity on his father's Kentucky farm and acquired his education in Georgetown College. He chose the profession of law and read with the firm of John C. Breckenridge and James Beck in Lexington where he was admitted to the bar and practiced law for a time before the war. His health failing he went to Arkansas and took charge of a plantation of his father's and was there when the conflict opened. He did not hesitate to cast his fortunes with the south and enlisted at Greenville, Mississippi, in the Twenty-eighth Infantry as a private in Capt. Blackwell's company and after serving some months was transferred, in 1862, to Gen. Morgan's command, then preparing to cross the river into Ohio. Before he started, the Confederate government learned of Morgan's capture and our subject was ordered to report to Gen. Joe

Wheeler and he took part in the Thompson's Station and Missionary Ridge battles. Joining Gen. Morgan, eventually, he was made first lieutenant of his company and was placed on the staff of Gen. Basil Duke with the rank of adjutant. The command passed about over the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia while the war was in progress and when Lee surrendered the Fifth Kentucky or, perhaps, Gen. Duke's command, left Charlottesville, North Carolina, and joined Jeff Davis's party, making its escape from the Federal authorities, guarding him to Washington, Georgia, where the Confederate president advised them to report for parole and permit him to continue his flight alone and with less danger of capture. At Augusta, Georgia, Mr. Hunt was paroled.

Resuming civil pursuits Mr. Hunt joined his brothers at their old home in the breeding of blooded horses, under the firm of Hunt Bros., and was connected with this industry until 1878, when he joined Col. Hunt, his brother, for service among the Indians in the Territory, as previously narrated.

Until recent years Mr. Hunt was a Democrat and as such he was elected county commissioner of Young county, but when his term was nearing a close Democracy split and he allied himself with the gold remnant of it and, while he was urged to stand for re-election, he declined, knowing the power of the free silver sentiment in the county. From a gold Democrat to a McKinley Republican was only a step and he took it in 1896 and supported the lamented chieftain for president. He cast a second ballot for Mr. McKinley, and in 1904 gave Roosevelt his vote for the greatest American office.

All his life Mr. Hunt has been a soldier of the cross. When he came among the Drummond settlements he was an Episcopalian but in the absence of the church of his choice he united with the Methodists and for many years taught the bible class in the Miller's Bend Sabbath school; serving for a time as superintendent of the school. He is a lover of good books and has his table covered with papers, magazines and other periodicals. He is especially fond of biography and has acquainted himself with most of the standard authors of fiction. His gentleness, his tender sympathy, his bright and active mind and his moral rectitude especially fitted him for the duties and responsibilities of a father but he has passed through life a celibate and all his friends know him and revere him as "Uncle George."

DR. A. O. SCARBOROUGH, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Snyder, is a grandson of Irvin Scarborough, who spent the greater part of his life in Louisiana, but died in Coryell county, Texas. In his family there were six sons: Mathias, Josiah, James W., Andrew J., George W. and John B., all of whom are now deceased. There were also several daughters. The descendants of the family are somewhat scattered over the country, although a large number are residents of Louisiana and Texas.

Dr. Scarborough is a son of Captain Andrew J. Scarborough, who was a veteran of the Mexican war. He was born in Mississippi, whence he removed to Louisiana, remaining there for a number of years, after which he came to Texas in 1859, settling in Dewitt county. There he carried on business as a stock farmer. Throughout the Civil war he was actively connected with the Confederate service and raised a company in and near Gonzales, of which company he was made captain. He was first on duty in the west in various sections of Arizona and afterward was in active service, participating in many campaigns and in forty-seven different engagements. He was several times wounded although not seriously. His last years were spent in Snyder, where he passed away on Christmas day of 1904, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His wife bore the maiden name of Miss E. S. Stell, was a native of Georgia and a daughter of E. M. Stell, who became a prominent physician of Gonzales, Texas. He was also a Baptist minister and engaged in the practice of medicine and in preaching the gospel. He died in Mount Sylvan, Smith county, Texas, in 1875. His eldest son, Jep Stell, was a prominent lawyer of Gonzales, and at one time represented his district in the state senate. Mrs. E. S. Scarborough died in Smith county, Texas, in 1875, at the age of forty years. She was the mother of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom A. O. Scarborough and two daughters are still living, these being Mrs. R. A. Austin, of Lindale, Texas, and Mrs. John A. Evans, of Trenton, this state.

The ancestral history of the Scarborough family is traced back to a still more remote period, the family having at one time been residents of Scarborough Castle in England. Dr. Scarborough of this review was born in Dewitt county, Texas, November 27, 1860, and spent his boyhood days on a farm in Smith county after leaving Gonzales, where he had remained during the period of the Civil war. He received

a common school education, and in 1882 came to Snyder with his father, the family being the first settlers of Scurry county, living here before the county was organized. Dr. Scarborough opened a drug store in Snyder, which was the first establishment of this kind in this section of the country, and his father at the same time conducted a hotel. W. H. Snyder, the founder of the town, had formerly kept a little store for the purpose of supplying the buffalo hunters with ammunition and other things needed by them, but he had left this place and gone to Colorado.

Dr. Scarborough attended his first medical lectures at Missouri Medical College in St. Louis in 1884, remaining in that institution until 1886, when he obtained a certificate and entered upon the practice of medicine in Snyder. In 1889 he attended the Kentucky School of Medicine, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1890. In 1898-99 he attended the New York Polyclinic Hospital, of which he is also a graduate. He has been in the active practice of medicine in Snyder since 1886, and is a physician of marked prominence and capability, who has continuously broadened his knowledge by post-graduate collegiate work and also by private reading and investigation. He is the first man that introduced and operated an X-ray machine in western Texas and he has done a large amount of surgical work, making a specialty of practice in that direction. He has a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of anatomy and the component parts of the human body and a delicacy and precision in the mechanical work in this part of the profession that makes him one of the most able surgeons of western Texas. He is frequently called in consultation on important cases to the adjoining counties and his reputation as a skilled physician and surgeon has spread throughout the west. He is medical examiner for seventeen different life insurance companies. In connection with his professional service he is interested in stock and is the owner of the famous O and U ranch in Garza and Kent counties, comprising about eight thousand acres and stocked with Hereford and Durham high grade cattle. This is one of the finest and best improved ranches in western Texas.

On the 26th of October, 1886, Dr. Scarborough was married to Miss Nannie Goodwin, a daughter of H. A. Goodwin, of Scurry county, and they now have three children: Ione, Hugh J. and Enid. Dr. Scarborough belongs to the Baptist church, with which he has been identi-

fied since 1882, and he holds membership relations with the Masonic lodge at Snyder and the Royal Arch chapter at Colorado, Texas. He is an intelligent and entertaining conversationalist and a man of pleasing personality, whose long residence in the west has given him a wide and varied experience. He has a fund of information concerning this part of the country and the reminiscences which he sometimes narrates are interesting to his hearers to a marked degree. He is a great lover of good stock and since becoming connected with the stock-raising business has given to it a large share of his attention, with the result that he is now recognized as a successful representative of this industry as well as of his chosen profession.

T. J. FAUGHT, a prominent representative of the cattle interests of Texas and the owner of an extensive ranch, was born April 22, 1847, in Kentucky, his birth-place being near the boundary line of Wayne and Henry counties. His father was Elijah Faught, a native of Indiana, who when a young man removed from that state to Kentucky. He was married there to Miss Sarah Payton, a native of the Blue Grass state, and in the fall of 1849 Elijah Faught removed his family to Missouri, settling in Macon county, where he continued to make his home up to the time of his death, which occurred about 1895. Throughout his entire life he followed the occupation of farming. His wife passed away about 1886. In their family were eight children, seven sons and a daughter, namely: Priscilla, deceased; Henry A., a resident of Macon county, Missouri; W. L., of the same county; Thomas J., of this review; Gordon S., of Macon county; James T.; John L.; and Elijah. The sons all reside in Macon county with the exception of our subject.

Thomas Jefferson Faught was less than two years of age when his parents removed to Missouri. He was reared on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age and his first trip, away from home was to Hancock county, Illinois, where he engaged in feeding cattle for Thomas Pool, whose home was in Macon county, Missouri, but who had stock interests in the former state. Mr. Faught remained there for about six months and his next trip was on a visit to Canada, where he remained for about three months. Following his return to Missouri, he went to Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he engaged in freighting as a teamster, hauling freight from Nebraska City to Denver, Colorado. There he engaged with a man by

the name of Simpson, who had several wagons or outfits in the freighting business, and he worked his way upward from night herder of the stock to a position of driver of the lead team in the procession. There was another outfit in the business owned by W. S. Coburn and Mr. Samuel Tate, who was boss of the expedition. Mr. Simpson recommended Mr. Faught to Coburn as being a trustworthy hand and the last named engaged Mr. Faught as boss of his trains. The wagons were drawn by oxen and our subject continued in charge for eighteen months, accepting the position when little more than seventeen years of age, being the youngest man in the outfit and having twenty-four men under his charge. He was called the "boy boss." Later he was boss of a similar outfit owned by Hank Smith, and he remained in the business altogether for five years, from 1864 until 1869. These trips were made through a wild and unbroken country in which there were no railroads and the Indians were seen in considerable numbers. On one occasion Mr. Faught was in an encounter with the Indians two miles below the Chicago ranch on the South Platte river and was in another engagement with the red men at Spring Hill ranch, also on the South Platte, and in each of these engagements three Indians were killed. He was also in the Indian fight near Chimney Rock either in Wyoming or Dakota, which was the most exciting encounter he had with the savages. On this occasion he had thirteen bullet holes in his blue government overcoat, but none of the bullets pierced his body. This happened while he was riding along on the back of a mule while the party were hunting their horses and cattle which the Indians had stolen from them the night before. Mr. Faught did not see the red men until he was close upon them and they numbered two hundred warriors in their band. They allowed him to get up among them before they commenced firing on him and they believed that it was impossible for him to escape. Mr. Faught says that it was not through any bravery on his part that he was not killed, but that it was a matter of pure luck that enabled him to get away safely from their reach.

In 1869 he arrived in Texas, reaching Burnet on the 5th day of July of that year. In Burnet county he was employed by A. R. Johnson, a blind man, who owned a ranch on which Mr. Faught remained for seven months. He was engaged to run cattle for Mr. Johnson, with whom he also owned some horses. One night in the spring of 1871 a horse thief stole





MR. AND MRS. ROBERT E. SAWDON

one of the horses and made away with it. The next morning Mr. Faught missed the horse from the pasture and started in pursuit. After traveling about forty-five miles he came up with the thief twelve miles above Lampasas in the Gatesville road. There a duel ensued, in which Mr. Faught fired seven times and the thief four times. This was in a hot chase, their horses going as fast as they could, but Mr. Faught finally captured his man and took him back, where he was tried and convicted and sent to the penitentiary for five years, being the first white man sentenced from Burnet county.

After leaving Mr. Johnson's employ, Mr. Faught was appointed deputy sheriff under R. W. Cates and served in that capacity for four years and eight months. He was afterward elected sheriff of Burnet county, serving two years, and on the expiration of his term of office he refused to again become a candidate, although his connection with the office either as sheriff or deputy covered fifteen years. During the last seven years he lived there he was engaged in the stock business. He came to Scurry county in 1883 and has made his home here continuously since, bringing his cattle from Burnet county and put them on Ennis creek, where he bought a ranch, living thereon, however, for only a brief period. He also took up a ranch from the state, improved it and about four years later sold it to William Parsons. The Ennis ranch was sold to W. A. Johnson. Mr. Faught's present ranch consists of twenty sections, which he owns in conjunction with Oz Smith, situated in the northeast corner of Scurry county, sixteen miles from Snyder. It is stocked with high grade Hereford and Durham cattle, which are classed with the best cattle in the country. On the 2nd of April, 1885, he was appointed sheriff of Scurry county to fill out an unexpired term and was afterward elected three times to the office, making a service of nearly eight years in that capacity. Since his retirement in 1893 he has given his undivided attention to the stock business, in which he is meeting with splendid success.

On the 11th of December, 1876, Mr. Faught was married to Miss Ophelia E. Sims, a daughter of William H. Sims. They now have an adopted daughter, Hattie Molly Faught, who was born April 3, 1890. Mr. Faught has been a Mason for about seventeen years and has taken the Royal Arch degree, his membership being in the lodge and chapter at Colorado, Texas. He has had an eventful career as he has followed the trails in teaming and in cattle

raising, and is familiar with all of the varied experiences which make up the history of such a life. As the years have gone by his utilization of opportunity has brought him success and he is now a prominent cattle man of Texas.

ROBERT E. SAWDON, one of the large farmers of Clay county, is a gentleman whose advent to the vicinity of Thornberry dates from the year 1893, when the Illinois colony purchased and took possession of one of the most beautiful and fertile neighborhoods of the Wichita and Red river country. The following year he purchased a tract thirteen miles northeast of Wichita Falls and undertook the initial work of preparing him a home. His first purchase was a half interest in a half section but since the additions to his holdings have been sufficient to make his estate aggregate eleven hundred and sixty acres.

The quality of the soil and the nature of the climate adapts the locality where Mr. Sawdon resides to the growing of small grain. All the elements are present necessary to the production of a bountiful crop annually, and with the annual rainfall properly distributed through the seasons no agricultural zone exists surpassing it in profitable results to labor. Corn and cotton seem to grow and produce as abundantly here as elsewhere and with the planting of a variety of cereals and other products Clay county lands have demonstrated their reliability as a farming country as satisfactorily as sections in the same longitude in the wheat belts farther north. These conditions were fully considered by Mr. Sawdon and his purchase of large tracts of this cheap land is a result of wise deliberation and not of reckless speculation.

Robert E. Sawdon is American born of English parents. His birth occurred in Pike county, Illinois, November 2, 1867. His father was John Sawdon, a farmer, who died in 1868, at the age of forty-one years. After his death the widowed mother returned to Yorkshire, England, with her family and remained there ten years, then bringing them again to Illinois and locating in Pike county. Mrs. Sawdon was a lady of English birth, her maiden name being Mary Breckon. Her five children were: Thomas W., of Brown county, Illinois; Lucy, who died young; John H., of Pike county, Illinois; Francis G., of the same county; and Robert E., of this sketch. In 1890 Mrs. Sawdon died at her old home in Illinois, aged sixty-one years, having reared her small family to become useful and honorable men.



Mr. Sawdon of this notice received his education in the country schools. At about fifteen years of age he began life as a wage worker on a farm. He left the maternal roof finally when some years past his majority, having accumulated means with which to invest in real estate in the cheap land district of Texas. Being yet single, he made his home for several years with the family of J. W. Butler at Thornberry and for seven years lived in this way a bachelor's life. March 29, 1904, he married, in Wichita Falls, Miss Ethel Fesler, a daughter of Henry A. and Mary (Phebus) Fesler, whose other children were: Lela, wife of Frank Hall, of Ashland, Missouri; Robert, of Clay county, Texas; Jacob, of Summer Hill, Illinois; and James, of Bowen, Illinois. Mrs. Sawdon was born in Pike county, Illinois, October 6, 1884. The Sawdon home is a neat though modest and unpretentious one, surrounded by vast acres of fertile prairie. It is presided over by a lady whose excellent taste and domestic habits are apparent everywhere, an ideal companion for an ambitious and industrious husband.

**JOHN W. HERRIN.** For nearly thirty years has the subject of this notice been identified with agriculture in Clay county and his success, measured by his substantial accumulations, has been marked and positive. His beginnings were modest, his means being limited, and practically the first efforts of a farmer on his splendid estate were his. Purchasing a section of the rich land at the mouth of Wichita river in 1876, he set about the preliminaries toward its ultimate occupation and improvement.

Having completed his arrangements for actual possession by 1878, he erected his pioneer shanty, as it were, and, with his family, became an actual resident on the peninsula at the forks of the Red and Wichita rivers. In the earlier years stock raising occupied him largely, while of recent years the growing of grain as well as the handling of cattle have been the dominating interests of his farm. His dominions embrace six hundred and forty acres of fertile alluvial bottom and one hundred and sixty acres of fine sandy loam, altogether an estate calculated to gratify the aspirations of even a lustful land-grabber. He has three hundred acres under cultivation and a bunch of three hundred cattle graze off of his grassy pasture.

John W. Herrin is almost a native of Texas. He accompanied his sisters hither in 1854 and the family home was located on the then frontier in Smith county. They were settlers from Macon county, Alabama, now Randolph county,

where our subject was born September 27, 1841. His father, William Herrin, was born in South Carolina in 1799, was a farmer, took part in the Florida Indian war, and passed away in Macon county, Alabama, in 1847. He married in Alabama, Demoval Lampkin, who died the same year as her husband. Their children were: Susan, deceased, who married J. W. Ashcraft; Sarah, the deceased wife of Columbus Wiley; Jefferson R., who died in Florida; Amanda, Mrs. Joseph M. Scott, who died in Alabama; Robert L. and William H., of Smith county, Texas; Margaret A., who married George Yarbrough; James R., of Smith county; and John W., of this review. Susan and Margaret both died in Smith county, Texas.

John W. Herrin made his home, after the death of his parents, with Mrs. Ashcraft, his sister, until his enlistment in the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Civil war. His command was Company K, Third Texas, under his first enlistment, but Colonel Greer's Third Texas was disorganized after the battle of Springfield, and Mr. Herrin joined Company C, Seventeenth Texas Cavalry, under Colonel George Moore. He served in the Trans-Mississippi Department under General Nelson and experienced much desultory fighting in Louisiana and Arkansas. Later in the war General Churchill commanded, as did also General Pollock. At the windup of the struggle Mr. Herrin was on detail at Tyler, Texas, in the transportation department, and soon thereafter started in business as a tanner.

After three years' experience in the manufacture of hides and the loss of his invested capital, Mr. Herrin sought the farm as the proper sphere of his operations. He followed this vocation with success and in 1882 transferred his whole interest to Clay county, in the meantime having prepared his new farm for his reception.

On April 25, 1865, Mr. Herrin was married in Smith county, to Martha E., a daughter of William J. Smith, a soldier in the Florida war. Mr. Smith was a Tennessean, but an early settler of Texas, having established himself in Nacogdoches county, where his daughter Martha E. was born in 1847. Mrs. Herrin died November 23, 1898, being the mother of Pearle, who married C. S. Cardwell, and resides in Castro county, Texas; William H., of Washington county, Oklahoma; Frank S., of Clay county, Texas; Lillie A., wife of Thomas H. Harrison, of Clay county; and Loftin Y., still with the paternal home. Mr. Herrin is a lifelong democrat, has been a delegate to local conventions and held the office of deputy sheriff of Smith county.

REV. JOHN W. MILBURN, a minister of the Methodist Protestant church and also a well known representative of farming interests in Cooke county, was born in Lawrence county, Missouri, December 10, 1849. The Milburn family is of Irish lineage, the first representative of the name in America settling in Tennessee at a very early day when that state was still under territorial government. There he made a farm, reared his family and spent his entire life. His son, John Milburn, was born in Tennessee, was married there and most of his children were also born in that state. He removed, however, to Missouri, where he engaged in business as a stone and brick mason in connection with agricultural pursuits. He was a fluent talker, a man of naturally strong intellectual force and was a leading member and licensed exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church. He took a most active and helpful part in all the church work and his influence was a potent element for good in the community in which he lived. He married Margaret Robinson, also a native of Tennessee and the daughter of a prominent planter there. She had one brother, William Robinson. Both Mr. and Mrs. John Milburn have now departed this life. They were the parents of six children: Mrs. Jane Keasling; Samuel; Mrs. Rachel Fulton; John L., who came to Texas and later went to the Indian Territory, where he died; Mrs. Mary Sims, who is the only one now living; and Joseph, who died in Texas.

Samuel Milburn, who was the eldest son of this family, was born in eastern Tennessee, but was largely reared in Missouri, and was married there to Miss Jane Buck, whose birth occurred in middle Tennessee. She was a daughter of Jacob Buck, of that state, who was a blacksmith and farmer and in connection with those pursuits also engaged in teaching vocal music. At an early day he removed to Missouri, where he remained until his death. He was of German descent and was a member of the Lutheran church. His children were: Mrs. Jane Milburn, Mrs. Rebecca Prior, Daniel, Mrs. Sarah Boshares, Thomas, Caroline, Mary, Mehitabel and Jacob.

At the time of his marriage Samuel R. Milburn settled on a farm in Missouri and in connection with the cultivation of his land he also followed the stone-mason's trade. From Missouri he removed to Texas in 1859, settling in Fannin county. At the time of the Civil war he left his family there and joined the state militia at Bonham, Texas, but after a short pe-

riod received an honorable discharge. He then returned to his family and remained in Fannin county until after the close of hostilities, when he removed to Tarrant county, where he bought a farm and in connection with its cultivation worked at the stone-mason's trade for a number of years. Eventually he sold his property there and removed to Hamilton county, where he remained for four years, when he again sold out and this time took up his abode in Cooke county, where he lived for six years, owning and operating a farm. He next went to Arkansas and there called his place Mountain Home. It remained his residence up to the time of his death in 1895. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church from early life and later joined the Methodist Episcopal church South, becoming one of its active workers and earnest exhorters. When in middle life he was licensed as a local preacher and he continued the work of the gospel as long as able to preach. He took part in many revivals and his influence was a potent factor in bringing many into the church. He voted with the democracy and affiliated with the Masonic lodge. Unto him and his wife were born seven children: John W.; Rachel, the wife of William Cross; Jefferson, of the Indian Territory; Jacob, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church South, who also followed farming in the Indian Territory until his death; William, a farmer of the Territory; Mary, who became the wife of M. Rhodes and after his death married John Johnson; and Joseph, who is engaged in blacksmithing and lives at Mountain Home in Arkansas.

Rev. John W. Milburn remained in Missouri until ten years of age, after which he came with his parents to Texas, acquiring a good practical education in the public schools. He accompanied the family on their various removals until he reached the age of twenty-four years, when he was married and began farming. He was seventeen years of age when he became converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church South. After his marriage he was licensed and ordained as a deacon in the church and he also became a local preacher, acting in that capacity for five years, but becoming dissatisfied with the discipline and some of the practices of the church, he left that denomination and joined the Methodist Protestant church, which he found more in harmony with his views. He made this change in 1879 and later was ordained an elder and duly received into the conference of the church, becoming a

regular minister. He was then assigned to the Mountain Creek churches, two in number, and served that circuit for six years, during which time he employed others to conduct the farm work. He also aided in organizing various churches in Cooke and Montague counties. He afterward served the Bolder circuit for four years and subsequently was assigned to the Saint Jo Mission, but later returned to Bulcher, where he acted as pastor for a number of years, when at his own request he was left without an appointment. In 1895, however, he was made president of the Northwest Texas conference, acting in that capacity for two years. He afterward made some changes and then returned to the Bulcher work, continuing four years, when in November, 1904, he was again elected president of the conference, which position he still fills, preaching wherever called. He attends all the conferences and camp meetings and does much active and helpful church work. He is also frequently called upon to conduct funeral and marriage ceremonies and he has done much to build up the cause of his church in this part of the state.

Mr. Milburn was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Missouri Hudgins, whose birth occurred in the state of Missouri in 1853, her parents being Benjamin and Susan (Proxer) Hudgins, of Alabama, who removed to Texas in 1858, settling in Tarrant county, where her father improved a farm and made his home until 1874. He then took up his abode in Cooke county, where he cultivated another farm, and in 1885 he removed to the Indian Territory, where he now resides, living retired from active labor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South and of the Masonic fraternity. His children are: Martha, the wife of N. Ivey; Minerva, the wife of F. Proctor; Mrs. Missouri Milburn; Malinda, the wife of J. Pembroke and after his death the wife of S. Taliferro; Berry, a farmer and stockman; Mary, the wife of C. Avert; and Lee, a farmer of Indian Territory.

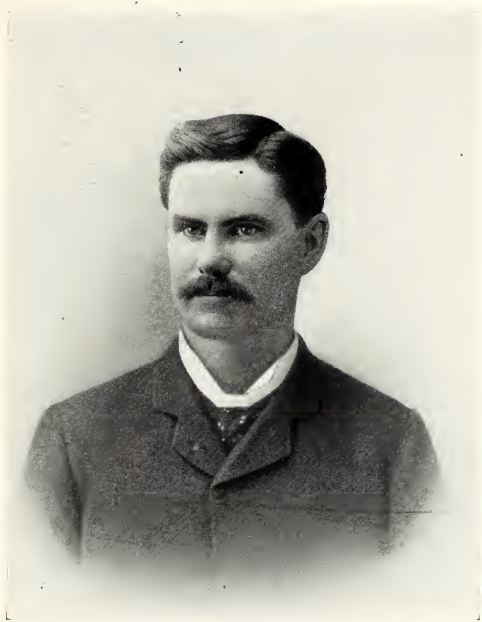
The home of Rev. and Mrs. Milburn has been blessed with nine children: Susan, who died at the age of sixteen years; Samuel, who died at the age of fourteen years; Lee, who is engaged in farming; Etta, the wife of O. Crossfern; Nicholas, at home; Anna, the wife of Olla Hudgins; Charles; Robert; and Lilla. Like her husband, Mrs. Milburn is a devoted member of the Methodist Protestant church and they belong to the Order of the Eastern Star, while Rev. Milburn has attained the Royal Arch de-

gree in Masonry. He is also a member of several farmers' clubs and is deeply interested in the agricultural development and welfare of the state. For three generations the family has been represented in the ministry and his labors have been of far-reaching effect and benefit. He is a man of scholarly attainments, a strong and earnest speaker, forceful in argument and logical in the presentation of his plea.

ROLAND JEFFERSON JOHNSON. The subject of this sketch is the youngest son and heir of Roland J. Johnson, one of the three earliest settlers of Young county, who came hither in September, 1857, rather a wandering stockman in search of an ideal location for his future home. In passing across the wild country just northwest of Fort Belknap the latter discovered the object of his search and selected the waters of Post Oak creek or "Six Mile" as it is geographically termed, as the place where his lot should be cast. Here he prospered on range and farm, became widely and favorably known as one of the "landmarks" of the county and lived quietly and unobtrusively, in the enjoyment of the wild sports, the company of warm friends and the possession of a modest, self-earned fortune, dying amid the scenes of his vigorous and active life in 1890.

Roland J. Johnson, Sr., was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, September 27, 1812, and was brought to manhood in the district of Greenville, that state. William Johnson was his father and was born in 1793, dying in the old Palmetto state in 1874. Of his seven children only Roland J. and John A. left the old state and joined the innumerable caravan on the frontier of the great and untamed west. John A. passed his life and died in Atascosa county, Texas, while Roland J. began life in East Texas, a young man, and came westward by degrees and stages, stopping some years in Leon county, then drifting on northwest to Throckmorton county—minding his herd as he went—terminating his nomadic career on the "banks of the Brazos" at forty-five years of age.

His estate, which descended to his surviving children, son and four daughters, was made up of three hundred and twenty acres of Peters Colony land, four hundred and ninety-one acres of the Daniel Remington Survey and one hundred eighty-seven acres of the David M. Bullock survey, totaling nine hundred and ninety-eight acres, which he bought, in 1871, at a cost of one thousand dollars. Up to this date he had contented himself with his cattle but the



ROLAND J. JOHNSON



signs indicated to him that the land which was then of so little value would some day be sought for as a home by some immigrant and he decided to acquire his while it was cheap.

While he settled in the path, so to speak, of the Indians who frequented the Texas frontier for fifteen years subsequent to his settlement in Young county, Mr. Johnson was never personally molested by the hostiles and never suffered loss except as horses were occasionally missed. The wild game of forest and plain was everywhere. The buffalo was wont to drift into the fringed settlements of the Brazos, antelope were countless in number, deer were as common as the jack rabbit and turkeys were in flocks and droves like blackbirds today. All these conditions spiced the life of the man on the border and Mr. Johnson feasted upon its fruits and almost lived upon this manna of the American plain.

In his political views he was a Democrat but seemed to be without aspiration for political honors. He consented to serve as county assessor of the county and did so when elected, and during the Civil War belonged to the state militia. On his way to Texas he stopped for a time in Louisiana and was married to Elizabeth Banks. Mrs. Johnson died December 8, 1882, the mother of: Martha, of Decker, Texas, wife of John H. Cochran; Eliza, who died unmarried in 1892; Marilda, who passed away at fourteen years at Camp Cooper, Throckmorton county; John W., who was accidentally killed at Belknap, December 26, 1866; Rosa, wife of John W. Profit, a large ranchman and leading citizen of Young county; Mary A. E., wife of Joe H. Graham, of Midland, Texas; and Roland J., Jr., of this review.

September 8, 1859, was the date of the birth of Roland Jefferson Johnson, in Young county, and all the years of his life have been passed amid the rural environment already described. He obtained a knowledge of books from the country schools and from the schools of Weatherford but at fifteen years quit the life of a pupil and began in earnest that of a cowboy on his father's range. In time he was admitted to a partnership with his worthy ancestor and continued so to the latter's death, himself succeeding to the valuable estate upon which he maintains a hospitable and modern home. On the 31st day of March, 1887, he married Miss Mollie Woolfolk, a daughter of Joseph A. Woolfolk, mentioned in this work. Mrs. Johnson was born in Kentucky, November 25, 1867, and she and Mr. Johnson are the parents of two children, Maime and Roland J., Jr.,

Mr. Johnson, like his father, is a Democrat and was elected county commissioner in 1898 and was re-elected in 1900. These years the board had its hands financially tied and devoted itself to the paying off of county warrants issued for two iron bridges that lie in the Brazos river and the two now spanning the river.

ISAAC MABRY, a veteran of the Confederate army and an agriculturist of Montague county, was born in Pantatoc parish, Mississippi, November 26, 1843, his parents being Alford and Elizabeth (Fern) Mabry. They were natives of South Carolina, while the paternal grandfather, Daniel Mabry, was a native of Virginia and of English descent. He followed farming as a life work and died in South Carolina. He had but two children, of whom Isaac, the elder, died in South Carolina.

Alford Mabry, who was born and reared in that state, removed to Mississippi soon after his marriage and was successfully engaged in farming there until 1858, when he sold his property and became a resident of Titus county, Texas, where he bought land and improved a farm, making his home thereon until 1866, when he again sold out and became a resident of Denton county, Texas. There he developed another farm upon which he lived until 1876, when his wife died and he sold the property. Soon afterward he came to Montague county and made his home with his sons. While on a visit to a son in the Indian Territory he passed away in 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was a democrat politically, and religiously was connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His wife, who was also a native of South Carolina and represented an honored family of that state, died at the home of her son Isaac, in Montague county in 1875, in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which she, too, was a devoted member. Their children were: William M., who died at Tyler, Texas, while serving in the Confederate army; Thomas, whose death occurred at Tyler under similar circumstances; Mrs. Frances Franklin, whose husband died in the Confederate army, after which she became Mrs. Hare Daniel, who was a soldier and is now in California; Isaac; Sim, who served in the army and is now in the Indian Territory; Mrs. Nancy Burns; and Robert Lee.

Isaac Mabry was born in Mississippi and came with his parents to Texas in 1858. He remained under the parental roof until 1861,

when his patriotic spirit was aroused in behalf of the Confederacy and he joined Company A of Hubbard's regiment, the Twenty-second Texas Infantry. This command was attached to the Trans-Mississippi Department and he was on active service in the Indian Territory, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Among the more important engagements in which he participated were those of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Jenkins Ferry. He was never wounded nor made prisoner, but he saw hard service and underwent the deprivations and exposures that are meted out to a soldier. The command was at Hempstead, Texas, at the time of Lee's surrender and the troops were given a regular parole and disbanded, returning home.

Mr. Mabry then resumed farming in connection with his brother. They rented land and for a time kept bachelor's hall, but later the brother married and Isaac Mabry made his home with him until 1871, when he, too, married and began farming on the father's homestead, where he lived for three years. In 1874 he removed to Montague county and preempted one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he yet resides. He has continued the work of improvements and cultivation here and has added to the original purchase until he now has two hundred and thirty acres. He found a sparsely settled country when he located here, in which game was plentiful and in which there were many wild beasts. He would work hard all week and on Saturday would hunt in order to kill game upon which to live on the following week. Most of the settlers were in limited financial circumstances and each had to depend upon his own resources. There were hardships and privations to be borne, but after a few years Mr. Mabry had his farm under cultivation and now has one hundred and thirty acres which annually yields to him good crops.

Mr. Mabry was married to Miss Martha Jones, who was born in Mississippi in 1852, a daughter of Lorenzo Jones, of that state, who was a carpenter and farmer. At an early day he removed to Texas, settling in Cooke county and subsequently in Denton county, where he improved a homestead, spending his remaining days thereon. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity. In his family were six children: Martha, now Mrs. Mabry; Seburn; Ira; Mrs. Melissa Patterson; Betty; and Thomas F.

Mr. and Mrs. Mabry have one daughter, Maudie E., who was born in 1891. They also reared an orphan girl, Ora Jones, whom they

took into their home at the age of eight months and who is now the wife of M. E. Rogers, a farmer and stock man of the Indian Territory. She has two sons who regard Mr. and Mrs. Mabry as their grandparents and there has always been much mutual love and affection between Mrs. Rogers and her foster parents. In politics Mr. Mabry is a staunch democrat, but without aspiration for office. In his business affairs he has prospered because he has been persevering, determined and honorable, and as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well.

C. W. STOUT, who saw active military service with the Confederate army and who in his farming and stock raising interests in Montague county has demonstrated his superior business ability and energy, was born in Hardin county, Tennessee, June 18, 1845, and of that state his parents, Andy and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Stout, were also natives. In the paternal line, however, he comes of Irish lineage, for his grandfather, Robert Stout, was born on the Emerald Isle. In early life, however, he became a resident of Tennessee and was there married and reared his family. He became widely and favorably known in his home locality as a successful agriculturist and one who contributed materially and helpfully to the pioneer development of the state. He was a devoted member of the Methodist church and in that faith reared his children. He had five sons and five daughters: Andy; Robert; Isaiah; Alexander; John, who was a Confederate soldier; Nancy, Millie; Jane; Ebba; and Polly.

Andy Stout spent his entire life in Tennessee and was a prominent and prosperous farmer up to the time of the Civil war. He believed in the policy of states rights and opposed secession, but after the state had determined upon that course he remained loyal to the south and used his influence for the upbuilding of the Confederacy. His life was many times threatened because of his views and he had to spend much time away from home because of this. His farm was in the path of the contending armies and both foraged off his place, so that when the war was ended he had nothing left but the land and the buildings. When hostilities had ceased he returned to his home and soon placed the farm in good condition again, continuing its further development and improvement up to the time of his death in 1882. He held membership in the Methodist church and was a devoted

Christian gentleman, taking a helpful interest in the various church activities, assisting the poor and needy and exercising charitable opinions of all with whom he came in contact. He voted with the democracy and served as justice of the peace. His wife, who died in 1869, was a daughter of Isaac Hitchcock, of Virginia, who became one of the pioneer settlers of Tennessee and assisted materially in its development along material, intellectual, political and moral lines. He belonged to the Methodist church and died in that faith at an advanced age. His children were Mrs. Elizabeth Stout, Polly, Emily, John, Daniel, Jane and Jorsey.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Stout had a family of eight children: Robert K., who served in the war; Isaac, who was killed in battle; Jane, the wife of R. Shaw; John, also a Confederate soldier; Mrs. Sarah Condrum; Isaiah, who was killed in the army; Mrs. Nancy McDonald; and Charles W. Five of the brothers were defenders of the south in the Civil war.

Charles W. Stout spent his youth in Tennessee, remaining with his parents until 1862, when the cause of the Confederacy enlisted his sympathy and aid and he joined Company A of the Twenty-first Tennessee Cavalry under command of Colonel Bell. The regiment was assigned to General Buford's division of General Forrest's command, in which he remained until after the battle of Franklin, where he sustained a bullet wound in the left leg. He was thus unfit for active service and soon afterward was granted a leave of absence. He was at Tusculumbia, Alabama, at the time of General Lee's surrender and afterward went to Eastport, where he was granted a parole and returned home. Before wounded he was always on duty, being often in the thickest of the fight, and he took part in various skirmishes and a number of important battles. He was very brave and loyal and faltered in performing no duty that was assigned him. When he returned home he found the country infested with bushwhackers—a criminal class of southern men who did little but robbing and stealing under the guise of military service. In 1866 Mr. Stout removed from Tennessee to Texas, settling in Rusk county.

In the same year Mr. Stout was married in Tennessee to Mrs. Lavina Higginbotham, the widow of John Higginbotham, who at his death left three children, whom Mr. Stout brought to Texas and here reared. They were: Alton; Dora, the deceased wife of J. J. Berry, of Nocona; and

B. W., a prominent stock farmer. Mrs. Stout was a daughter of Washington Smith, a native of Tennessee and a Texas pioneer of 1847, who located in Rusk county, where he followed farming until his death. He enlisted for service in the war of 1812, but before reaching the front hostilities had ceased. His children were: John, Marion and Lyab, who were Confederate soldiers; Lavinia, now Mrs. Stout; Mrs. Cinderella Heath; Mrs. Adeline Williams; Monroe, a soldier of the southern army; and Houston, who died in early manhood. The parents were members of the Christian church.

On coming to Texas, Mr. Stout began farming and remained upon his original place for nine years, after which he sold that property and came to Montague county, locating near Illinois Bend, where he rented a farm for six years. He then purchased the farm whereon he now resides. He found poor improvements here, but he has continued in the work of further development until the place bears little resemblance to the tract of which he took possession. He has erected a pleasant residence in modern style of architecture, has built outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and has planted an orchard which yields its fruits in season. To this original one hundred and sixty acres he added eighty acres, and in addition to the cultivation of the soil he has given considerable attention to handling stock. He has placed ninety-five acres under the plow, while the remainder is devoted to pasturage. His efforts have been attended with a gratifying measure of success and though he has not been without the difficulties that one always encounters in a business career he has overcome his obstacles by persistent and energetic effort and is now meeting with the prosperity that always rewards indefatigable and honorable labor.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Stout has been blessed with two children: Raymond, now living in the Indian Territory; and Lee, of Fort Worth. The parents are members of the Methodist church and take an active part in its work. They have witnessed the greater part of the development and progress of this county, but had no difficulty with the Indians, who had recently left the locality at the time of their arrival. At that date Sherman was the principal market, for none of the nearer towns and villages had at that time sprung up. Great changes have occurred as the years have passed by and Mr. Stout has ever been the champion of public progress and development.



JUDGE JACOB J. LORY is now a retired cattleman of Wichita Falls, and during the years of his active career was extensively identified with the live-stock industry in North Texas, beginning at a time when the country was in the rough and participating in the pioneer development and upbuilding of an immense and fertile territory. In fact, Judge Lory has nearly always lived and carried on his chief work in comparatively new centers of civilization and has thus been among those who prepare wild countries for the age of enlightenment and progress which follows the pathfinders.

Mr. Lory was born in Cornwall, England, in January, 1839, being a son of Richard and Nancy (Jose) Lory. Both his parents were natives of Cornwall, and in 1859 came to the United States and located with their family on a farm in Grant county, Wisconsin. His father farmed there during the remainder of his active career, and finally retired and lived in ease until his death, in 1900, aged eighty-six years. His wife also passed away at the old home in Wisconsin, aged sixty-five years.

Mr. Jacob J. Lory was a boy of ten years when he crossed the Atlantic to the scene of his future activity, and the greater part of his education was obtained in the schools at Platteville, Wisconsin. His earliest years were passed on a farm, and he learned agricultural pursuits as a part of his business training. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years old, and for three years of that time was engaged in farming for himself. He then moved over into northwestern Iowa and located at the town of Pomeroy in Calhoun county. This was then a new town, and he was one of its first citizens. He built the first store building there and established a mercantile business. When he settled there the railroad had not reached the place, but during his eight years' connection with the village quite a center grew up and he was prominently identified with its activity and progress. It was due to ill health that he left this Iowa home, and he and his wife came to northern Texas, living for the first year in Gainesville, Cooke county. Cooke county is now one of the thickly populated parts of the state, but when he came some twenty-seven years ago, the inhabitants were few and the land was largely unfenced range, fit especially for the grazing of cattle and sheep. Mr. Lory started a sheep ranch two miles from St. Jo, in the northwestern part of the county. In 1879 he moved into Archer county and bought a larger ranch, on

which he continued the sheep industry. Sheep-raising continued as his chief work until 1891, at which time he turned his attention to the raising of cattle, and from that time until his retirement he was one of the successful cattlemen of Archer county. He engaged in the industry on an extensive scale, and he was well fixed financially when he gave up active work. In November, 1898, he left his ranch and moved to Wichita Falls, where he has made his residence ever since. He has an attractive and comfortable home in this city, and spends considerable of his time in cultivating a pretty garden of fine fruit trees, flowers and vegetables. He is now living alone, for his home was deprived of his wife and companion on June 20, 1902, at the age of fifty-three years. Her maiden name was Miss Susan Troon, and she was also a native of England.

Judge Lory is a Republican, but while living in the Democratic county of Archer, in spite of his private political views, he was elected to the office of county commissioner and served as such for two terms. In Wichita Falls, where he is looked upon as a most valuable citizen, he is a member of the city council. He is the owner of valuable business property in this city, and his concentration of energy during his early years and his excellent business control have left his later years in the high tide of prosperity. He is honored and respected for his personal opinions, and his integrity and sterling citizenship are in constant evidence.

JAMES M. ABLE, who came to the northwestern part of Cooke county during the period of its pioneer development and who has witnessed the wonderful changes and progress in the Red River valley, is now a most extensive farmer and land owner in this part of the state and is equally well known as a stockman. The strong characteristics of his business career are such as might be profitably followed by anyone, for he has placed his dependence upon close application, untiring diligence and careful management.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Able was born in Monroe county, March 2, 1830, his parents being James and Jane (Morrison) Able, who were likewise natives of that state and were married there. Subsequently they removed to Calhoun county, Alabama, and settled upon a farm which continued to be their place of residence until they were called to their final rest.

The paternal grandparents, Moses and Nancy Able, were natives of Ireland and were married



MR. AND MRS. JACOB J. LORY



in that country, but soon afterward crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling in Tennessee, which was then a territory. The grandfather acquired land there and opened up a farm, remaining thereon for a number of years, after which he sold the property and went to Randolph county, Alabama, where he developed another farm, making it his home throughout his remaining days. His wife also died upon that place. He became a loyal American citizen and served his country as a soldier in the Mexican war, and he was well known as a pioneer farmer of both Tennessee and Alabama, his labors contributing to the general progress of the localities in which he lived. His children were Moses, Joseph, John, Thomas and James. All of the sons served in the Mexican war, Thomas with the rank of lieutenant colonel, while James was captain of his company.

James Able, father of our subject, was largely reared in Tennessee and after his marriage began farming in that state, but subsequently disposed of his property there and took up his abode in Calhoun county, Alabama, where he purchased land and carried on general farming until his labors were ended in death. As before indicated, he was a soldier of the Mexican war and as captain of a company led his men in gallant charges and inspired them by his own bravery on the field of battle. His political allegiance was given to the democracy. He had been provided with excellent educational privileges and was a gentleman of strong purpose, splendid ability and of high principles. He died on the old homestead at the age of sixty years and his widow afterward kept their children together until they were grown and able to care for themselves. She was married a second time, becoming the wife of Mr. Leather, by whom she had one child, Caledonia. Mrs. Leather was a daughter of the Rev. William Morrison, a minister of the Primitive Baptist church and a prominent farmer, who served through the war of the Revolution and became a loyal citizen of the new republic. He settled in the southeastern part of the country after the war was ended and subsequently removed to Tennessee, where most of his children were born and reared. Later he sold his property there and went to Randolph county, Alabama, where he spent his remaining days. Both he and his wife died at an advanced age. Their children were: Major and William, who were soldiers of the Mexican war; John; Squire; Mrs. Catherine Morrison; Mrs. Jane Able; and one whose name is forgotten. All were members of the Baptist church.

In the family of James and Jane Able there were fifteen children, as follows: Mrs. Nancy Burson; William, of Alabama; Joe, who died in Arkansas as the result of a wound sustained in the army; John, who died in Hunt county, Texas; James M., of this review; Frank, who died in Alabama; Moses, who was killed; Thomas, who laid down his life for the south while serving in the Confederate Army; Doc, of the Indian Territory; Mrs. Mary Helms; Mrs. Jane Reeves; Mrs. Sarah Williamson; Mrs. Caroline Kinsey; Mrs. Melvina Cristófer; and Mrs. Susan Branneman. All of the eight sons served in the Confederate Army and five uncles of the family served through the Mexican war, so that the family record is a splendid one for military bravery.

James M. Able was a little lad of four years when his parents removed from Tennessee to Alabama, in which state he was reared. After his father's death he assisted his widowed mother in the improvement of the home farm until sixteen years of age, when his mother married again. He then left home and started out in life on his own account, since which time he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He made his way to Mississippi, where he entered the employ of a planter as a farm hand, but soon his ability and worth gained recognition and he was made manager and was offered the position of overseer. He then took charge of the farm and hands and successfully controlled the farm work, making it a source of good profit to his employer. Later a neighboring planter noticed his progress and capability and offered him a better salary, but he refused to accept this and when the planter in whose service he was engaged heard of the neighbor's offer he asked Mr. Able if he was going to leave. On being answered in the negative he therefore raised Mr. Able's salary above what the neighbor had offered, so that he was receiving very remunerative wages. He continued in that employ for four years when impaired health caused him to return home. He surprised his mother and friends, as they had not heard from him during those years and thought him dead. After recovering his health he remained at home for a time and later engaged in freighting to some extent. He afterward married and then served as overseer on a plantation for a year, subsequent to which time he purchased a farm, continuing its cultivation up to the time of the inauguration of the Civil war.

It was in 1856 that Mr. Able was joined in wedlock to Miss Elmira Hodges, who was born

in South Carolina, January 9, 1837, and who has proved to him a devoted helpmate and companion on life's journey. Her parents were Thompson and Mahala (Hill) Hodges, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, where they were married, removing thence to Alabama. In early manhood Mr. Hodges engaged in teaching school, but later became a successful farmer and slave owner, conducting his business interests in profitable manner. He also owned and operated a cotton gin and thresher. Following the death of his first wife he married again and he and his second wife also died in Alabama. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church. The children of his first marriage were: Mary, who became Mrs. Madison and after losing her first husband became Mrs. Ward; Mrs. Nancy Poser; Harrison, a Baptist minister; Mrs. Emeline Hodges; Amanda, the wife of M. Thomas; Margaret, the wife of A. Thomas; Mrs. Hazelton Wood; Mrs. Frances Dickey; and Elmina, now Mrs. Able. Of this number Emeline, Mary and Elmina are all who came to Texas.

Following his marriage Mr. Able continued farming until 1861, when he enlisted in the First Alabama Cavalry under Colonel Blakey, the regiment being attached to the Army of the Tennessee, with which he did much scouting, skirmishing and fighting and was also on picket duty. He took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and in most of the important engagements of central Tennessee under General Joseph Wheeler and General Forrest. He was a faithful soldier, always found at his post of duty and the usual experiences of military life were his, but though he was always on active duty he was never wounded. He was taken prisoner, however, at Sevierville, Tennessee, and sent to Rockford, Ohio, where he eagerly watched for an opportunity to make his escape. At length he embraced the chance to pass the guards, found some Confederate friends who obtained for him a blue uniform and thus attired he made his way, without suspicion, on the railroad train to the south, arriving at length at London, Tennessee. From that point he traveled to his home on foot through the woods and after visiting for a short time with his wife, he rejoined his command. He has never been exchanged. He continued with the regiment until the close of the war, being at Dalton, Georgia, at the time of General Lee's surrender, when the command disbanded and he returned home, so that he has never yet surrendered nor been paroled. He found his farm in bad condition owing to the

foraging of the two armies, there being little left but the land, two cows and two colts. He had no capital and no farm implements to work with, but he began with determined purpose to bring his farm to a high state of cultivation. He did some trading and in this way made a little money. He continued to reside at the old homestead until 1870, when he sold his property there and came to Texas.

After raising a crop in Hunt county, he bought a farm at Pilot Point, Grayson county, where he continued for a year, when he sold out and in 1870 purchased the farm on which he now resides at Sadler's Bend in the Red river valley in Cooke county. He found five families at the bend, but the radius which their ranches covered was an extensive one, for small farming was not yet done and there was no more than seventy-five acres in cultivation. No cotton had as yet been raised in this locality, nor was there any gin to bale it. Mr. Able purchased one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land in Cove creek valley, on which were a few scattering trees, and then building a log cabin he began the struggle of breaking the fields and planting crops. In due course of time good harvests were gathered. When he arrived he had three mules, a yoke of steers, two wagons, some household effects and twelve hundred dollars in money. With determined purpose he undertook the arduous task of developing a farm and as the years have passed by his well directed labors have been crowned with success, so that he has added to his lands until now he owns twenty-three hundred acres surrounding the homestead and on the prairie. He also has eight hundred acres of pasture land in Montague county, and over five hundred acres in three well improved farms. He has given each of the four children three hundred acres and yet today he is the largest landlord with more land in cultivation than any other man in the county, having thirty-nine tenants upon his farms, all occupying good houses. He has engaged in raising and handling stock and for many years handled cattle, but has abandoned that branch of the business. He has done no active farming himself for some years, for it requires all of his time and attention to supervise his tenants and large interests. He is likewise an extensive stockholder in the Lindsay National Bank at Gainesville and loans money on mortgage securities.

Mr. and Mrs. Able have become the parents of a son and three daughters: Thomas, who was born in 1856; Fanny, the wife of Mack Frank-

lin; Victoria, the wife of J. R. Miller; and Tanzader, the wife of J. Agee.

Great changes have occurred since Mr. Able came to Texas. He found a country in which there were many desperadoes who stole the stock and plundered the homes of the settlers, but he joined a company of pioneers and made a run after a band of thieves, whom they followed to the Wichita mountains, where a hot fight ensued, but they succeeded in recovering the stock and in killing some of the bandits. Among the settlers one man, Captain Rowland, was wounded slightly on the side of the neck. Mr. Able has been closely identified with the development of the county from its earliest settlement and his labor has been an effective element in its substantial progress and improvement. He has lived to see this great district, once wild and unclaimed, transformed into fine farms and ranches, owned by a contented and prosperous people. In politics he is a Democrat and both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. He has had no time for political office, however, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs and he is widely recognized as a splendid financier. To him there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with agricultural interests and investments. He has been careful in the purchase and sale of land, so that he has always realized a good profit on his realty transfers and, recognizing the possibilities of the state for farming and stock-raising, he has acquired extensive property holdings and now rents his land to various tenants, so that his income from his leases is today large and gratifying. He deserves much credit for what he has achieved, for when the war closed he was left almost penniless and all that he now has is the result of his careful management, clear judgment, experience and diligence.

E. B. DIXON, a well-known farmer of Montague county, Texas, dates his birth in Hardin county, Kentucky, November 22, 1847, and belongs to a family that figured among the early pioneers of the Lone Star state.

Mr. Dixon's parents, Henry and Mary A. (Parsons) Dixon, were both natives of Kentucky. John Dixon, the grandfather of E. B., was a Virginian, a farmer and a Baptist minister who pioneered to Kentucky, who lived there for many years and who died in that state. His children were William, Henry, John, Ebenezer, Nancy, Anna and Polly. Henry Dixon, after his marriage, settled on a farm in Kentucky and

continued his residence there until August, 1859, when he moved to Texas and settled in Wise county, near Decatur. The following year he came to Montague county and located near Bowie, where he improved a small farm. His family remained here during the war of the Rebellion while he refuged to the north. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Texas to join his wife and children, they having moved in the meantime, and while looking for them near Illinois Bend he was assassinated by some coward and never reached the loved ones who were waiting for him. While in the north he was employed as a teamster for the government in Kansas and Missouri. When he left home he was accompanied by two of his sons, who entered the Federal army, one dying in the army shortly afterward, the other continuing until the close of the war, after which he returned to Texas and is now located in Castor county. Father and sons never saw each other after their first separation in the north. The mother survived until April, 1902. She was a daughter of John and Barbara (Bailey) Parsons, natives of Virginia and early settlers of Kentucky. Both died in the latter state. They were members of the Baptist church. They had six children, namely: Elizabeth, Mary A., Enoch, Sarah, Susan and Abigail. Henry and Mary A. Dixon were the parents of four children: John, who died at Fort Gibson; Susan, who was twice married, first to a Mr. Herring and after his death to J. Burnett, and who died, leaving four children; William, and E. B.

E. B. Dixon was twelve years old at the time he came with his parents to Texas. During the war and for some time afterward he worked at whatever he could get to do to assist in the support of his mother and sister, chiefly farming. While he was employed at Spanish Fort he moved his mother there to be with him and remained there one year. Afterward he worked in Cooke county. During this time he bought some land where he still lives. His mother and sister came to care for his home, and later his mother divided her time between his home and his brother's at Red River Station, his sister meantime having married. It was at his home that his mother died.

In the early '70s the Indians were troublesome, making many raids, stealing horses, etc., and caused the settlers much trouble. When Mr. Dixon located on his present place there were only two small farms within a radius of five miles around him, and he has been a witness to the marvelous changes that have been

wrought here. When the school lands were placed on the market he purchased four hundred acres. That was in 1886. Since then he has added to his holdings until he now has one thousand acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation, the rest being used for stock purposes.

Politically, Mr. Dixon is a Democrat. A plain, honest, industrious farmer, successful in what he has undertaken, he has never aspired to any sort of public life, nor is he identified with any fraternal or church organization.

In 1871 Mr. Dixon married Miss Nancy Mayfield, a native of Missouri and a member of one of the prominent early families of Montague county, Texas, she being a daughter of William I. and Susan (Cooper) Mayfield, natives of Iowa who moved from that state to Nebraska and thence to Missouri, to Indiana and to Texas, landing in the last named state in 1860. Mr. Mayfield's first settlement here was in the southeast part of Montague county, where he improved a farm and later improved a farm at Illinois Bend, where he died. He was a Union man and a Methodist. His eight children in order of birth were Emily, George, Nancy, Serelda, Martha, John, Ellen and Peter. By his wife Nancy, Mr. Dixon had four children, namely: Verrella, now Mrs. Haney; Emogene, now Mrs. Haddock; Anna, now Mrs. Smith; and Williamson A., of Fort Worth. The mother of these children died in 1886. She was a member of the Methodist church, in which faith she was reared. In December, 1889, Mr. Dixon married Miss Laura Haddock, who was born in Mississippi in 1862, daughter of John Haddock, who came to Texas in 1882 and settled near Spanish Fort, where he bought a farm, and remained until his death, in 1892. He was a plain farmer, a man of sterling qualities and a consistent member of the Methodist church. In his family were six children, namely: Allcn, Delaney, Jonathan G., Laura, Susan and Mary. By his present wife Mr. Dixon has eight children: Silas, Guy, Mary, John, Ebenezer, Garfield, George, and Winstead M. Mrs. Dixon is a Protestant Methodist.

**JAMES GRANVILL HAYES.** The constant observer is ever astonished at the rapidity and suddenness with which men, in Texas, have passed from poverty to independence and is puzzled for a solution of the apparently ever-deepening mystery. Whatever the answer to the question, the condition prevails and is am-

ply illustrated by the life of this and other gentlemen enriching, to posterity, the pages of this work. Thirty years ago our subject was a beardless boy about to assume his humble station in life, with no preparation for its responsibilities. Twenty-five years ago he was striking his first licks as the head of a family with a team and fifty dollars as his only assets between the newly married couple and zero. In the five preceding years he had acquired much of value from experience and this asset together with his abundant industry may account for his sure and quick passage from "poverty to independence."

In 1875 Mr. Hayes accompanied a sister to Collin county, Texas. He was then a lad of sixteen, had been reared an orphan with some of the disadvantages which that condition too often entails and having few privileges for the intellectual training of the young and tender youth. He had a strong body, full of labor, and this he was prepared to sell at the top price of the market. In the course of his career he came to know Charley Robinson, a stockman of Collin county who had a ranch in Montague, and the latter sent him hither, in 1878, to take a position on said ranch. With this employer he continued until his marriage when his career as an independent farmer commenced.

Granvill Hayes was born in Decatur county, Tennessee, May 22, 1859, a son of Elisha and Dolly (Tubbs) Hayes. His father was a native Tennessean and was killed, probably at Cedar Mountain, in the Confederate service. Of his early life we have no account, save that he grew up with his brother James and had become a modest farmer when he enlisted in the army. He had other brothers, Samuel and Asa, and sisters, Polly, Betsy and Telitha, the former marrying a Woods and the last-named a Blunt, and passed her life in Arkansas.

Mrs. Dolly Tubbs Hayes was a daughter of Lemmel Tubbs and departed life in 1867, leaving children, namely: Perry, who left a family at his death in Tennessee; Telitha, of Collin county, wife of John Box; Marion B., of Tennessee; Mary, wife of Joe Evans, of Taylor county, Texas, and James Granvill, our subject.

The common schools had little part or lot in making Granvill Hayes what he is today. Had they formed an important link in his bring-up it might have added to his appreciation of the things of life but it wouldn't have pushed the crooks out of his furrows or have produced more bushels to the acre of corn. When he had earned the means to defray the expense,



JAMES G. HAYES





he spent five months in school in Farmersville, Collin county, and these were the best months of his school career.

As appears the universal condition then, for a time after his marriage he cultivated land as a tenant. He then pre-empted an eighty-acre tract on the Bowie-Selma road which formed the nucleus of his present homestead. When corn and cotton raising had made it possible, he added seventy-nine acres to this body and on the first of January, 1904, he purchased one hundred and forty-five acres on Sandy, on the Howard Valley road. This gives him three hundred and twenty-four acres and represents his substantial accumulations since the fourth day of September, 1880.

On the date above mentioned Mr. Hayes married Miss Eva Pipkin, a daughter of Philip and Jane (Norman) Pipkin, to Texas from Illinois. Mrs. Hayes bore her husband seven children and passed away January 24, 1901. Of this family of children Mary died at thirteen years; Etta is nineteen, Maggie, seventeen, Lula, fourteen, Frank, ten, Dolly, eight, and Dan, four; all units of the family circle.

Granvill Hayes has been an integral part in the makeup of his community and a positive force in its development. His efforts, in connection with those of his neighbors, have added value to the real estate of the locality and given the latter the air of progress and civilization which it exhibits. His industrious habits have been inherited by his numerous daughters now taking their stations as young women and their attachment to home is an encouragement and strong support to their worthy father.

JOHN SCANLAND is the owner of six hundred and fourteen acres of valuable land near Bulcher, of which he has placed two hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation and the rich soil responds readily to the care and labor which he bestows upon it, so that he annually harvests good crops. He is a pioneer settler in the Red river valley and has a wide acquaintance in his part of Cooke county. His birth occurred in Jackson county, Tennessee, July 10, 1839, and he was reared to farm life, while the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. His parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Sadler) Scanland, who were likewise natives of Tennessee, where they were married.

The paternal grandparents were William and Rachel (Bogers) Scanland, of Kentucky, and were of Irish lineage. They became pioneer settlers of Tennessee, where the grandfather followed merchandising and milling, having a

mill which was operated by water power in the manner of the olden times. He was also a prosperous farmer and slave owner and was a popular and influential citizen. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he filled many offices of honor and trust. He not only served in political positions in his county, but also represented his district in the state legislature, proving a capable working member of the house, so that his course was one which reflected credit upon his constituents. His activity in business, his public-spirited citizenship and his genuine personal worth combined to make him a valued resident of his part of the state. He had four children: Clayton, who died in Tennessee; John, who died in Montague county, Texas, where he was serving as county judge at the time of his demise; Benjamin, the father of our subject; and Betridge, the wife of N. Sadler.

Benjamin Scanland, father of John Scanland, spent the days of his childhood and youth in Tennessee and after his marriage began farming there. In 1852 he removed to Texas and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in Cooke county, developing a homestead farm, to which he added as his opportunities permitted until he owned large tracts of land. He became a prominent and successful agriculturist and slave owner and was also a pioneer resident who contributed in large measure to the growth and development of the county, which was sparsely settled when he took up his abode within its borders. He went through the usual experiences of pioneer life and had succeeded in reclaiming a good tract of land for agricultural and stock-raising purposes when the Civil war was inaugurated. He was a staunch advocate of secession and used his influence for the support of the Confederacy. He did not join the regular army, but became a member of Captain Potter's company of frontier rangers to guard the homes from hostile Indians, who became very troublesome, running off the stock and committing many murders. At times entire families were massacred and the work of pillaging and burning was carried on until the country suffered greatly through the red men. Mr. Scanland with others did much valuable service in protecting the frontier, and he continued with Potter's company until its dissolution. He was a broad-minded, intelligent business man, rated with the substantial citizens of the county. At the time during the war when twelve men were tried and hung at Gainesville for treason he was chosen as a member of the jury. According to

law and evidence the twelve prominent citizens who constituted the jury pronounced the verdict of guilty. The order of the judge of the court had been to select twelve of the best and most intelligent men in the county for jury service and Mr. Scanland was among the number. He was identified with all the progress and development of Cooke county and maintained his residence at the old homestead twelve miles north of Gainesville until his children had reached adult age and started in life for themselves. About a year prior to his death he left the old home farm and spent his last months with his son John. He was born in July, 1817, and passed away in January, 1866, at the age of seventy-nine years. He had long been a faithful member of the Methodist church. His wife preceded him in death, passing away in 1870. She was a daughter of Henry Sadler, a native of Tennessee, and of Irish lineage, who owned land and slaves in that state and successfully conducted his business affairs, being recognized as one of the substantial citizens of his community. He served as a soldier of the war of 1812 and with Andrew Jackson participated in the battle of New Orleans, where the American losses were so few that it was called the "tearless battle." Of the Methodist church he was a devoted and loyal member and he possessed many excellent traits of character which won him the regard and good will of his fellowmen. His children were as follows: Lee, who died before the war; Nelson, who died in Tennessee; Mrs. Prudie Thompson; Mrs. Lewis; Mrs. Elizabeth Scanland; John, who died in Tennessee; William, whose death occurred in Lamar county, Texas; Polly, who married H. Sadler and died in Cooke county, Texas; and Wesley, who died in Texas. Unto Benjamin and Elizabeth (Sadler) Scanland were born six children: John, of this review; Betridge, who died unmarried; Rachael, the wife of W. E. Goured; Nancy, the wife of R. L. Burns; Mary, the wife of Fayette Goured; and Mrs. Emma Journigan.

John Scanland spent the first thirteen years of his life in the state of his nativity, and in 1852 accompanied his parents on their removal to Cooke county, Texas, where he assisted his father in opening up and improving the homestead farm. At the time of the war between the north and the south before hostilities had hardly been begun he joined a company that took possession of Fort Arbuckle and captured all its stores, guns and ammunition for the use of the Confederacy. They held the fort until relieved, after which, in the fall of 1861, Mr.

Scanland enlisted in Joe Harris' Chickasaw Battalion, in which he continued until June, 1862, when the command was reorganized under his uncle, John Scanland, who had been captain of the first company to which our subject belonged. This command with two other companies formed Scanland's Squadron and was assigned to General Cooper's command, doing duty in Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas. They were also on campaign service in northwestern Texas, and Mr. Scanland of this review participated in many skirmishes and a number of hotly contested battles, including the engagement at Newtonia, Elk Creek, Perry Grove, Cain Hill and the fights at the old Fort Wayne in the Cherokee Nation. He was in the campaign in the western part of the Indian Territory and in the Wichita mountains had an encounter with the Indians, where he was wounded in the muscles of the right arm. He yet holds the arrowhead as a relic of that event. He was never taken prisoner and remained continuously with his command, which was on the Concho river at the time of the close of the war, where the company disbanded, the men returning to their respective homes.

Mr. Scanland's warfare, however, was not over, for the Indians continued their depredations, running off the stock at every possible opportunity, so that in 1867 with six companions, Mr. Scanland started in pursuit of a band of Indians who had stolen a herd of horses north of Gainesville. They followed them to a place north of the Red river in the nation, where a regular fight occurred. The Indians were twenty-seven in number and, thus constituting a far greater force than the white men, they succeeded in getting away and taking the stock with them. One of the white men was killed and another was wounded and afterward died from the effects of his injury. The casualties among the Indians were not known, for in accordance with their usual custom they carried off their dead.

Later Mr. Scanland settled to farming and stock-raising on the old homestead and in April, 1866, he married and began farming on his own account, successfully carrying on business on his first property until 1879, when he sold out and came to Sadler's Bend on the Red river, where he purchased six hundred and fourteen acres of valley land. Later he added to this, becoming owner of an extensive tract. At the time of the purchase there was a log house upon the ranch and a few poor improvements had been made. He placed the entire farm under fence, erected a commodious frame residence,

built a barn and other buildings for the shelter of grain and stock, set out an orchard and has continued in the work of improvement along agricultural lines until he has a very productive farm. The alluvial soil of the Red river valley responds readily to cultivation and he has placed two hundred and twenty-five acres under the plow. The remainder is devoted to pasturage and he raises and sells good grades of stock.

Mr. Scanland was first married to Miss Henrietta Wallace, who was born in Lamar county, Texas, and was descended from an honored pioneer family of this state. Her father was Captain Robert Wallace, of east Tennessee, who took up his abode in Lamar county at an early day. In Alabama he had been an overseer and in this state he filled a similar position for many years. He was a large man, of fine physique, fearless at all times, and he knew how to get the best service from the negroes. At the time of the war he raised a company for the Confederacy and led them to the front as their captain. They did frontier service and were in a number of hotly contested engagements with the Indians. Mr. Wallace also figured prominently in connection with the trial and hanging of the twelve men who were convicted of treason at Gainesville. In Lamar county he wedded Mrs. Sadler, a widow, and on retiring from the position of overseer he began farming in Fannin county and later removed to Cooke county, where he developed a farm from the land that had been taken up by his wife's first husband and in whose honor Sadler's Bend on Red river was named. There Captain Wallace remained successfully until 1879, when he went to Montague county, where he died in 1881. He had a wide acquaintance throughout northwestern Texas, and was a most popular citizen. While living here his wife made a short business trip to Paris, Texas, where she was taken suddenly ill and died. Both were worthy members of the Methodist church. Their children were: Mrs. Henrietta Scanland; and Ann Eliza, the wife of J. McAlister. Unto Mr. Scanland by his first marriage was born a daughter, now the wife of William Howard, a farmer and stockman of the Choctaw Nation. In 1874 Mr. Scanland was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who had been a devoted member of the Methodist church.

He afterward wedded Nancy J. Hughes, who was born in Dade county, Georgia, August 17, 1848. She has been a devoted wife and good helpmate to her husband. Her parents were Martin T. and Elizabeth (Clunes) Hughes, the

former a native of Georgia and the latter of Tennessee. The mother died in Georgia, and the father afterward removed with his family to Texas in 1880, spending two years in Cooke county. He then went to the Indian Territory, where he died in January, 1896. He served throughout the period of the Civil war as a loyal advocate of the Confederate cause and he belonged to the Methodist church. In the Hughes family were eight children: Nancy, now Mrs. Scanland; Mrs. Calidonia Street; Mrs. Naomi Patti; Samuel, James and John, who follow farming in Texas; Susan, the wife of J. McAlister; and Emma, the wife of J. Hillen. By the second marriage of Mr. Scanland there are two daughters; Tennessee, the wife of John Gosdin; and Rosalie, the wife of W. A. Monroe.

Mr. Scanland has now retired from active farm labor and is enjoying in a well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. He still resides on the old homestead, however, where he so directed his efforts for many years that he came into possession of a comfortable competency. He is an influential advocate of the democracy and is a faithful member of the Methodist church, while in his life he exemplifies the spirit of the Masonic fraternity, with which he is also affiliated.

CHARLES A. DURING, a veteran of the Confederate Army and a pioneer settler of Cooke county, was born in Henry county, Georgia, on the 17th of March, 1822, a son of Reuben and Sarah (Ghent) During, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of South Carolina. Mr. During was of Irish lineage and was married in Georgia, where he began farming and became prominent. The grandfather of our subject remained there until all of his children left Georgia and went to Tennessee, where his remaining days were passed. In the family were the following named: Reuben, Elizabeth, Robert and Jessie.

Reuben During, father of our subject, married and settled upon a farm in Georgia. He served in the war of 1812 under General Jackson, and when not in military service followed farming and stock-raising, thus providing for his family. His death occurred before the Civil war. He had no aspiration for public office but lived the life of an honorable, unpretentious farmer. Both he and his wife were members of the Primitive Baptist church and they deserved in large measure the respect and confidence of those with whom they came in contact. Mr. During possessed rather a stern disposition and

was firm in his opinions and unfaltering in his support of any cause which he espoused. He died in the year 1843, while his wife, surviving until 1860, passed away when one hundred years of age. Her husband was seventy-five years of age at the time of his death. Mrs. During was a daughter of Charles Ghent, of Virginia, who was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, having fought for five years in the cause of American independence. He, too, was of Irish descent. After the war he settled first in Virginia and later went to Tennessee, which was then a new country. The Indians were oftentimes hostile and there were wild beasts to be met in the forests, while wild game furnished many a meal for the early settlers. Mr. Ghent aided in planting the seeds of the physical and moral development of the county. He was a prominent farmer and slave owner but before his death disposed of all his slaves. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Baptist church and his life was in harmony with his professions. He died in Tennessee. Among his children was Sarah Ghent, who gave her hand in marriage to Reuben During, and in their family were nine children: James; William; Robert; Uriah; Ortha; Polly, the wife of J. D. Harris; Delilah, the wife of T. Colby; Mrs. Margaret Burch; and Charles A.

Charles A. During was born and reared in Georgia and in the common schools acquired his education. He was married in 1854, after which he settled upon a farm. He possessed, however, natural mechanical ability and worked at all trades in wood and iron, being especially largely connected with carpentering and house-building. In order to devote his attention to mechanical pursuits he hired others to carry on the work of the farm and he was thus engaged until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he joined the State Militia and did guard duty in his state, being stationed for a long time at Okteba in Hall county, guarding prisoners and deserters. There he spent nearly two years, after which he engaged in making spinning wheels to be used in the manufacture of material for clothing. He continued in the army until the close of the war, during which time he did some farming, and he also continued shop work until 1866, when he came to Texas, first settling in Rusk county. Here he followed mechanical pursuits and also to a limited extent carried on farming. When six years had passed he removed to Cooke county in 1872, settling where he yet resides. Here he first purchased two hundred and sixty acres of timber land, to

which he has since added four hundred acres, so that he has a large tract of six hundred and sixty acres. When he first came here he rented land and raised a crop, during which time he erected a house on his property. He then settled in his own home and soon placed his farm under cultivation, since which time it has been self-sustaining for he has never failed to raise good crops sufficient for his own support and also some for sale. When he first came here little farming was done and he was the pioneer in the cultivation of cotton in his neighborhood. He did his marketing at Sherman, which at that time contained but two stores, while Gainesville had one small store and one saloon. When he came game of all kinds was plentiful and wild beasts roamed at will, but he had little time for hunting, as his attention was given altogether to his farm work. He has since sold some of his property but he still retains possession of two hundred and seventy-five acres of the original homestead and he has one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation, which he rents.

Mr. During was married to Miss Sarah H. Dickey, who was born in Georgia in 1836, and has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate for life's journey. Her parents were John and Nancy (Beard) Dickey, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of South Carolina, in which state they were married. Her paternal grandfather was John Dickey, Sr., a native of the Emerald Isle, who, accompanied by his family, crossed the Atlantic to the new world at an early day, settling in South Carolina, where he reared his children. He became a prominent agriculturist there and was also a worthy minister of the Primitive Baptist church, his upright life winning him the honor and respect of all with whom he was associated. His death occurred in that state. In his family were five children: Thomas; Henry; William; John and Mrs. Jane Hickinbottom. John Dickey, Jr., born in Ireland, was a youth of thirteen years when he came with his family to the United States. He was reared in South Carolina and after his marriage removed to Georgia, where he reared his own family. He became a successful and well known agriculturist of his community and enjoyed in high measure the respect of those with whom he was associated. He served in the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of New Orleans under Andrew Jackson. He lived the life of a plain, honest farmer and was a member of the Baptist church. He remained in Georgia until old age, when he and his wife came to Cooke county, Texas, and spent their declining





WILLIAM M. THOMAS

years. His death occurred at the very advanced age of one hundred and two years, while his wife passed away when ninety-eight years of age. In their family were seven children: Robert, who removed to Mississippi, and there died; Mrs. Jane Crow; William, who died in Georgia; Mrs. Sarah H. During; Joseph, who served in the Civil War and afterward died in the Indian Territory; Samuel, who died in the Confederate Army; and Franklin, who served throughout the war, was taken prisoner and was sent to Chicago, where he was stationed at the time of the close of hostilities. He afterward died in Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. During have become the parents of six children: John, a prominent farmer of Cooke county; Franklin, who is living upon the old homestead; Uriah, an undertaker residing at Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas; Nancy J., the wife of L. Crow, a farmer; Levi, a farmer; and Zachariah, a farmer of Oklahoma. Mr. During formerly gave his political allegiance to the Democratic party but later joined the ranks of the Greenback party. He has never cared for nor sought office but has concentrated his energies upon his business interests. He has now passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey and in a review of his history it will be seen that perseverance, enterprise and executive management have been the strong and sterling elements in his career.

**WILLIAM MARION THOMAS.** Prominent among the professional men of Palo Pinto county is numbered Dr. William Marion Thomas, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Mineral Wells. He was born near Athens, McMinn county, Tennessee, and is a son of S. M. and Abigail (Pierce) Thomas. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm and his education was begun in the public schools and continued in the Grant Memorial University, at Athens, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1888. During this time he had been studying medicine and he finished his professional course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Saint Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1891. He then came to Blue Ridge, near Farmersville, Texas, where he entered upon his practice, and although he located in a district where he was a stranger and had a cash capital of only twenty-five cents at the time of his arrival he soon won his way into public favor and gained a constantly growing patronage. His close application to his business combined with his thorough and practical knowledge of the principles of the science of medicine, and his skill in demonstrating re-

medial agencies, soon brought him success, his practice reaching proportions in excess of that of any other country practitioner of Northern Texas.

In 1902 Dr. Thomas came to Mineral Wells and here success attended his efforts as it had in Collin county. He is now engaged in the construction of a fine sanitarium to be known as the Texas Bath House. It is a two-story brick structure, equipped with the most modern conveniences and furnishings known in the best sanitariums of the country, and it is also supplied with every facility for the treatment of patients with the healing waters of Mineral Wells. The sanitarium is being erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars and Dr. Thomas has his office located in the new building. Dr. Thomas is also the owner of a very fine and valuable ranch of sixteen hundred acres in the Brazos river bottom in Palo Pinto county and he likewise has other valuable real estate, mostly rich farm lands.

Dr. Thomas was united in marriage in Farmersville, Texas, to Miss Mary Honaker of that place and they have five children: Horace Honaker; William Marion; Andrew Orin; Lillian; and Felix. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas occupy an enviable position in social circles and their home is justly celebrated for its gracious and charming hospitality. The Doctor belongs to the Odd Fellows society and to the Methodist church. He has never been active in politics as an office seeker, but in early life before he entered the medical profession he engaged in teaching in McMinn county, Tennessee, and was elected and served there as county superintendent of schools. In his profession he has made continued advancement and the favorable judgment which the world passed upon him at the outset of his career has been in no degree set aside or modified, but on the contrary has been strengthened as the years passed and he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the physicians.

**ELISHA S. RAMSEY,** one of the early settlers of Cooke county, and a successful farmer who has been the architect and builder of his own fortunes, is a native of Atlanta, Georgia. His parents were William and Sallie (Brown) Ramsey, natives of North and South Carolina respectively. They were married, however, in Georgia, where the father, who was a tanner by trade, carried on a tannery at Atlanta. He also owned and conducted a farm. At the time of the Civil war his sympathies were with the Con-



federacy, but he was too advanced in years for active service in the field. However, he became a member of the State Militia and saw some light service in his state. During the siege of Atlanta, when both armies were foraging in that locality, he had little left, his estate being largely crippled for his stock was driven off and all that he had on his farm that could be used for food was taken. Those were trying times which followed the war and the entire south was financially crippled. With others, Mr. Ramsey made a heroic attempt to recuperate his fortunes, remaining in Georgia until 1871, when he removed to Grayson county, Texas. Purchasing property at Whitesboro, he there remained for two years, when he sold out and removed to Cooke county, settling at Marysville, where he bought a farm. There he remained throughout his remaining days but died at the home of one of his sons. His life was devoted to his mechanical and agricultural pursuits without desire for public office of any kind but his genuine worth commanded for him the respect of every community in which he lived. His wife survived him and died upon the old homestead farm, September 28, 1905. She had two brothers, Elisha and James, who became residents of Grayson county, Texas, and were prominent farmers here until they were called to their final rest. Unto Mr. and Mrs. William Ramsey were born seven children: James M.; of Gainesville; Elisha S., of this review; Mrs. Sarah Whittington, deceased; Lawrence, deceased; Betty; Willie, a grocer of Gainesville; and John, of the Indian Territory.

Elisha S. Ramsey was reared to farm pursuits and educated in the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia. He came to Texas with his parents in 1871, settling with them in Grayson county, where he remained until 1875, when he was married to Miss Ella Morrow, whose birth occurred in Georgia in 1856, her parents being V. T. and Nancy (Adkinson) Morrow, both of whom were natives of Georgia, where they were married. They turned their attention to farming, there remaining until 1876, when they removed to Texas, becoming residents of Smith county, whence they afterward went to Grayson county, and in 1874 they came to Cooke county, where Mr. Morrow became a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of the community. He died in 1898 at the advanced age of eighty years and his wife survives him at the venerable age of ninety-two years, finding a good home with her daughter, Mrs. Hugh W. Roberts. Mr. Morrow was a member of the Missionary Baptist

church, also of the Masonic fraternity and his widow also holds membership in that church. She was a descendant of an honored old Georgia family and by her marriage she became the mother of two daughters: Rhoda, now the wife of Hugh W. Roberts; and Mrs. Nancy Ramsey. There were also two sons in the army who were killed while serving in the Civil war.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have been born seven children: Morrow, a farmer of Cooke county; Willie, the wife of S. O. McReath; Matison, Hiram, Gordon, Thomas and Essa, all at home. Mrs. Ramsey is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Ramsey settled upon the farm in Cooke county, whereon he yet resides. He first purchased forty-one acres of land and as his financial resources have increased he has added to this property other surveys until he now has seven hundred and forty acres under fence. He has made good improvements upon the place, has erected a commodious frame residence, large barn and other outbuildings, has planted an orchard and has five tenant houses all occupied. Of his farm two hundred and fifty acres is under a good state of cultivation and annually produces good crops. Mr. Ramsey is a practical builder and carpenter and not only has erected the buildings upon his own place but has also done some work in this line for others. All that he possesses has been acquired through his own well directed labors and his life history stands in exemplification of the fact that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and industry. In politics he is a staunch Democrat but without aspiration for office although in matters of citizenship he is progressive and does all in his power for the welfare of his community.

SAMUEL C. TICE is the owner of four hundred and forty-six acres of good land in Montague county and in his farming operations has been quite successful. He is numbered with that class of citizens who owe their advancement in the business world to their own efforts and his life record proves the value of industry and enterprise as factors in a prosperous career. He was born at Hannibal, Missouri, December 3, 1857, his parents being Martin and Dorcas (Piggett) Tice, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, David Tice, was likewise born in the Old Dominion and at an early day became a farmer and stock raiser of Missouri, where he resided throughout his remaining days. He died, however, while on

a visit at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In his family were five children: Martin, John, Reuben, Mrs. Nancy Sims and Perry. The family were Baptists in religious faith.

Martin Tice spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity and was married there to Miss Dorcas Piggett, after which he began farming in that state. Several children had been born unto them ere their removal to Missouri. The father lived at five different places in that state and about 1878 came to Montague county, Texas, having exchanged his Missouri land for a farm in this locality, to which he afterward added, carrying on the work of cultivation and improvement until his life's labors were ended in death in 1898. He met with a fair measure of success in tilling the soil and raising stock and in all of his business dealings was strictly honorable, winning the confidence of his fellow men through his unassailable integrity. His wife survived him only ten days and was laid by his side in Mallard cemetery. Both were members of the Baptist church. In their family were the following children: Eliza, the wife of E. Everman, who served in the Union army in the Civil war; James, who enlisted in Missouri as a member of the Union army; David and Cummins, who are living in Oklahoma; Ellen, who became Mrs. Bashurs, and after losing her first husband married John C. Burk; Samuel C.; Mary, deceased; and George, who is engaged in the stock business in Missouri.

Samuel C. Tice was reared in Missouri, remaining under the parental roof until sixteen years of age, when he started out in life on his own account and has since been dependent on his own resources. He came to Texas in 1875, going first to Clarksburg, in Red River county, where he was employed on a farm for nine months. He afterward spent three months as a farm hand in Collin county and later went to Sherman, where he again secured employment at farm labor. He spent the fall and winter of 1876 in that locality and was married there, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Terry, who was born in Missouri in 1854, a daughter of David and Mary (Lee) Terry, both of Missouri. The father served as a defender of the Union cause in the Civil war. He was a blacksmith by trade and was detailed to shoe mules and horses and also did service as a miller. He engaged in the milling business after the war and died in Missouri. In 1878 his widow came to Texas and while en route to her old home in Missouri she died in the Indian Territory. Both were devoted members of the Methodist

church. They reared a family of seven daughters: Elizabeth, the wife of P. Tice; Mrs. Nancy Smith; Mrs. Mary A. Welch; Mrs. Lou Carr; Margaret, the wife of Samuel C. Tice; Mrs. Martha Cox; and Mrs. Melissa Taylor.

In the spring of 1877 Mr. Tice of this review returned with his wife to his father's old home farm in Missouri, where he remained for about a year, and then again located at Sherman, Texas, where he engaged in the grocery business. The father afterward brought his family to this state and settled in Montague county. Samuel C. Tice admitted J. H. Buff to a partnership in the grocery business, but after four months sold his interest and removed to Montague county, where he rented a farm and raised a crop. He then purchased the land on which he now resides and improved the place. After ten years, however, he sold out, but he again purchased the property. He had two hundred and forty acres and he has since purchased his father's homestead farm, so that his realty holdings aggregate four hundred and forty-six acres. Much of this land he now rents. He has given his attention to the tilling of the soil and raising stock and is regarded as an enterprising agriculturist, whose prosperity is attributable entirely to his own efforts. As stated, much of his land is rented, while he gives his attention to his stock and other interests. His business affairs have been very capably conducted and by perseverance he has overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path, working his way steadily upward to success. He is a staunch Democrat and for twelve years has filled the office of president of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and in fraternal, political and business circles is highly esteemed.

Unto Mr. Tice by his first marriage were born four children: Russell, now the wife of E. Brown; Rose, the wife of William Gabbart; Clarence, at home; and Maude, at Saint Jo. On the 16th of March, 1905, Mr. Tice was again married, his second union being with Miss Lee Brooks, a daughter of William Brooks, who was born and reared in Texas, and is a farmer and stock raiser residing in Montague county. He votes with the Democracy and is a member of the Baptist church. His children were: Lee, now Mrs. Tice; and Pearl, the wife of G. Watson. The mother died March 9, 1900, and the father afterward married Betty Tryce and resides upon a farm in this county. In presenting the personal history of Samuel C. Tice we give to our readers the history of one of the well known

citizens of this part of the state, whose labors have proved the basis of his success and whose record is proof of the fact that gratifying business advancement can be gained through determined and honorable effort.

JOHN EDWARD LUTZ is a prominent real estate operator of Vernon, Wilbarger county, has been identified with the industrial and agricultural development of this section of Northwest Texas since the pioneer times and before the advent of the railroad, and as a public-spirited citizen and whole-souled, genial gentleman has won the esteem of all residents of his community.

Mr. Lutz is a northerner by birth and training, but his personal character and qualities of leadership are such that he has made himself welcome among the men of the sunny south and is one of the most popular citizens of his town. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, at Xenia, September 17, 1859. His father, John E. Lutz, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1828, moved from there to Virginia, thence to Maryland, where he was married to Miss Savilla Woolford, who was born in Maryland in 1834; and in 1852 he located at Xenia, Ohio, where he and his wife still make their home, both being now past the Psalmist's three score and ten years. While in young manhood John E. Lutz became a machinist and wagon-maker, and in Xenia he started a small shop which finally developed into a wagon and carriage manufactory of considerable importance. In later years the centralization of such industries by large corporations worked detrimentally to the manufacturing department of the Lutz concern, and the establishment is now devoted largely to custom work on wagons and carriages, being in charge of Henry Lutz, another son of the founder of the business.

Mr. Lutz was educated in the public schools of Xenia. After a thorough apprenticeship in his father's business he became expert as a machinist and in wagon and carriage work, but did not continue in this line of business as a life work. He left Ohio and came out to Texas in 1885, and in that year became connected with the land department of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, under General Immigration Agent Sabin, of that company. That business took him into western Texas, which was then but sparsely settled. The outlook was promising enough so that he left the employment of the railroad company in 1885 with the object of locating permanently in some advantageous portion of Northwest Texas, a new country

which was just then being opened up to agricultural settlement by the building of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad. When Mr. Lutz started for his destination the railroad had been completed only from Fort Worth to Harrold, in Wilbarger county, so that from the western terminal he had to take the stage to Vernon, where he located in 1885 and where he has made his home ever since. Vernon was in that year a typical cowboy town, and as rough and uncouth as any range town in this part of the state. The country to the west and north was infested by desperados and renegades who frequently interfered seriously with the work of the new and permanent settlers just then beginning to develop the agricultural resources thereabout.

Mr. Lutz established himself in the land business at Vernon, and has been identified with that department of enterprise ever since with the exception of a few months that he spent as a mechanical expert on construction work for the M. K. & T. and the Santa Fe railroads when those lines were being built into Texas during the eighties. In addition to his private land dealings he is agent for and handles a large lot of the railroad lands in northwestern Texas belonging to the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. The real estate business affords not only a large field for individual business enterprise but also great opportunities for public-spirited development and work in behalf of growing communities and expanding industries. Mr. Lutz has been especially conspicuous in this phase of his work, and has spent freely to his time and money in advertising the advantages of Vernon and Wilbarger county, and has thus been a potent factor in bringing the population and prosperity of the country to a point where it will compare most favorably with any communities in Northwest Texas, having started in when no farming whatever was done in this section of the state. Mr. Lutz has also dealt extensively in Texas lands generally, and during his busy career in this city he has promoted many large and important deals.

Mr. Lutz is a strong Republican in his political convictions, but his honestly felt and honestly expressed sentiments, while forbidding him a share in the life and affairs of the dominant party of the state, have none the less gained him the respect and esteem of all classes of citizens. As evidence of this and as a tribute to his worth his townsmen elected him to the office of alderman, and he has continued in this position for several years, always being elected



J. E. Lutz



by a very large majority. As a Republican he has done much to preserve and increase the influence of the party organization in this state. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1896, when McKinley was nominated, and was also chosen a delegate to the party's national convention in Chicago in June, 1904. He is senatorial chairman of the Republican state committee for the twenty-ninth senatorial district, and as such is a member of the state committee.

In addition to land and real estate Mr. Lutz is in the insurance business. He has the abstract books for Wilbarger county. The country in this vicinity is thoroughly familiar to him, as he has been over it in every direction. He is a member of the executive committee of the Texas Real Estate and Industrial Association, with which he has been connected ever since its organization several years ago. At his own expense he prepared an attractive exhibit of the resources and productions of Wilbarger county for the St. Louis World's Fair, where he took the silver medals on wheat and on cantaloupes. At the Dallas Fair, 1905, he took first premium on the best county exhibit, and three first premiums on wheat, hard, soft, and winter wheat, and second on oats.

Mr. Lutz is a Mason with the Knight Templar degrees and is connected with the local commandery.

He was married at Vernon, December 25, 1897, to Miss Maud Thurman, and they have three children: John, Robert and Mary.

JAMES M. McNABB, a veteran of the Confederate army and one of the early settlers of Cooke county, is a man of strength of character, of firm purpose and of splendid qualities. He is now devoting his attention to farming and stock-raising. His birth occurred in east Tennessee, February 26, 1841, and he was reared to the honest toil of the farm, while the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. His parents were James P. and Esther (Flanagan) McNabb, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, where they were married. The paternal grandfather, Nathan McNabb, was also a native of that state, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. The family was established in America at an early period in the development of the new world and representatives of the name became pioneer settlers of Tennessee. Nathan McNabb became a prominent farmer and enjoyed the trust and confidence of the people throughout the community in which he lived. He made his home in Tennessee up to the time of

his death. His children were: James P., father of our subject; Nathaniel, who died in Texas; Alford and Armstrong, who died in Tennessee; Mrs. Lorina Stanley; and Fode.

James P. McNabb spent his youth in the state of his nativity and was there married, after which he began farming among the Cherokee Indians, who still inhabited that section of the state. In 1851 he sold his property there and removed to Missouri, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1858. That year witnessed the arrival of the family in Texas and they first located in Fannin county, where they raised two crops, coming thence to Cooke county in 1860. They located the homestead near the site of Marysville, although the village has been platted since that time. The father secured one hundred and sixty acres of land and later purchased eighty acres. This he transformed into a good farm whereon he spent his remaining days. The family all came together to Texas and the mother died in this county, after which the father returned to Missouri, where his death occurred in 1897. Both were members of the Methodist church and they were well known in the community where their many excellent traits of heart and mind gained them the friendship of those with whom they were associated. In their family were nine children: A. H., who yet resides in Missouri; Mathew, who died in that state at the age of eighteen years; James M., of this review; Theodore W., who is living in Nocona, Texas; Mary E., the wife of J. Thomas; Nathaniel, who died in this state, leaving a family; W. A., who died in Missouri; Rebecca J., who married and died in Missouri; and Lucretia, the wife of M. Hoff, of this county.

James M. McNabb accompanied his parents on their various removals until he became a resident of Texas. Here he assumed the management of his father's land and had erected a cabin and secured some of the comforts of life, at the same time placing a part of his land under cultivation. He was married on the 30th of December, 1860, and was making arrangements for a permanent settlement when in 1862 he enlisted for service in the Confederate army as a member of the Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry under command of Colonel DeMoss. The regiment was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department and did service largely in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, taking part in many skirmishes and some fights. After reaching Fort Wichita, Mr. McNabb was granted a thirty-days furlough and this saved his entire family from being massacred

by Indians. It was in the fall of 1863 and while at home he heard that the red men were on a raid. That night all the family left the cabin and went to a neighbor's a few miles away. The following morning Mr. McNabb returned to the house alone with a saddle horse which he hitched in the yard. He was looking about the cabin when he saw the red men and as he left the house he discovered that he was almost surrounded, but noticing a vacant space he mounted his horse and made his escape. The Indians helped themselves to whatever they wanted, burned the house and all its contents and left the family with only what they wore. The Indians then went to the next house, that of Mr. Potter, but they, too, had gone to the Saunders home where the McNabbs had taken refuge. There they pillaged and burned the place, after which they started for the Saunders' home, where the settlers had congregated and were making ready to fight. As the Indians approached Captain Bowland also came with a part of his frontier company and a battle ensued, three white men being killed, after which they were buried in blankets. The killed among the Indians was not known, for according to their custom they carried off their dead. They continued on in the direction of Gainesville and picked up a large herd of horses with which they made across the Red river. This was the only fight with the Indians in which Mr. McNabb took part.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the country and the constantly threatened dangers, he removed his family to Fannin county, where they remained until after the war was over. All of his personal property—horses, household goods, clothing and provisions—had been taken and either used or destroyed by the Indians and the family were therefore in a sad plight. After settling in Fannin county Mr. McNabb returned to the army and joined his command in Arkansas on the Red river, where the troops were encamped for the winter. The following spring they started in pursuit of the Federal troops which they followed to Camden, where a fight had taken place, known as the Saline river engagement. Later Mr. McNabb with his regiment took part in the campaigns through Arkansas and eventually reached Hempstead, Texas, where news of Lee's surrender was received. The regiment then disbanded, its members returning to their homes. Some time before they had been dismounted and all were compelled to make their way home as best they could, most of them covering the distance on foot. Mr. McNabb had participated in many skirmishes and some hotly

contested battles but was never wounded nor captured. He saw hard service and underwent many deprivations and trials incident to warfare.

When hostilities were over he joined his family in Fannin county and they soon afterward returned to the old homestead in Cooke county in 1865. The conditions that met them would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, for he had everything to make and nothing to lose, owing to the depredations of the Indians and the devastation of war. He built a cabin, made boards to cover it and for a short time slept on the dirt floor. Later he obtained poles which he inserted into holes bored into the logs in the corner of the cabin and also into a post set in the ground and thus he made a bedstead. The Indians continued their hostilities and depredations for some time and Mr. McNabb remained upon the farm until 1867, when he sold out and removed to Missouri, but made no permanent settlement in that state. He did freighting and other such work as he could secure to make an honest living and in the fall of 1870 returned to Texas, locating in Grayson county, where he rented land and carried on farming for seven years. In 1877 he came to Montague county, where he purchased land and yet makes his home. He first became owner of two hundred acres in the cross timber and built thereon a small box-house. Within a short time he had placed some of his land under cultivation and as the years have gone by the farm has become self-supporting and as his financial resources have increased he has added to the property until he now owns six hundred and forty acres. He has removed the house from its original to its present site, has added to it and remodeled it and now has a commodious frame residence. There are also good barns and out-buildings on the place, a wind-mill and water for all purposes. There is likewise a bearing orchard and the farm is a well improved property with two hundred acres under cultivation devoted to the raising of various crops. He has also given considerable attention to stock raising and has had some very fine horses. As the years passed by he prospered in his undertakings and now that his children are all married and he and his wife are left alone they are spending the evening of life in the enjoyment of the fruits of their former toil, Mr. McNabb having rented his farm lands and retired from active labor.

It was on the 30th of December, 1860, that Mr. McNabb was married to Miss Eliza A. Chapman, who was born in Knox county, Tennessee, in 1843. Her parents were Aciel P. and

Margaret E. (Hood) Chapman, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. The father was a son of James T. Chapman, who resided at Memphis, Tennessee, and on one occasion all of the members of the family who were at home were stricken and died of yellow fever, save the father, who afterward removed to Knox county, where his death occurred. His children were: Addeberry, Aciel, William, Charles and Mrs. Malinda Landis.

Aciel Chapman was reared to manhood in Knox county, where he married, and later he removed to Roan county, while subsequently he became a resident of Missouri, where he was engaged in farming. He afterward took up his abode in Tennessee and was a river man, acting as captain of some boats on the Ohio, Tennessee and other rivers for many years. In Missouri he devoted four years to farming and in 1859 he removed to Texas, settling in Jack county, where he purchased land and began its improvement. While on a deer hunt he was killed by a band of Indians, in July, 1860, being then forty years of age. His early manhood had been spent in steamboating, but later he determined to give his attention to farming. This plan, however, was frustrated by his early death. His wife raised one crop in Parker county and in 1862 removed with her family to Cooke county, where she afterward became the wife of G. W. Kitchen. To avoid the war troubles and the Indian depredations they settled south of San Antonio, where they remained, until called to their final rest, Mrs. Kitchen passing away in August, 1905. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church. By her first marriage she had nine children: James T., who is living in Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Eliza McNabb; Mrs. Mandaily Sweeton; Frank T., a farmer of western Texas; Mark, who was killed by Indians in Cooke county in 1867; Mrs. Candace Langley; Josephus, a farmer; John, a farmer and stock man, who died leaving a wife and two children; and Charles, a farmer and butcher.

Mr. and Mrs. McNabb have become the parents of seven children: Joseph P., a resident farmer of Oklahoma; A. L., who is following agricultural pursuits in the Indian Territory; Mary E., the wife of S. Carpenter; Ed. L., a farmer of the Territory; Lilly A., who became Mrs. Tucker and after his death married Mr. Patterson, their home being now in the Choctaw Nation; Rosa A., the wife of J. H. Goodpasture, of Whitesboro, Texas; and Ina M., the wife of T. S. Goodpasture, a farmer of the Indian Territory. The family circle yet remains

unbroken by the hand of death and all of the children are well settled in life.

Mr. McNabb, as the architect of his own fortunes, has builded wisely and well. He has had only the assistance of his wife, who has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. Together they have lived and labored and have created a good estate, all being made in Montague county. Many hardships, trials and difficulties fell to their lot in their early married life but as the years have gone by their labor and perseverance have overcome these and prosperity has now crowned their efforts.

E. F. BUSH is a representative of the industrial life of Denison, being engaged in the operation of a stone quarry and in the sale of lime and stone. He was born in Illinois in 1847, his parents being Charles D. and Emily (Dodge) Bush, in whose family were eleven children, of whom four are yet living, but E. F. Bush of this review is the only one in Texas. In early life the father was a farmer and his last years were spent in Illinois and Kansas, where he devoted his time and energies to the raising of fruit. He died in southern Illinois at the age of fifty-eight years, while his wife passed away at the age of forty-four years. One of their sons, Melville Bush, was a soldier of the Civil war and was wounded at Lookout Mountain, after which he spent a year in the hospital. He is now deceased.

E. F. Bush, accompanying his parents on their various removals, pursued his education in the schools of Illinois and Kansas and in the fall of 1873, when twenty-six years of age, came to Denison, Texas. He had previously had practical experience at farm work and in the cultivation of fruit through the assistance which he rendered his father, and on reaching this city he engaged in the fruit business and market gardening, raising berries, grapes and peaches on land which is now within the corporation limits of the city. Upon this land is also a good stone quarry, which he is now operating, having taken out over one thousand tons of stone. He makes large sales of lime and stone annually and in fact has the controlling trade for stone work of all kinds, including the foundations for buildings as well as street work. At the present time he has a contract with the city of Denison to furnish limestone for its public highways.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Bush served for nearly two years as a private of Company I, in the Eleventh Kansas Regiment and was a



brave soldier, loyal to the cause he espoused. In 1875 he wedded Mary Campbell, who was born in Red River, Texas, and they have four living children. Oliver, who was born in Denison and is a blacksmith by trade, wedded Mary Titrow and has one child, Oliver, born in Denison. Ellen is the wife of J. W. Williams and has one child, Delma. James and Isamay are at home.

Since coming to Texas Mr. Bush has continually enlarged the scope of his business operations and is today in control of an extensive trade, so that his annual income is gratifying. He has placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of industry and untiring diligence and in accordance with the precept of the old Greek philosopher, "Earn thy reward; the Gods give naught to sloth," he has so managed his business interests with perseverance and energy that he is today one of the substantial residents of Denison.

#### REV. WILLIAM JAMES GREGORY.

Perhaps no life in Northwest Texas surpasses, in its beautiful simplicity, in the extent and effectiveness of its labors, in the divine origin of its purposes and in the glory of its achievements that of the venerable gentleman and aged minister whose name introduces this personal record. A disciple of God's word from youth, a fountain of His bounteous grace and a patriarch in His public service, we behold him today ripened in the service of the Master and ready for the harvest which shall bring him unto his glorious reward.

A pioneer of the Lone Star state, Rev. Gregory has ministered to the spiritual wants of several generations of its worthy citizens and, in the counties of Grayson, Denton, Cooke and Wise, where his work has been chiefly done, his name is a household word and his virtues and excellences are chanted to every prattling tongue. One of the founders of the Cumberland church, he has wielded a strong influence in its affairs in Texas and has proved a pillar of strength in winning souls to God and in adding members to his favorite organization. Calvinism permeated the spiritual thought and action of his Scotch-blooded paternal grandfather and a zealous regard for sacred things seems to have possessed the family down through the succeeding generations. Orphaned in infancy by the death of his father, yet the influences under which he came to mature youth were pure and righteous and at the age of eighteen years his own conversion occurred and soon afterward

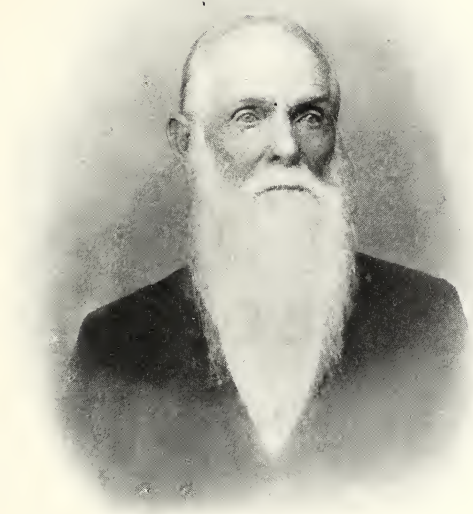
a call to gospel work was felt. From admonishing the people to exhorting was only a step and to filling the pulpit in regular ordination was but a few years removed from his conversion and for more than sixty years it can be said he has proclaimed the mission of Christ to a fallen world.

As stated above, the origin of the Gregorys, and of the Clarkes—his mother's people—was Scotch. William Gregory, his grandfather, came out of North Carolina and founded the family some forty miles east of Louisville, where he is said to have opened a farm. He married Caroline Muse, a lady of wealth from Virginia, who bore him only James and Elizabeth, wife of William Hatfield. He came down into Kentucky immediately succeeding the Revolutionary War, in which he was a patriot soldier, for James Gregory, his son and our subject's father, was born in the new state of Daniel Boone in 1787. He was born in 1742, lived a model life and died in 1832, while his wife passed away in 1855.

James Gregory, as it will be noticed, grew up in the wilds of Kentucky and he married Nancy, a daughter of William and Nancy (Kirk) Clarke, old Virginia folks who settled at Louisville, in Nelson county, when only two or three rude huts marked the site of the now metropolis of the Corn Cracker state. Mr. Gregory died in 1822 and his widow remained unmarried until 1836, when she married David Evans, bore him two children who both died without surviving issue, and herself passed away in 1855.

The issue of James and Nancy Gregory were: Caroline, who married John Bailey and died in Louisville, Kentucky; Elizabeth became the wife of Burr Herndon and died in Nelson county; Joseph, who passed his life as a Methodist minister and died in Kentucky; Millie married Isaac Johnson and passed away in her native state; Rev. William J., our subject; and Nancy, wife of Samuel Crumbaker.

William J. Gregory left his mother's home when she remarried and made his home with his sister near Louisville and acquired his education within the dark and gloomy walls of a windowless log cabin. His old masters were Webster's blue-back, Ray's arithmetic and Smith's grammar, and while he was not tied to the farm he was wrestling with the problems presented by two of these ancient authors. As he approached mature years he returned to the neighborhood of his mother's home, in Muhlenburg county, and there he was converted and



W. J. Gregory,



met and soon afterward married the woman who has been the light of his life for 'sixty-six years.

The early years of his married life Mr. Gregory passed as a farmer, while at the same time filling appointments and growing yearly into the gospel work. Ill health forced him to leave Kentucky and, in company with Felix Grundy, his brother-in-law, he left by wagon for Texas, crossing the Mississippi at Memphis and starting the journey October 13, 1852. They traveled without incident—always observing the Sabbath, at rest—and reached their future home, a pre-emption six miles west of Sherman, November 27th following. After six years passed there in the subjugation of Nature he settled in the south part of Cooke county and again moved, to Denton county, in 1864 and lived there nine years, being then engaged in regular ministerial work.

In 1876 he again sought the frontier and settled a new farm in Wise county, now near the village of Chico. He hauled the lumber from Dallas to build his new home and his farm of four hundred and eight acres is on the Leftwich survey. Here he resumed his church work and organized the first church in the village near by, and was its pastor for thirteen years. For many years he has been heard in the governing bodies of the church and whether in presbytery, synod or assembly his ripe judgment and his experience has been a valuable aid in choosing and shaping a course which promoted church fellowship and church harmony throughout a remarkable era.

Rev. Gregory was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, November 29, 1820, and November 28, 1839, he married Millie Grundy, who was fifteen days younger than himself. Mrs. Gregory was a daughter of William and Ruth (Osborn) Grundy and has been a strong support to her worthy husband in his ministerial and social work. Their union has been blessed with issue as follows: Isaac, of Cooke county, who married Mary Copenhaver, and Joseph, also a farmer of that county, married Sarah Strahan; Drusilla became the wife of William Cannon and died in Cooke county; Nancy, wife of Julius Griggs, of Wise county; Mary died in Denton county as Mrs. Ben. Donnell; Caroline married Noah Carnes, of Collingsworth county, and she will return to the old home to take care of her parents in their age; Samuel married Docia Brawley and resides in Cooke, and Laura is the wife of Charles Ward, of Canyon City, Texas.

HON. CHOICE BOSWELL RANDELL, member of congress from the fourth congressional district of Texas, is a man of high attainments, of profound erudition and practical ability as a lawyer, and is one who has achieved success in his profession. He was born in Murray county, Georgia, January 1, 1857, and of that commonwealth his father, James Lawrence Randell, was also a native, the latter's birth having occurred on the 16th of February, 1816. During his active business career he was a planter and educator, and he is now living at Conway, Arkansas. His wife, nee Louisa A. Gartrell, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, May 22, 1825, and her death occurred at Conway, Arkansas, on the 31st of May, 1904. In their family were four sons and three daughters, of whom the Hon. C. B. Randell, was the fifth child in order of birth. The eldest, George Gartrell, located in Denison, Texas, in 1873, and there became a prominent and successful legal practitioner, being well known in his profession throughout Grayson county. His death occurred on the 23rd of July, 1897. James Hoke is a well known lawyer in Denison, having prepared for his profession under the preceptorship of his brother, Choice B. He removed from Sherman to Denison in 1888, and has there achieved success as a lawyer. Artemas Coleman was also an attorney, but in recent years has discontinued practice and is now located on a ranch in Indian Territory. The three daughters reside in Arkansas, the Misses Nellie G. and Bessie L., living with their father at Conway, while Mamie Lou became the wife of Edward A. Tabor, of Little Rock, where he is serving as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Although a native of Murray county, Georgia, Choice Boswell Randell was reared in Caleb county, that state, receiving a common school and collegiate education, which was obtained principally by his own exertions. After an earnest preparation for the profession of the law he was admitted to practice in the spring of 1878, in Georgia, and in the following year, in January, located in Denison, Texas, but since the 3d of March, 1883, he has been numbered among the practitioners of Sherman.

While residing at Denison, March 12, 1879, he was elected captain of the Gate City Guards, Texas Militia, and in the following May was made colonel of the Fourth Texas Regiment, commissioned by Governor O. M. Roberts. By reason of his strong intellectuality Mr. Randell has also become a leader in political circles,

and at the November election of 1882 was elected county attorney of Grayson county, continuing in that office for six years, on the expiration of which period he retired to his large private practice. Still higher honors awaited him, however, for in 1900, he was made the Democratic representative to the national congress, to which position he was re-elected in 1902 and again in 1904. In his profession he spares neither time nor labor in his investigation and preparation, and is thus able to discuss legal questions with marked clearness of illustration, strength of argument, and fullness and variety of learning.

In the city of Natchez, Mississippi, on the 29th of October, 1879, Mr. Randell was united in marriage to Miss Anna Marschalk, a native of Belton, Bell county, Texas. Their eldest son, Andrew, who was born in Denison, Texas, August 15, 1880, attended the Sherman public schools, the Austin College at Sherman, the State University of Texas, and in June, 1903, graduated at the University of Princeton. Thus equipped with an excellent education as a foundation for future success, he entered upon the study of law at the University of Virginia, and is now taking a two-years' course in the law department of the University of Texas. The second son, Choice Marschalk, born in Denison on the 16th of April, 1882, died at Sherman in the following year, on the 19th of June.

In his social affiliations Mr. Randell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the ranks of the Democracy he is recognized as an active and efficient worker. He ranks high at the bar and in political circles, and Sherman numbers him among her leading and influential citizens.

CAPTAIN A. C. THOMAS, a veteran of the Confederate army and one of the early settlers on Wolf Ridge in Cooke county, Texas, is now classed with the practical, prosperous and progressive farmers of his locality. He was born in Covington county, Mississippi, April 15, 1829, and was reared to farm pursuits, while in the common schools he acquired his education. His parents were Samuel and Flora (McCurry) Thomas, the former of Welsh and the latter of Scotch descent. Samuel Thomas was a son of Ira Thomas, a native of Wales, who came to America when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. He served through the war for American inde-

pendence with the patriot army and at the close of hostilities returned to his home in North Carolina, where he spent his remaining days. He was a leading and influential farmer of the neighborhood in which he lived. He had no aspiration for office, but his genuine personal worth won him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. In his family were eight children.

Samuel Thomas was reared to manhood in North Carolina, where he was married in 1816. Two years later he was taken to Mississippi, where he made a permanent settlement and became a prominent planter and slave owner. His parents both died when he was young and he was bound out. His father's estate was squandered and he was thus forced to make his own way, steadily working upward to prosperity through good business ability, indefatigable labor and untiring purpose. He was indeed a self-made man in the truest and best sense of the term and he became one of the influential as well as one of the substantial citizens of his part of the state. He owned a large number of slaves and an extensive plantation and his ambition in life was to provide a good property for his children. He lived through the period of the Civil war to see his slaves freed and his life's earnings thus taken away from him. When the war was over he at once began the work of reconstructing his fortunes to get what he could from farming operations, but the hopes of his life had been thwarted and many sad hours came to him. His wife had died in Mississippi in 1857. She was a member of the old school Presbyterian church and was a devoted companion and helpmate to her husband. Following her death he determined to get away from former associations and in 1869 he sold his property and came to Texas, settling in Johnson county, where he purchased a farm, making his home thereon until he was called to his final rest in 1876. In his younger days he was a natural mechanic and could model iron to any purpose. He followed blacksmithing, and at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, he made one thousand 'guns that were used in the war of 1812. He was a worthy and loyal member of the Methodist church, exemplifying in his life his Christian faith, and his integrity and honor made him a man worthy of the uniform respect which was extended to him. Following the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Margaret French, a widow, by whom he had one daughter, Mary A. D. Thomas. By the first marriage there were seven children: Sarah; Jane; John, who served through the war and is yet living at the advanced age of

eighty-four years; James and Nathan, both deceased; A. C., of this review; and Flora.

Captain A. C. Thomas was born and reared in Mississippi and as before stated early became familiar with agricultural pursuits, while in the common schools he pursued his education. In early manhood he was married and began farming on his own account. He was making substantial progress in his business life when the Civil war was inaugurated. He owned a good plantation and had a large number of slaves and everything about his place indicated contentment and happiness, but in 1862 he entered the army as a private, joining the Thirty-seventh Mississippi Infantry under command of Colonel McLane. The regiment was assigned to General Price's command and he soon afterward went to the front. The first engagement in which he participated was at Iuka and the second at Corinth. Following that battle he was pronounced unfit for further duty and was honorably discharged, but his loyalty would not allow him to leave while the struggle was still going on and he remained with the army, refusing to go home, so that later he was detailed as forage master with the rank of captain, in which capacity he continued until the close of the war. In that position he passed through several hotly contested battles and was in the siege of Vicksburg, where the Confederate troops, hemmed in by the Union forces and having no outside communication, were forced to eat mule meat. All of the hardships, trials and deprivations of war were known to him from actual experience. He was near Smithford, North Carolina, at the time of Lee's surrender and he gave up his arms at Raleigh, that state, after which he returned to his once happy and prosperous Mississippi home to find that the work of devastation had wrought ruin, the farm property having been largely destroyed, the slaves freed and in fact all that was left was the land. The battle of life was resumed by the family and he employed his former slaves to do the work of the fields. He began reconstructing his farm and fortunes, but after raising one crop in Mississippi he sold his farm there and in 1866 removed to Johnson county, Texas, where he first rented a tract of land. Later he bought a farm, upon which he remained successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he sold that property and came to Cooke county. Here he purchased a tract of raw prairie land, upon which he yet resides. At that time it was a stock country and but few people residing in this part of the state. There were only three houses between him and Gainesville. He

was the first man on Wolf Ridge to fence his farm with wire. He has made good improvements and he has a commodious frame house, a substantial barn, good outbuildings, a windmill and water for all purposes. The land is a fine black soil and the farm comprises about three hundred and eighty-six acres under a high state of cultivation. He raises the various crops adapted to soil and climate and he is a practical and successful agriculturist, who has built up a good estate since the war.

In 1853, Captain Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. D. Keyhea, who was born in Mississippi in 1837 and was an estimable lady, who proved to him a worthy wife and helpmate. Her father, George J. Keyhea, was a native of North Carolina and was an early settler of Mississippi, taking up his abode there in 1819. He was a prominent mechanic, planter and slave owner and he lived through the war to see his slaves set free and other property destroyed. He died in 1879 at the very venerable age of one hundred years. He was a consistent Methodist and his life was at all times honorable and upright. His children were: John, Martha, Christian, Pleasant, Malinda, Caroline, Irene, Mary A., Preston and Melissa. His sons served through the war as advocates of the Confederate cause.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born ten children: Adora became Mrs. Harrell and after the death of her first husband became Mrs. Roberts; Samuel A. died leaving two children; Isabelle married a Mr. Armstrong, while her second husband was Mr. Glazier; Flora is the wife of James Crow; Ella, died at the age of three years; George is a farmer; John died at the age of three years; W. S. is farming the old homestead; Irene died at the age of four years; and J. R. also follows agricultural pursuits. In 1880, Mr. Thomas was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 13th of July of that year. She held membership in the Missionary Baptist church, was true to its teachings and helpful in its work. Moreover, she was a devoted wife and mother and her loss in the household was most deeply felt. Captain Thomas has ever remained true to her memory.

In politics he is a stalwart Democrat but without aspiration for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and since 1855 he has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church, to the teachings of which he is most true and loyal. There are many excellent traits of character exemplified in his daily life

and at all times he is found reliable and honorable, so that he enjoys in large measure the respect, good will and confidence of the entire community.

WILLIAM J. HOWARD, sheriff of Wichita county, with residence at Wichita Falls, is a pioneer of this town and county, in fact came here before either had a corporate existence, and has been most prominently identified with the public affairs and material progress ever since. He is by nature a pioneer, loves to head the vanguard of civilization to a new country and follow closely under the star of empire as it takes its westward way. Perhaps no other man in Northwest Texas has had more experience with the rough elements and the pioneer affairs of the country than Sheriff Howard, and he is therefore all the more a model officer in his present position and has made a high record for efficiency and straightforward conduct.

Mr. Howard was born in 1844, so that he is at the present writing sixty years of age, but still a hearty and vigorous specimen of native American manhood. The place where his career began was Calhoun county, Alabama. His parents were Francis and Irena (Jones) Howard, and his father was a planter and, though born in Georgia, spent most of his life in Alabama, where both he and his wife died. Mr. Howard spent his boyhood days on the Alabama farm. The stirrings of ambition and desire for adventure were early manifest in him, and when hardly seventeen years old, in January, 1861, before the great rebellion was dreamed of by many people and some weeks before a single southern state had seceded, he went to Pensacola, Florida, and enrolled himself for three months in the Confederate cause when the approaching conflict should become a matter of fact. When these three months were up he re-enlisted, this time in the Tenth Alabama Regiment, and was sent into Virginia. He was a Confederate soldier, brave and loyal, throughout the remainder of the war, being in various regiments, and wound up his service as a trooper in Forrest's cavalry.

The storm and stress of war by no means ameliorated his venturesome spirit, and he had not long been a private citizen before he felt the longings for the strenuous life. Some time after the war he was married, at his old home place, to Miss Louisa Davis, and shortly afterward they started west. They lived in Louisiana one year and then crossed the state line into Texas. They located at old Springfield, then the county seat of Limestone county (the

name of this town now being Groesbeck). After farming there for two years he followed up the frontier to a point further west, and in 1880 located in what is now Wichita county, at the young settlement of Wichita Falls, neither town or county being organized until 1882, and his being the thirteenth family in the county. He helped organize the county, and was the first man elected to the office of justice of the peace and was the only justice in the county for six years. His first office was in a tent occupied jointly with Robert E. Huff, now the president of the First National Bank.

For many years Mr. Howard served as deputy sheriff, and the duties of that office took him much among the desperadoes and bad characters that were wont to infest Texas frontier towns. The "bad men" were in the habit of raiding the towns and surrounding country, and it required much coolness and bravery as well as tact to deal with these fellows. The disturbers were usually either cowboys who came with the purpose of "shooting up the town," or the villainous gangs that infested the Comanche country, in Indian Territory, across the Red river. Such frontier life has always appealed to Mr. Howard, and he settled down permanently in Wichita Falls only that he might have a home for his children and afford them the advantages of education. In November, 1902, he was elected sheriff of Wichita county on the Democratic ticket, the position of tax collector forming part of this office. Having devoted some years already to the duties of the shrievalty, his experience was such as to make him an unusually well equipped officer, and the people of the county greatly appreciate his efficiency and his sterling personal qualities. He is deeply concerned in the welfare of the town and county in general, and is very popular among all the citizens. For some years he was engaged in farming and raising stock in this county and at one time was hide and animal inspector for the county.

Mr. Howard affiliates with the Masonic order, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. There are seven children in their family, as follows: Charles C., Dean, Mrs. Irene Tucker, Mrs. Texie Hawkins, Arthur, William and Josie.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. GRANT, one of the highly esteemed men of Grayson county, owns and operates four hundred acres of valuable land, whereon he is engaged in the cultivation of crops and fruit and the raising of cattle. He was born in Hall county, Georgia, in 1839,







MR. AND MRS. AMOS L. THORNBERRY

a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Smith) Grant. The parents were both natives of South Carolina and the father followed the occupation of farming and was also a miner in Georgia in later years. He died at the age of sixty years, while his wife passed away when about sixty-five years of age.

In their family were nine children, of whom Captain Grant was the second in order of birth and is the only one living in Grayson county, Texas. He was reared to manhood in the place of his nativity and assisted his father in farming operations until after the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south. He served with distinction under General Pat Cleburne in the Confederate Army of the Tennessee, becoming second sergeant of his company and rendering active and able service to his command until the war was over. He then returned to his old home in Georgia, where he followed farming, and he also conducted a small store there, remaining in Georgia until 1867, when he started for Texas, reaching his destination on the 12th of September of that year.

He located first in Sherman, Grayson county, and soon afterward removed to a farm three miles northwest of the city, where he remained for two years. He then came to Preston, near the Red river, and in 1870 bought his present farm, which at that time comprised one hundred and sixty acres of land, but to this he has added as his financial resources have increased until it is now a valuable property of four hundred acres. He has placed all of the improvements upon his farm and it is a fine place, the fields being under a high state of cultivation and devoted to diversified crops. He also has two orchards upon his place and some fine stock, including high grade red polled and shorthorn cattle. All branches of his farm work are proving profitable by reason of his practical methods, systematic effort and untiring diligence.

Captain Grant was married in Georgia in 1865 to Miss Julia Campbell, a native of South Carolina and a daughter of Zilron and Jane (McKinney) Campbell. They had one child, Elizabeth, who was born in Georgia and died in Washington territory when twenty-one years of age. Captain Grant is a Democrat in his political views but is without aspiration for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business pursuits. He has lived in western Texas from an early period in its development and progress and can well remember the sale of town lots in Denison in the early '70s. He regarded it as very foolish of northern men to pay

such high prices for property there, but land values have greatly appreciated as the city has rapidly grown. Year by year Captain Grant has carefully and systematically managed his business affairs and his prosperity is attributable entirely to his own efforts and to his business honesty, which stands as an unquestioned fact in his career.

JUDGE LEIGH CLARK, corporation lawyer of El Paso, is a native son of Mississippi, his birth having occurred in Sharkey county. His parents were John M. and Eliza (Leigh) Clark, both of whom are now deceased, and the father was a planter. The son was reared upon the home plantation in the vicinity of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and attended school in that city. He also entered upon the study of law there in the office of Buch & Clark, the junior partner being his brother, Judge Edward D. Clark. After thorough preliminary reading Leigh Clark was admitted to the bar at Vicksburg in 1876 and practiced law in that portion of his native state until 1884, when he came to El Paso and has since been identified with the bar of this city. El Paso was then in an embryonic condition, there being only three houses here at the time he established his home in Texas. He has served for one term as city attorney. His equipments and legal attainments were such that he soon became connected as attorney with the railroads and other large corporate interests and he is now general counsel in El Paso for the El Paso Electric Railway, which owns the street railway and the electric lighting plant here. This company is the successor of the International Light & Power Company. In addition to his interests as a corporation lawyer Judge Clark also has a good, general private practice and is well versed in the principles of jurisprudence.

Mrs. Clark was in her maidenhood Miss Fannie E. Echols and is a representative of an old and prominent family of Georgia. Unto Judge and Mrs. Clark has been born a daughter, Frances, and the attractive home of the family is celebrated for its gracious and warm hearted hospitality.

AMOS L. THORNBERRY is proprietor of a stock ranch and farm at Thornberry, Clay county, Texas. He is recognized as a man of good business ability who follows progressive agricultural methods and in the management of his stock-raising interest displays excellent discernment and ability. He was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, in 1845, a son of

M. A. and Nancy (Rawlins) Thornberry. His father was a native of Virginia and on removing from the Old Dominion settled in Kentucky, making his home in Greenup county for many years. He devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and there died in 1870. His wife was a native of North Carolina.

Amos L. Thornberry was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, working in the fields through the summer months and attending the public schools through the winter seasons. When in his fifteenth year, however, he put aside the plow and his text books and responded to the call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union, enlisting in 1861 as a member of Company E, Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry. His first service was in the Army of the Tennessee in eastern Kentucky and western Virginia. The regiment was largely composed of large, strong men, typical of eastern Kentucky, and they did effective and valuable service. Perhaps the most strenuous service in which Mr. Thornberry engaged was that of the year 1864, when the regiment became a part of Sherman's army. He participated in many battles of the Atlanta campaign and took part in the siege and battle of Atlanta and was there wounded. He also took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and after the fall of Atlanta he returned with General Thomas' army to Tennessee and participated in the engagement at Franklin and in the battle and capture of Nashville. This was the last important battle of his active service. When the war was over he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home with a most creditable military record, for at all times he had been loyal to the cause he believed and had proven his valor in many a hotly contested engagement. For a year after the war Mr. Thornberry engaged in farming in Kentucky and then turned his attention to merchandise in Carter county, that state. Subsequently, however, he returned to Greenup county, where he conducted a mercantile enterprise for several years, being altogether identified with that line of business for sixteen years. In 1881 he came to Texas, locating at Henrietta, the county seat of Clay county, where he conducted a store for two years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he continued until 1886, when he began farming and cattle-raising. He is today one of the foremost representatives of this great southern industry. He now has about twenty-three hundred acres of land, a part of which is devoted to pasturage for his

stock, while the remainder is used for general farming purposes. He raises wheat, oats, barley and corn, and annually harvests good crops. He is very progressive in his methods, practices the rotation of crops and conducts all of his farm work along modern lines. His place is at Thornberry, the postoffice being in the western part of Clay county, twelve miles northeast of Wichita Falls.

In Greenup county, Kentucky, in 1870, Mr. Thornberry was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia Thompson, a daughter of A. M. and Mary Thompson, whose home in Greenup county was not far from Portsmouth, Ohio, and in that city Mrs. Thornberry acquired her education. She belonged to a family of wealth and the children were afforded every advantage. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thornberry has been blessed with five children: Martin A., Andrew L., Thomas C.; Mary Agness and Harry T. The parents hold membership in the Thornberry Methodist Episcopal church and take an active part in its work. Indeed, Mr. Thornberry was one of the leading movers in the building of the house of worship there and contributed most generously to the building fund. The church was completed in 1903 and is a beautiful structure, being exceptionally fine for a country district. In his political views Mr. Thornberry is a staunch Republican, unflinching in his advocacy of the party and its principles. He is a man of affluence and his home and ranch have an air of prosperity that betokens experienced management. He is also an influential citizen prominent in his section of Texas and he well deserves mention in this volume. He is today as true to his country and her welfare as he was when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields in defense of the Union.

H. C. HORD. The Hord family is Scandinavian in origin and traces its ancestry in England back to the year of 1215. The Raven, the ancient emblem carried by the Norsemen on their flags, has always been in the family coat of arms, and indicates the origin from which they sprang. Its settlement in England probably took place at the time of the incursions of the Norsemen into that country. There is a prominent family in Sweden bearing the name of Hord, of which General Hord, a valiant officer of Charles XII of Sweden (see Voltaire's Life of Charles XII), and his son, Count de Hordt, a lieutenant-general of Frederick the Great of Prussia, were distinguished members. This fact makes it very probable, considering the peculiarity of the name

and its Scandinavian origin, that the Hord family of England, from which the Hord family of America sprang, was an offshoot of the Swedish family bearing the same name, and that during the incursions of the Norseman into England some of the Scandinavian Hords settled there.

The Howard family of England and America is descended from the Hords. The Hord family in America it is believed all sprang from John Hord, who came to America from England and settled in Virginia in 1685. He was an English gentleman, and was an officer under the Duke of Monmouth in his rebellion against King James II, and came to America after the defeat of the former. In a "History of the Hord Family," published some years ago, this John Hord first of the family in America was number 89 of the family in England. John Hord settled in what is now Caroline county, Virginia, and purchased a large tract of land on the Rappahannock river, which he named "Shady Grove." His house was brought from England in sections and is still standing.

Thomas Hord, grandfather of H. C. Hord of this review, was the great-grandson of said John Hord of Virginia; Thomas Hord was born in Virginia in 1791; moved to Christian county, Kentucky, January, 1817. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His son David S. Hord, father of H. C. Hord of this review, was born in 1819 and died in 1885. The following was said of him in the "History of the Hord Family" above referred to: "He was quite a remarkable man in many respects. He was admitted to the Hopkinsville bar in 1875, and though he entered the profession late in life, he had acquired a very lucrative practice at the time of his death. He loved the study of astronomy, and wrote several articles on that subject which attracted considerable attention. He also wrote a number of articles on the harmony of religion and science. He was a man of large knowledge and research, and a wide acquaintance with many subjects."

He was raised on a farm in Kentucky, and in 1840 married Miss H. Catlett, a member of a prominent old Virginia family, and for a number of years engaged in farming, owning a number of slaves. He sold his slaves and farm, and in 1854 moved to Bloomington, Illinois; bought 640 acres of land near that place (now a part of that city). This was prior to the building of the Illinois Central or C. & A. railways through there. He resided there during the period of hostilities between the north and the south and in 1865 returned to Kentucky. In Illinois he was engaged in the grain trade. During the clos-

ing days of the war he invested thirty thousand dollars in grain which he shipped to New Orleans, but this was confiscated by the Confederate forces or else the commission merchants swindled him out of it, so that he suffered an entire loss, save for a comparatively small sum of seventeen hundred dollars. On making the trip south he experienced considerable difficulty in crossing the lines. Putting the seventeen hundred dollars in gold in a belt he returned with it to Illinois. On again locating in Kentucky he gave his attention to the practice of law, which he afterwards followed.

Harry Catlett Hord, whose name introduces this review, was born in Bloomington, Illinois, February 17, 1857, and attended the public schools there until the removal of the family to Kentucky. They settled at a town called Pembroke in the southern part of Christian county about ten miles from Hopkinsville, the county seat, and there Mr. Hord attended a private academy taught by E. J. Murphy, who afterward married a sister of Mr. Hord and is still teaching in Christian county. Mr. Hord pursued his studies at intervals until eighteen years of age and when not busy with his text-books gave his time and attention to farming. Realizing that there were few opportunities for a poor young man in Kentucky, he went to Indiana and secured work as a farm hand, thus earning the money with which to pursue a more advanced education. He afterward attended a normal school at Mount Vernon and prepared himself for teaching, to which profession he gave his attention for three years in connection with public school work in southern Indiana. In the meantime he became quite actively interested in politics, although not old enough to vote. On account of failing health he resigned his position as a teacher in Indiana and came to Texas, reaching Fort Worth on the 21st of February, 1878. It was his intention to join his brother Thomas Hord upon his ranch in Callahan county. After remaining in Fort Worth for three days and finding no conveyance in which he could make the trip he bought a horse, saddle and bridle at an auction, paying fifteen dollars for the outfit, and thus he made the trip to the ranch of Jim Hart on Deep creek in Callahan county, his brother Thomas Hord being at that time associated with Mr. Hart.

Mr. Hord of this review came to Texas with the intention of pursuing any business that would yield him an honorable living but with no definite object in view. After talking with Mr. Hart for a time the latter expressed a desire for Mr.

Hord to teach school in western Texas and a business arrangement was perfected whereby Mr. Hart was to employ Mr. Hord as a teacher through the months of March, April and May, 1878, for one hundred dollars and his board. This was undoubtedly one of the first schools taught in Callahan county. On the conclusion of his service as a teacher Mr. Hord began working for his brother Thomas, tending cattle at twenty dollars per month. The brother removed his cattle from Callahan to the northern part of Runnels county on Elm creek and there H. C. Hord remained with his brother for two winters, when they took the herd to the head of the Colorado river and H. C. Hord continued in charge of the cattle interests there until the fall of 1880. He then entered into partnership with J. W. Dickinson, who was at that time a passenger conductor on the Iron Mountain Railroad and who came to Texas in the interest of a syndicate to establish a ranch. Mr. Hord entered into a contract to carry on the ranch and buy the cattle for an interest in the business. The ranch was located at the head of Sweetwater creek in Nolan county and was known as the H triangle bar, H> ranch and was known all through this western country. Mr. Hord continued in the business until the fall of 1883, when he sold his interest and severed his connection with the cattle industry.

In the meantime, during all these years in Texas, he had been reading law. After he had established this ranch he was one of the original organizers of the county in 1881. He was elected the first county assessor and after serving for one term declined a re-election. On disposing of his ranch he removed to Sweetwater and in October, 1883, was united in marriage to Miss Betty Glass, a daughter of William Glass, now deceased, one of the old and prominent settlers of Nolan county.

From the time that he took up his abode in Sweetwater Mr. Hord continued reading law and in 1885 he accepted an appointment to the office of justice of the peace, there being considerable business of the kind to do at that time. He was formally admitted to the bar in 1887 and at the same time was appointed county attorney for Nolan county, while later he was elected to that office and continued to fill the position for ten years, or until 1896. In the meantime he secured a considerable practice in civil law and a liberal clientele has been accorded him since he became a member of the Texas bar. In 1897 he was elected mayor of Sweetwater, the corpora-

tion of the city being re-organized at that time, and was re-elected in 1898. He gave a public-spirited, progressive and practical administration and after retiring from the mayoralty he engaged in the general practice of law until the Panhandle & Gulf Railway was incorporated in March, 1900, since which time he has been engaged almost exclusively with work connected with that enterprise, acting as general attorney for the corporation. This company is now known as the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway of Texas, being the Texas division of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient system. He is also vice-president and secretary of the International Construction Company of Texas, which has the contract to build the Texas division of the road. Mr. Hord is also attorney for the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Company and the interests of these two corporations occupy his entire time to the exclusion of any other business. While he is not active in politics as a candidate for nomination to any office, he takes great interest in political matters in a general way, was a member of the state executive committee in 1902 and is now chairman of the congressional committee of the sixteenth district.

Mr. Hord has been a Mason since 1895 and belongs to the lodge and chapter at Sweetwater, the commandery at Abilene, and to Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas. He has for three different terms been master of the lodge. He is also an Odd Fellow and the present noble grand and with this organization has been affiliated for twenty years.

Mr. Hord has a family of five living children, three sons and two daughters: H. C., Jr., Nellie E., Homer D., Howard and Grace. Since 1885 Mr. Hord has been a member of the Baptist church and has taken considerable interest in its affairs, proving one of its helpful members. He was a member of the association and served on the committee that located Simmons College at Abilene and was one of its first trustees. His activity has touched many lines of business since he came to Texas for the benefit of his health many years ago. He was without capital but he possessed determination, laudable ambition and energy and, watchful of opportunity, he has improved the business advantages that have come to him and gradually extended the scope of his labors until he has attained prominence in legal circles and in the public life of western Texas, leaving the impress of his individuality for good upon the substantial development and upbuilding of the state.





STEPHEN H. OVERSTREET

JOSEPH P. MEADOWS, whose landed interests comprise seven hundred acres in Grayson county, was born in Tennessee in 1853. His paternal grandfather was Solomon Meadows, who married Miss Lucinda Davis and both were descendants of old Virginian families. Adolphus Meadows, father of our subject, was born in Tennessee and served as a soldier in the Mexican war and also as a member of the Confederate Army in the Civil War. He devoted his entire life to farming and remained a resident of Tennessee up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-one years of age. His wife survived him for a number of years and died when seventy-two or seventy-three years of age, passing away in 1901.

Joseph P. Meadows remained a resident of Tennessee until eighteen years of age and during that period acquired a fair English education. He then came to Texas, settling in Grayson county near White Mound and about twenty-six years ago he removed to Preston Bend in the northern part of the county, where he now owns seven hundred acres of valuable land. Much of this he rents on shares and the tract is devoted largely to the production of cotton. Mr. Meadows also owns and conducts a cotton gin and is one of the leading farmers and progressive business men of his part of the county.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Joseph P. Meadows and Miss Alice Thompson, a native of Preston, and they have two sons; Exey and Ernest, both born in Preston. Mr. Meadows is a member of the Fraternal Union of America and gives his political allegiance to the Democracy. As the years have gone by he has worked earnestly and persistently and has found that labor is the basis of all success and that prosperity is ambition's answer.

STEPHEN HOLLINQUIST OVERSTREET. The efforts of the subject of this review in the field of agriculture in Montague county have been liberally rewarded by the hand of Providence and the achievements of his pastoral and industrial life have won him a high place among the successful men of the county. Through his ancestors he represents the generation of the last years of the Republic of Texas and this fact, aside from his personal experiences and achievements, is sufficient to energize his posterity with a consuming spirit of patriotic state pride.

In 1843 the founder of this worthy family, Stephen Overstreet, established himself in Harrison county, the Republic of Texas, from some

point in Georgia where he was born in 1811. He brought his little family hither and was accompanied on the overland journey by his wife's brother, who died some years afterward in Gilmer, Texas. He followed his trade as a carpenter in that county and became a man of influence and of considerable prominence in the accumulation of real estate. In the forties something occurred in his county to start factional difficulties and bitterness, one party being called the "Regulators" and the other one the "Moderators." Each side seemed to have the ultimate extermination of the other in view and but for those who occupied neutral ground this ending would have resulted. Mr. Overstreet's neutrality and his eminent fairness suggested him as a peacemaker and he helped to adjust matters to the satisfaction of all.

About 1850 he located in the new town of Gilmer and put up the first frame building in the place. He also has the distinction of having erected the first house in Marshall and his work as a mechanic made him well known over Upshur county and a leader in its affairs. He acquired much real property there and his heirs are now conducting a suit to recover their rights in that part of it which was never deeded away. He died in Gilmer in 1859 as a Mason and a member of the Baptist church. Jane Avery, a daughter of Ingram Avery, became his wife and she passed away at the home of our subject in 1890 at seventy-two years of age. Their children were: Emma, widow of H. L. Cherry, of Bowie; Louisa, wife of S. D. Gafford, of Bowie; Stephen H., and Rev. John H., a Methodist minister of Dickens county, Texas.

Stephen H. Overstreet's environment during boyhood was favorable to his proper bringing up and his education was obtained largely under the tutorship of the old and efficient educator, Morgan H. Rooney. At about seventeen years of age he departed from the home of his stepfather, Eben Andrews, and undertook to manage his own destiny. He got into the business of freighting and with his own team he hauled goods to and from Shreveport, Gilmer, Jefferson, Tyler and other nearby points and was engaged in the business for some five years. Abandoning this vocation, he became a farmer on some of the family land and made some progress at it while there. In 1872 he removed with his family to Falls county, where he bought land and laid what he supposed for a time was the foundation for his first success. When he had gotten himself comfortably situated some parties brought suit for his and many other farms around him, alleging a



flaw in his title, and after an era of expensive litigation he lost his property and moved away from the county in 1884 almost as poor as poverty itself. On top of this adversity his wife died and he decided to seek a new country and make a new start in life.

Coming to Montague county he located on and rented a piece of ground three miles north of Salona and spent four years there. He then contracted for the old home of his sister, Mrs. Cherry, containing one hundred and sixty acres, and upon this he has since made his home. The dawning of a new day came to him here and prosperity has followed his efforts all along the way. He has increased the area of his farm to four hundred and seven acres, three hundred of which are under plow, and his estate, lying as it does in one of the most fertile belts of the county, is substantially and attractively improved and marks his place as one of the most desirable in the county. The growing of fruit has enlisted his interest and fourteen acres has been planted to orchard in a variety of fruit.

Mr. Overstreet was first married in Upshur county, Texas, to Catherine, a daughter of Robert Ford, a North Carolina settler to Texas. Mrs. Overstreet died in June, 1884, in Falls county, being the mother of Wit W., who died in Foard county, Texas, in 1904; Molo, of Montague county; Hardy, Hubert, Ula, wife of H. L. Cook, of Montague county, and Maggie. For his second wife Mr. Overstreet married Mrs. Nancy Bolts, a daughter of a "forty-niner," Charles M. Booth, and by this union has: John H., Harold, Ursel, Ethel, Bryan, Edna and Vernoy. September 4, 1903, this wife died, and December 15, 1904, Mr. Overstreet married Mrs. Susie Springer, a daughter of Logan and Sarah Ballard. Mrs. Overstreet's first husband was Mr. McCoy, who left a daughter, Dennis, and by her second husband she has a daughter, Barbara. She had one child that died at birth unnamed.

Stephen H. Overstreet has filled a positive niche in his county's affairs. While never in public life he has maintained a fellowship with and a friendly interest in those who have sought the public favor and is regarded as a strong man in his community. Without blow or bluster, pomp or show, he has kept the wheels of industry turning about his bailiwick to the ultimate enriching of his county while gathering a few crumbs for himself. He votes the Democratic ticket on party issues and his name is on the rolls of the Missionary Baptist church.

J. R. MILLER, who, coming to Texas at an early period in the settlement of the western section of the state, has in the course of years won a place among the prominent farmers of the Red River valley, was born in Mississippi, December 13, 1848. His paternal grandfather, Charles Miller, was a well known farmer of Georgia, in which state he reared his family, including Seaborn Miller, the father of our subject. Seaborn Miller was reared in Georgia and after arriving at adult age was married to Caroline Moore, a native of North Carolina. He had but one brother, Madison, who died in Dallas county, Texas. It was before his marriage that he went to Mississippi, where he was employed as overseer of a plantation, occupying positions of that character for several years but at the time of his marriage he began farming on his own account and so continued for eight years, when he sold his property and removed to Winston county, Mississippi. He was engaged in merchandising at Plattsburg, where he yet resides. He had accumulated a good estate when the Civil war broke out, but like thousands of others in the south he lost heavily by reason of the fortunes of war, being robbed and plundered, while both armies foraged from his place, so that when hostilities had ceased he was largely penniless. He entered the army in the winter of 1862 and served until the close of the war as a Confederate soldier under General Hood and in Muldrone's regiment of cavalry with the Army of the Tennessee. His loyalty to the cause which he espoused was never questioned. When he could no longer render military service to the south he returned to his home to find that the earnings of a lifetime were gone, but he started again in a small way in the mercantile line and continued in business until he retired in the evening of life. He now resides at Plattsburg, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. There have been in his history many traits of character worthy of emulation. In his business dealings he has ever been reliable and trustworthy and in behalf of his community has displayed a public-spirited citizenship. The poor and needy have also found in him a friend and he has not only been a loving and indulgent father in his own household but has cared for twelve orphaned children as well. He was particularly helpful during the period of the war when the families of the soldiers were in need of assistance. Mr. Miller assisted in securing the establishment of a postoffice at his place and for many years acted as postmaster there. He was also appointed and served for two years as jus-

tice of the peace and he has long been a devoted member of the Missionary Baptist church and an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. In 1869 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who was a daughter of John Moore, of South Carolina, who became an early settler of Mississippi, where he was known as a leading planter and slave owner. He held membership in the Primitive Baptist church and was favorably known for his integrity and honor. His children were: Samuel, a pioneer of Texas; Mrs. Caroline Miller; Silas, who died while serving in the Confederate army; Nathaniel, who was a lieutenant of his company and was killed in the siege of Vicksburg; Mrs. Elizabeth Dorrell; Newton, of Mississippi; Mrs. Sarah Mayo; and William and Perry, both of the Indian Territory.

In the family of Seaborn and Caroline Miller were nine children; Mrs. Louise Holder, who died leaving four children; Jeff, of Hatchet City, Mississippi; J. R., of this review; Mrs. Lizzie Miller; Mrs. Mat McCowan; Samuel, who was killed by the cars; Augustus, of Mississippi; Dow, who is living at the old homestead; and Mrs. Emma Woodall, who died leaving four children.

J. R. Miller was reared to farm pursuits. His educational privileges were somewhat limited but by experience, observation and reading he has gained a good practical knowledge. He was but a boy during the period of the Civil war but he yet remembers clearly many events connected with that long and sanguinary struggle when his district was devastated by the northern and southern troops. He remained at home until near the close of hostilities, when he joined a company known as Wheeler's independent scouts, with which he was connected for about a year or until the close of hostilities. He then returned home and assisted his father until 1868, when he came to Texas, where he was employed for four months as a farm hand. He next made his way to Gainesville and spent five months in the employ of Dr. Ellison, after which he entered the service of Mr. Sparks, a rancher, and went to the west for cattle. In this employ he traveled far and wide over the Wichita and Brazos districts, continuing as a cowboy for five years, after which he returned to Cooke county to secure the scattered cattle which were returning to the main herd. He continued this service in all for seven years, after which he was employed as a farm-hand in the Territory for a year. He then leased land and while conducting his farming operations there he kept "bachelor's hall" for three years, but in 1877 he married and settled where he now

resides. He has a large tract of land, on which he has made most of the improvements, carrying on general farming and raising stock to some extent. He has one hundred and forty acres of land under cultivation, planted to diversified crops, and the farm is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision and practical, progressive methods. His place is pleasantly situated three miles east of Bulcher in the Red River valley.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Victoria Able, a descendant of one of the honored early families of this valley, her parents being James M. and Elmina (Hodges) Able, the former born in Monroe county, Tennessee, March 2, 1830, and the latter in South Carolina, January 9, 1837. Mrs. Able was a daughter of Thompson and Mahala (Hill) Hodges, who were natives of South Carolina and were there married. Later they settled in Alabama and at an early day he became a school teacher and farmer. Both he and his wife held membership in the Baptist church. Their children were: Mary, who became Mrs. Madison and afterward Mrs. Ward; Mrs. Nancy Poser; Harrison, a Baptist clergyman; Mrs. Emeline Hodges; Amanda, the wife of M. Thomas; Margaret, the wife of A. Thomas; Mrs. Hazleton Ward; Mrs. Frances Dickey; and Mrs. Elmina Able.

James M. Able, father of Mrs. Miller, was a son of James and Jane (Morrison) Able, who were born, reared and married in Tennessee and afterward removed to Calhoun county, Alabama, where they reared their family and spent their remaining days. James Able was a son of Moses and Nancy Able, natives of Ireland, who, following their marriage, emigrated to America and became pioneer settlers of Tennessee, then a new and undeveloped region in which Mr. Able opened up a farm. He afterward removed to Randolph county, where both he and his wife died. He and his son James were soldiers of the Mexican war. His children were: Moses, Joe, John, Thomas and James, all of whom were Mexican soldiers, while Thomas was a lieutenant and James was a captain in his company.

James Able was born in Tennessee and following his removal to Alabama purchased a farm and spent his remaining days in that state, passing away at the age of sixty years. His wife afterward married a Mr. Leather and by that union had one daughter, Caledonia. Mrs. Able was a daughter of Rev. William Morrison, a Baptist minister and farmer, in whose family were six children: Major and William, who were soldiers of the Mexican war; John; Squire; Catherine;

and Jane, who became the wife of J. M. Able. All were members of the Baptist church.

The children of James Able were fifteen in number, as follows: Mrs. Nancy Burson; William, of Alabama; Joe, who died from the effects of a wound sustained in the army; John, who died in Hunt county, Texas; James M., of the Red River valley; Frank, who died in Alabama; Moses, who was killed in Oklahoma; Thomas, who was killed while serving in the Confederate army; Doc, of Indian Territory; Mrs. Mary Helms; Mrs. Jane Rivers; Mrs. Sarah Williamson; Caroline; Mrs. Melvina Cristofer; and Mrs. Susan Branneman. All of the eight sons served through the Civil war.

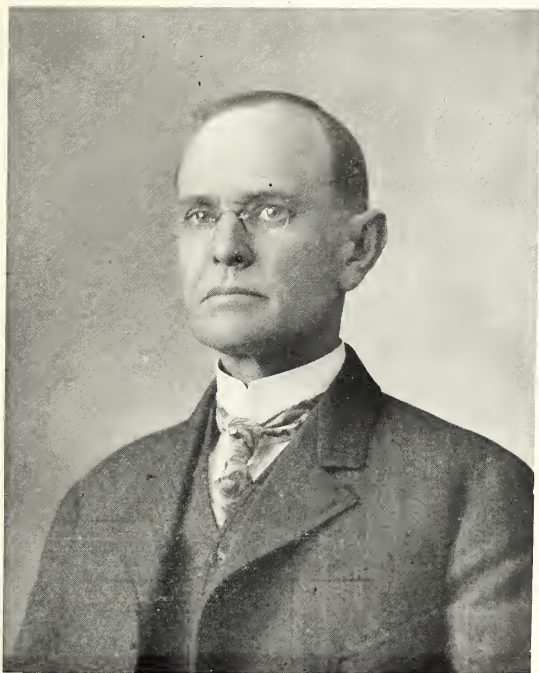
James M. Able was born in Tennessee but was reared in Alabama and after his father's death he assisted his widowed mother until her second marriage, when not being pleased with this he left home and went to Mississippi, where he was employed at ten dollars per month as a farm hand and later his employer raised his wages to twenty dollars per month and made him overseer. He acted in that capacity and when a neighboring farmer offered him better wages—a thousand dollars per year—he refused the offer, so that when his employer heard of this he was so pleased that he raised his salary above that amount. For four years he remained in Mississippi and then returned to his old home greatly to the surprise of his mother and others who thought him dead. He was in impaired health at the time and when he had recovered he engaged in freighting. Later he was married in 1856 and he then followed farming until 1861, when he joined the First Alabama Cavalry under Colonel Blakey, serving with the Army of the Tennessee. He was at the battle of Missionary Ridge and in other hotly contested engagements in central Tennessee under General Joseph Wheeler and General Forest. He was never wounded but was taken prisoner and sent to Rockford, Ohio, where later he succeeded in eluding the guards and securing a Union uniform and, thus disguised, returned home. When the war was over he resumed farming in Alabama, but in 1870 sold his property there and came to Texas. In 1872 he settled in the Red River valley, where he yet resides, and his landed possessions are today the most extensive of any landowner in Cooke county. He has become a very wealthy man, conducting his business interests with an ability that has brought him a high measure of prosperity. He belongs to the Missionary Baptist church, of which his wife is also a member. They are now living upon the old

homestead at an advanced age, but Mr. Able does none of the active work of the farm, leaving all this to his tenants. In his family are four children: Thomas, a prominent farmer born in 1856; Fanny, the wife of Mack Franklin; Victoria, now Mrs. Miller; and Tenzader, the wife of J. Agee.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born eleven children: William, who is living in Wilbarger county, Texas, at the age of twenty-eight years; Boney, who died in 1903, at the age of twenty-five years leaving a husband and one child to mourn her loss; Coney, the wife of Y. D. Able and now twenty-three years of age; Claud, twenty-one years old; Doddis, Hugh, Roy, John and Jess, aged respectively eighteen, seventeen, fifteen, thirteen and eleven years; Lela, who is a maiden of nine summers; and Samuel, who at the age of three years completes the family. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist church and Mr. Miller votes with the Democracy. In him we find an enterprising citizen who, taking advantage of the natural resources of the state, has improved his opportunities with the result that he is now one of the leading and prosperous agriculturists of his community.

HARVEY N. FROST. To say of him whose name heads this sketch that he has risen unaided from comparative obscurity to rank among the capitalists, is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life. What Mr. Frost has accomplished in the world of commerce cannot adequately be told in words. It is certainly not asserting too much to say of one who can direct and control a business of such magnitude, that he must possess, aside from mercantile foresight and sagacity, the happy faculty of reading and judging men, unusual powers of organization and executive ability—in a word, that he must be a master mind. And yet if one shall seek in Mr. Frost's career the causes that have led to his success, they will be found along the lines of well-tried and old-time maxims. Honesty and fair dealing, promptness, truthfulness, fidelity, all these are strictly enforced and adhered to. Faithfulness on the part of employes is promoted by the knowledge that good service means advancement as opportunity opens and that neglect of duty will not be tolerated, and is further enhanced by the interest taken by the employer in the personal welfare of the deserving.

Harvey N. Frost, now living in Mineral Wells, was born in Collin county, Texas, in 1860, his parents being C. C. and Gillie M.



HARVEY N. FROST



(Daniels) Frost. The father was born in Missouri and came to Texas in 1845, settling in Collin county. He served with the Confederate army throughout the Civil War, being a brave and loyal soldier. About 1890 he removed to Haskell, Texas, where he now resides. For many years he followed farming, but is now living retired from active life, enjoying a rest which he has well earned and richly deserves. His wife is also living and is a native of middle Tennessee.

Harvey N. Frost was reared to farm life in Collin county and acquired his education in the schools there. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority, when he entered business life at Farmersville, Texas, as a member of the firm of Rike & Frost, dealers in agricultural implements. There he remained until 1889, when he took up his abode at Haskell, Texas, where he established and conducted a lumber business. He also had a lumber yard at Grand Prairie, Texas. In 1895 he removed to Mineral Wells and purchased the lumber business of J. M. Roberts & Company. Here he has since been connected with the lumber trade, being now at the head of the Frost-Lewellyn Lumber Company. This, however, is but a small department of his business interests in Mineral Wells, which have grown from a very small beginning to extensive proportions. In 1900 he became associated with Cicero Smith in the organization of the First National Bank, at Mineral Wells, of which he was elected the first cashier, and to that office he was re-elected in April, 1904, but resigned in October of the same year in order that he might devote his attention more largely to his extensive building operations in this city. He remained a stockholder in the bank, however. He was president of the Mineral Wells Hardware Company, but sold his interests there in the fall of 1903. He is the president and principal owner of the Mineral Wells Pressed Brick Company, extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick. He is now, however, devoting his capital and efforts largely to the upbuilding and improvement of his adopted city. He has erected several splendid brick business blocks and has others in the course of erection here. These buildings have added largely to the beauty and substantial appearance of the business district of Mineral Wells. These buildings are modern in construction in every particular, are supplied with steam heat, sanitary sewerage, etc., and in fact are far in advance of those usually found in Texas towns of this size. He is also largely interested in real

estate and his efforts have been of material benefit to Mineral Wells.

Mr. Frost has been twice married. He wedded Miss Nannie Smith, a daughter of Captain Cicero Smith, and they became the parents of six children, three of whom are yet living: Cleo, William and Gillie. After the death of his first wife Mr. Frost married Miss Levie Kight. They have a very attractive home at Mineral Wells, surrounded by a beautiful grove of trees which is one of the noted features of the city. The great prairies had few trees and it has been a difficult task to produce the rapid growth of trees so as to promote the beauty of the cities, but the labors of Mr. Frost in this direction have been crowned with splendid success and his lawn is now adorned with many beautiful trees, which compare favorably with the monarchs of the forest. Both Mr. and Mrs. Frost hold membership in the Baptist church and are leaders in social circles here. He belongs to the Odd Fellows society, the Knights of Pythias and the Commercial Club, and in community affairs he is deeply interested, promoting every measure that he believes will contribute to the general good. He is now serving as a member of the school board and his co-operation can always be counted upon to further any interest that tends to benefit Mineral Wells.

Mr. Frost thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. A man of great natural ability, his success in business from the beginning of his residence in Mineral Wells was uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Mr. Frost has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained the most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

CHARLES B. METCALFE, president of the Concho Water Power Company, and proprietor of Glenmore Farm, was born in Lawrence county, Tennessee, May 18, 1856, his parents being James and Mary Jane (Taylor) Metcalfe, natives

respectively of eastern Tennessee and Georgia. The father died in Lawrence county of his native state in 1875. The mother came to Texas soon after the arrival of her son Charles, locating in Mason county, which at that time was in the midst of a bitter feudal warfare between cattle and sheep men. The country was infested with desperate characters, among whom life was held cheap, and in one year forty men were killed. Mrs. Metcalfe is remembered as a lady of remarkable strength of will and adherence to high principles, and on one occasion, when alone in her house, she kept at bay thirty desperate characters who had come to make trouble. She was drowned in the terrible Concho flood which completely destroyed Ben Flickin and in which sixty-five persons lost their lives, August 24, 1882.

Charles B. Metcalfe was reared to farm life, and received the most of his education under a Montgomery Bell endowment scholarship in the University of Tennessee at Nashville, which was given him for high rank in the common schools. He was not, however, permitted to complete his education as he desired, for the Civil war had reduced his father from a man of affluence to one of reduced circumstances, and the son early felt the obligation of earning money for the necessities of the family. He was an only son, and in his youth worked at various employments on the farm, butchering sheep and disposing of the mutton in Nashville, also selling small fruits, butter, milk and various other commodities in the city, getting up at three o'clock in the morning in order to accomplish his day's work. He left Nashville in November, 1872, traveled overland, and on December 14 following, he arrived in Fort Worth. He worked for about three months for K. M. Van Zandt, and later in the same spring came on horseback to Tom Green county to work for his uncle, Colonel F. C. Taylor, a noted character in the early history of Western Texas and a wealthy stage contractor, operating stage lines and carrying mail and government supplies over the frontier. It was through the Colonel's efforts that Tom Green county was organized in 1876, he submitting the petition to the legislature for that purpose. At the time of Mr. Metcalfe's arrival here San Angelo had not been started, although the military post of Fort Concho was at the height of its interesting frontier army life. He began work for Colonel Taylor, whose western headquarters were then at the little settlement of Ben Flickin, four miles from Fort Concho, but shortly afterward went to Loyal Valley, Mason county, and joined his mother, there spending

about a year, his life in that county being filled with exciting and more or less amusing incidents connected with the deadly feud between the cattle and sheep men. Among many other incidents that he recalls is the one of which Scott Cooley, a leader of the cattle faction and a reckless and desperate character, was the hero. While riding over the country and looking for trouble Cooley spied a deputy sheriff at the top of a well which he and another man were digging, the latter being at the bottom of the well and just in the act of being drawn up by his companion in order to get away from the explosion of dynamite which he had set. Cooley shot the man at the top of the well, thus allowing the other to drop to the bottom and be blown up by the dynamite, after which he scalped the former and used the trophy to pay his whiskey bills around the country.

Returning to Tom Green county, Mr. Metcalfe became superintendent of the old Bismarck farm, four miles south of Concho, the most noted in western Texas. It was originally established in 1868 by Colonel Gustave Schleicher and Jake Marshall, and was the first farm opened in the western part of Texas and the first on which irrigation was used. At the time of which he took charge it had been purchased by his uncle, Colonel Taylor, and was owned by him for a number of years. Mr. Metcalfe also served as the Colonel's superintendent in the construction of irrigation ditches, raising crops, etc., and conducted a large and profitable business in the raising of the cereals to supply the large demand at Fort Concho. Following this he worked for Colonel Taylor as road agent of the stage lines out of Austin and San Antonio, superintending drivers, local agents and buying feed supplies for stock, continuing in that position about two years. In 1879 he engaged in the sheep business, establishing a large ranch on the Concho river in Tom Green county, and those were the palmy days of the sheep industry, wool at that time being worth about twenty-four cents a pound, a good sheep shearing about eight pounds of wool a year, and animals being worth about six dollars a head. He continued with excellent success until 1885, when on account of tariff agitation and unsettled conditions in the wool business he abandoned the industry.

In 1865 Mr. Metcalfe became the proprietor of the old Bismarck farm and started operations there on an extensive scale, erecting a cotton gin, also a mill for grinding grain and constructing a water power with which to carry







MR. AND MRS. JAMES M. BLOCKER

on these industries. He was the originator of water power development, which has and is yet destined to play such an important part in the building up of San Angelo and surrounding country. His was the first cotton gin built in Tom Green county, and he raised on the Bismarck farm the first bale of cotton in the county, in 1886. This he brought to town and donated to the local brass band. He has since sold the Bismarck farm. He subsequently became interested with Colonel J. L. Millsbaugh in the organization of a water power company for the purpose of furnishing power to supply water, electric lights and other industries to the city of San Angelo, while later, in 1892, he acquired financial control of the company. The first dam constructed by the company was in 1892, a half mile east of San Angelo, below the junction of the main Concho and North Concho, which was subsequently washed away by flood, and for a time the power for the electric light plant and water pumping station was furnished by steam, Mr. Metcalfe then withdrawing from the company. In 1901 the Concho Water Company was organized, of which he has since been the president and chief owner, and they constructed the present dam, completed in 1903 and placed in operation the following year. This is built of stone, about five hundred feet long, twelve feet high, having three turbine wheels of a total of two hundred and twenty-five horse power. This company furnishes power for the San Angelo Water and Electric Light Company and will in time, with the development of the town and country, supply power to other industries. This saves to the company alone about six thousand dollars a year in fuel, which is a forcible illustration of its economical advantage.

Glenmore Farm, of which Mr. Metcalfe is the owner, contains about one thousand four hundred acres on the Concho river, adjoining San Angelo on the southeast, four hundred acres of which is under irrigating ditch and partly in cultivation, and there is also three hundred acres of upland in cultivation. Here are raised in large quantities hay, corn, cotton, barley, oats, alfalfa, potatoes and truck farming products, such as melons, beets and small vegetables, while a specialty is made of celery, for which Glenmore Farm has become famous. This product he ships over the United States as far as New York city, and the quality and flavor of the Glenmore Farm celery are unequalled by any grown elsewhere. This place is also noted as a stock farm, where he makes a specialty of short-horn cattle and Tanworth hogs, an Eng-

lish breed yet new in Texas, but noted in England as bacon hogs. The other industries on Glenmore Farm are a cotton gin and a flour and feed mill, all operated by Mr. Metcalfe's water power from Concho river. These are valuable industries to San Angelo, and are the means of bringing a large amount of business from a long distance. He is also interested in another fine ranch sixteen miles south of San Angelo, which is owned by a company, and where is made a specialty of breeding mules, raising from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty mule colts each year. He has ever interested himself energetically in the development of the county, in establishing industries, improving the grades of stock, advocating better and more scientific methods of farming, bringing substantial settlers, and "making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." At the age of eighteen years, in the early days of Tom Green county, he was elected county commissioner, serving as such for six years, and it was during this time that the county commissioners constructed the fine steel bridges which have made traveling such a convenience in the San Angelo territory. The minor disability was removed by decree of court, enabling him to serve. In this and many other ways he has assisted in the building up of the county and maintaining its finances in first-class shape.

Mr. Metcalfe's first wife was Miss Lillie Baker, of Austin, Texas, who lived but two years after their marriage. In February, 1892, at Atlanta, Georgia, he was married to Miss Margie Moyers, of that city, and they have one son, Penrose Blakely Metcalfe, born November 24, 1893.

JAMES M. BLOCKER. The business management of the Bridgeport Mill and Elevator Company's affairs is in the hands of one of its original promoters and stockholders, the subject of this personal review. A farmer and stockman near Jim Ned during the last two decades of the century just closed, and, in a modest way, identified with the material development of the west side of the county, he closed up his affairs there in the opening years of the new century and began life at Bridgeport, a farmer in a small way and prominently connected with the mill.

The few characters who were once identified with an enterprise of domestic commerce which swept the American bison from the plains have long since cased their guns and hunting knives and their remnant is scattered over the broad

surface of our American continent with little to remind them of the exciting days of the buffalo hunt, save vivid recollections of the slaughter and of incidents relating thereto. To this band of pelt merchants Mr. Blocker belonged and a year spent with an outfit at the foot of the plains in 1873 brought to his exchequer a visible fullness as ample compensation for the year thus bestowed.

Mr. Blocker came to Texas in 1870 and stopped a year in the county of Rains, following his residence here with his career on the hunt on the head of the Colorado river. On leaving the plains he took up farming in Lamar county and continued it until his advent to Wise, bringing hither a flock of sheep and remaining in the wool business until misfortune and adversity practically swept away his stock, when he gathered about him a few cattle and came to be somewhat extensively engaged in the business. He owned and improved a tract of more than a half section of land at Jim Ned and the twenty years that he spent there were years of gradual movement toward upper rungs of the ladder of success.

In Choctaw county, Mississippi, James M. Blocker was born September 12, 1849. His father, William H. Blocker, who died at Jim Ned in 1893, was born on the line of the states of Mississippi and Louisiana in 1818, August 4, and remained a farmer in Mississippi until 1871, when he followed his son to Texas and resumed his favorite vocation in Fannin, Wise and Stephens counties, as he happened to be located. He was a man of strong conviction, of outspoken political sentiment and of religious feeling, a Democrat and a Primitive Baptist. He advocated, in his humble capacity as a citizen, disunion and the establishment of the Confederacy, and gave what service he could in the army of the Confederate states.

Michael Blocker, grandfather of our subject, was not far removed from the founders of the family in the United States. The kingdom of Prussia furnished three sons of the Blocker family who emigrated to the new world and in the states of Kentucky, North Carolina and Alabama they are said to have taken up their abode. From the North Carolina branch our subject is descended and in that old commonwealth Michael Blocker was born about 1788. He was twice married, first to Miss Hendry and second to the Widow Gillespie, and by the first union he was the father of eleven children and by the second seven. Among those of the first were the sons, Younger, George, Wesley, Isaiah and William H., and the daughters,

Caroline, who married Joe Myers; Ann, wife of William Guess, and Ellen, who became Mrs. Scrivner. Of the second family Michael, Robert and Sallie are known to have reared families. The father was a gunsmith, owned a farm and was with General Jackson as a soldier in the defense of New Orleans in 1815. He moved down into Mississippi about the time the state was admitted into the Union and died in 1863.

William H. Blocker married Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, a daughter of an Irishman, William Gray. Mrs. Blocker died at Jim Ned in 1888, having been the mother of Ann, widow of Morton Wooten, of Fannin county, Texas; Caroline, who married Robert Parker and died in Wise county; Ellen, of Young county, wife of R. E. Curry; Maggie, widow of Taylor Hawkins, of Bridgeport; James M., our subject, and Martha, who married G. W. Pace and resides in Denton county.

James M. Blocker grew up chiefly in Lee county, Mississippi, and obtained a liberal education in the Conway high school. He began life as a school teacher and pursued the calling some six years in Texas. For the buffalo hunt he organized an outfit of a half dozen men who spent a year in killing the brute-master of the plains and marketing his pelt at Fort Griffin on the very border of civilization. This year's work furnished him with the sinews which helped him in his future career.

February 27, 1872, Mr. Blocker married in Lamar county, Texas, Miss Ara Mann, a daughter of Joel Mann, who died in Bridgeport in May, 1905. The Manns were from Leake county, Mississippi, and came to Texas about 1870. Mrs. Blocker was born in 1855 and died in Bridgeport, June 23, 1904, leaving the following issue, viz: Unus, of Wise county; Arthur, a postal clerk on the Fort Worth and Denver Railway; Frank, of Douglas, Arizona; Ban., of Bridgeport, and Joe and Fern with the paternal home.

As a citizen Mr. Blocker has ever maintained an interested position, giving encouragement to worthy enterprises and contributing his part toward high morals and pure local government. He is a Democrat and a Methodist.

JAMES ASBURY BROCK, engaged in the real-estate business in El Paso, was born near London, Madison county, Ohio, April 1, 1845, a son of John Harper and Sarah A. (Marshall) Brock. The father was a native of Greene county, Ohio, and a son of Francis Brock, a farmer and stock trader, who died in 1854 at the age of forty-two years. In the family of

John H. Brock were the following children: William, Andrew J., James Asbury, Russell, Ann M., Angeline and Woosley. The father's death occurred at London, Ohio.

Mr. Brock of this review remained upon a farm near that town until nine years of age, when he went with his parents to London and acquired his education in the schools there. At the age of twenty years, on the 3d of October, 1865, he was married to Mary T. Willis, and in November of the same year he located upon the old homestead farm in Madison county, where he remained until 1869, when he sold out. In 1865, in company with Robert George Dunn, he had shipped a herd of short-horn cattle to Grinnell, Poweshiek county, Iowa. This was a part of the best herd of short-horns in America. Mr. Brock took the cattle to Iowa and then went to Council Bluffs. He passed through Nebraska and on to St. Joseph, Missouri, and thence to Kansas City, being at the last named place when the first engine crossed the new bridge there. He afterward proceeded to the terminus of the railroad in Kansas near Ellsworth. This was the Kansas Pacific line. From that point Mr. Brock was ordered by his partner, Mr. Dunn, to go to Girard, Kansas, to find some short horns which had been sold in that part of the country at the beginning of the war, but he could obtain no trace of the cattle and returned to Kansas City, after which he visited Missouri and then went to his old home in Ohio. He had become interested in the west and, selling his property in the Buckeye state, he started with his wife in 1869 for Independence, Missouri, where he became interested in a hotel business with a Mr. Pierce, conducting the hotel for a year.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Brock again went to Kansas City and from that point his wife returned to London, Ohio, while Mr. Brock joined a party of cattlemen who went by rail to Fort Scott, Kansas, and thence by wagon through southern Kansas and the Indian Territory to Sherman, Texas, where they arrived October 1, 1870. They afterward visited McKinney, Dallas, Waxahachie and Milford, camping out at these different places and in the latter part of November, Mr. Brock returned to Kansas City on business, making the journey by stage to Baxter Springs and on by railroad. In the succeeding spring he secured employment in the Kansas stock yards, where he remained until March, 1872, when he was called to his old home in London,

Ohio, on account of the illness of his wife, who died on the 16th of May of that year.

On the 5th of July, 1872, Mr. Brock went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became traveling salesman for Doty, Watson & Company, selling revolving scrapers and railroad supplies. He continued in that employ until January, 1873, and after meeting Colonel W. H. Hick, who was post trader at Fort Griffin, and Major McGibbon, he left St. Louis with them and went direct to Fort Gibbon, arriving in 1873. The horses were suffering from epizootic, so that they traveled much of the way with ox-teams and by government teams continued on to Fort Griffin, in Shackelford county. There Mr. Brock began working for Colonel Hick in the general supply store, serving in that position until 1876.

In the meantime Mr. Brock had purchased some cattle and in 1874 bought some thoroughbred short-horns, the first to be taken to Shackelford county. He kept adding to his stock until he brought his herd up to a high standard and it was said by some of the best cattle men of Texas that Mr. Brock did more in those times to elevate the cattle business than any other man.

On the 28th of November, 1875, his cousin, Frank Woosley, of Madison county, Ohio, wrote Mr. Brock that he wanted to come to Texas. He was a son of Mrs. Angeline Brock Woosley, an aunt of our subject, and was at that time about twenty-eight years of age. Mr. Brock in reply to the letter wrote him of Texas and its possibilities, but before the letter had reached Ohio, Frank Woosley had started for Fort Griffin, arriving on the 1st of January, 1876. After looking over the country Mr. Brock and his cousin with a guide and outfit started northwest from Fort Griffin on the buffalo range, but after twenty days returned without any buffalo. He then made arrangements whereby they drove one hundred miles to Weatherford, Texas, thence proceeding by stage to Fort Worth and on to Dallas, which was the terminus of the Texas Pacific railroad. Woosley then returned to Ohio, reaching home in time for the stock sales at London, Ohio, on the 1st of February. He visited at the home of Mr. Brock's sister and gave glowing accounts of our subject's prospects in Texas. He then purchased fifteen head of short-horns, five heifers and ten bulls, which he shipped to Dallas. He also sent a draft of four thousand dollars to Mr. Brock, who placed it at Weatherford with Captain Henry

Warren, cashier of the bank, for collection. Mr. Warren before Woosley went east had offered to put ten thousand dollars into the cattle business and become a partner of Mr. Brock. Woosley followed the cattle to Dallas, carrying with him an order from Taft, secretary of war, nominating Mr. Brock for the position of post trader at Fort Griffin. Colonel Hick, who was then post trader, came to Mr. Brock and said, "Did you know there was an order here for your nomination for post trader?" and received a reply in the negative, after which Colonel Hick said he had no show for the position then. But in the meantime Mr. Brock had written an application for the position and the next morning after he returned to his ranch an orderly came from the adjutant's office where the post council was in session and requested Mr. Brock to appear before the council. Captain Chase then said, "We have a commission here from you regarding the post tradership and the same from several other applicants and we want to consult you first." Mr. Brock said that the gentlemen knew all about him and he therefore needed only to assure them that he had the necessary means to carry on the business of post trader. He was then asked if his cattle business or any outside interest would interfere with his duties as post trader and if he would always be there to co-operate with the post council to fix prices on goods, etc. Mr. Brock answered that if he obtained the office he would sell his cattle business to his cousin and brother and thus be left free to attend to his official duties, and after his departure the council agreed to nominate him. Mr. Brock went on to Dallas and on his way back drove cattle to Fort Griffin, arriving about the 1st of May, 1876. His cousin Woosley had also returned and a few days later they bought three hundred and fifty heifers off the trail at nine dollars and a half per head, paying thirty-one hundred and fifty dollars out of the four thousand dollars sent by Woosley from London, Ohio. In the meantime while Mr. Brock was at Dallas the papers had come affirming his nomination as post trader. By the time he reached Fort Griffin the news had been received there and in consequence considerable rivalry sprang up between the merchants of Fort Griffin and F. E. Conrad, acting as post trader, brought up an account against Mr. Brock for goods bought at the store, although he did not owe it, while another merchant attached his cattle on the ground that he was about to leave the country,

taking advantage of his trip to Washington, which was a necessary trip ere he entered upon the duties of the office. Mr. Brock therefore paid the bills, although they were unjust, but it seemed to be the only alternative.

Going once more to Dallas he returned by rail to St. Louis and on to London, Ohio, and went with his mother to Washington, D. C., in June, 1876. While he was absent a hurry order came for the garrison at Fort Griffin to go to Custer's relief in the Black Hills and Mr. Brock then saw that the post tradership would not be worth anything, so gave up the office. He returned to Ohio and thence went to Iowa, where he sold some fine cattle for his uncle, Russell Brock, after which he proceeded to St. Louis, then again to Ohio and back to Texas, arriving at his ranch in November, 1876.

In the meantime Frank Woosley had been joined by his brother Ed and his wife, who had come in June. In January, 1877, they found the trail objectionable, as the cattle were becoming scattered. Woosley made a trip to the plains on the McKinsley trail to Canyon Blanco, thence south to Yellow House Canyon and to Snyder's store in Scurry county and on to Center line trail, where the trail strikes what is now the Texas Pacific railroad near Sweetwater. He afterward continued east to old Fort Phantom, Missouri, and thence returned to the ranch near Fort Griffin. This trip gave him a general knowledge of the country to the west and of the landmarks which would serve to guide one in traveling. Following his return there was a stock meeting called at Fort Griffin, attended by all the stockmen of this section of the state and J. B. Mathews, J. C. Lynch and Mr. Brock were made delegates to the convention, which was to have a ten days' session in April, 1877, at Graham, in Young county, Texas. On returning from the convention they found the trail cattle coming up and Mr. Brock, at the solicitation of other stock men and neighbors, went seven miles north of there and proceeded to inspect the trail cattle to see that the cattle owned by himself and neighbors were not driven off. About this time John S. Moon, who was a brother-in-law of F. Woosley, after staying for a few weeks in Texas returned in April to Ohio. As is customary in round-ups, the men start to work from a given point, proceeding from one ranch to another, each man gathering up his own cattle. They started on the 1st of May, went south to Clear Forks on

the Brazos, and on to Albany. About the 12th or 15th of May, Woosley went to the ranch, leaving the round-up and in a few days returned and then went on south of the round-up and again back to the ranch. He was at Fort Griffin on the 20th of May, 1877, which was the last seen of him for fourteen years. He hoped by his mysterious disappearance to create the impression that he had been foully murdered by his cousin and partner, Mr. Brock. On the day on which he disappeared he wanted to use a fine mare, which was an extra good cattle animal for cutting, herds. Mr. Brock reluctantly let him have the mare, as he said he wanted to go on farther on the round-up, but the records show that there was no round-up for five days before or afterward. He arrived there after dark, picketed his horses, two in number, and lay down for the night on his blanket. The next morning he went to Antelope Creek, where he met Sam Myers, Ed Campbell and "Turkey" Jones in camp and took breakfast with them. He then proceeded down Clear Fork toward the ranch and pulled up as they were finishing breakfast. The men say that they asked him to get off and have a meal with them, but he stayed on his horse, which bore the brand figure 2 until a cowboy saddled his horse and they both rode off. A short distance away Woosley left his companion and started to the southeast to where he had left the mare, giving the impression at this ranch that he was going back home, but he never returned. That was the last seen of Frank Woosley for fourteen years, and it was a month and two days before he was reported missing, Mr. Brock supposing that he was on the round-up.

John F. Brock, who was with John G. Thompson, sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives in Washington, went to London, Ohio, from the capitol and his mother said that she wished he would make a visit to our subject. He did so, arriving at Denison, Texas, and on the 22d of June, 1877, sent a message to James A. Brock. This was one month from the day that Woosley disappeared, the message being received at Fort Griffin, June 23, 1877. Mr. Brock of this review showed the message to Ed Woosley, brother of Frank Woosley, saying that John Brock would be at Fort Griffin in a day or two. When Ed Woosley went back to the ranch and returned the next day he reported his brother missing and the citizens organized search parties, for in those troublous times in the history

of Texas murders were of frequent occurrence. John Brock arrived about this time to find that James A. Brock had gone with a party in search of the missing man. In the meantime a rumor was afloat that Mr. Brock had killed or else had hired his cousin murdered, so that on the next day when the party started out he went along as a common citizen, not taking any lead in directing the search, telling his associates that he had been censured and that they must make the search now without any suggestion from him. A little distance from the ranch they met Ed Woosley, who insinuated that Mr. Brock was accountable for the disappearance of his brother. At length the search was discontinued, there being no trace found of the murdered man. At that time John Brock gave our subject power of attorney to take possession of the stock and the provisions, but that as Frank Woosley had disappeared this power of attorney should not effect Woosley's interest, so that in case he returned his property would still be intact. Accordingly Mr. Brock took possession of his brother's interest, but Ed Woosley sequestered the cattle, taking them away from Mr. Brock, who in the mean time attempted to get a compromise by giving them all the stock which had been paid for by the firm, while he should retain the original herd. Woosley would not agree to this and the matter was taken to the courts. Feeling ran very high and although there was no tangible grounds an attempt was made by Ed Woosley and his followers to have Mr. Brock indicted for murder before the grand jury and dug up some Indian bones, claiming that they were the bones of the white man. An indictment, however, was not returned. They then run three cattle indictments for alleged killing of cattle, but it was proven that Mr. Brock never sold a pound of beef. Three guards were then appointed by the court to take Mr. Brock to Fort Griffin, where he could telegraph for money for bonds. There one of the guards, who had doubtless been bribed by his enemies, tried to induce him to go back to the ranch, but suspecting that he might be waylaid on the trip he refused to do so. The next day, however, the return trip was made and Mr. Brock was put in irons, but was guarded by Texas rangers. Judge McCall, who was Mr. Brock's attorney, said he did not know what was the matter with the people, but that feeling was running high against Mr. Brock and he had been warned to have nothing to do with the case. The Woosley contingent had offered to compromise, but Mr. Brock refused the terms until the judge

argued that if a compromise was made it would give him a chance to find Frank Woosley and then he could recover his property. The compromise was effected, but it left Mr. Brock nothing after paying costs. A reward of one thousand dollars for the murderer of Woosley had been offered November 23, 1877, three days before Mr. Brock was released on bond. He went to Ohio in 1878, but on the 4th of November returned to Fort Griffin, for his trial was to come off on the 14th. A few days before this Woosley's mother came to Texas and offered a second reward of one thousand dollars. The court records give an account of the trial which resulted in the jury returning a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Brock's attorneys then tried to force the other indictments but could not get a trial, the case being continued until September, 1876, on which occasion there was a verdict of not guilty rendered in the matter of the cattle indictments. Thus the law had vindicated the opinions of a great many people that Mr. Brock was entirely innocent of all connection with the disappearance of Woosley or of any wrong doing in the business affairs.

Released by the courts, Mr. Brock went to Fort Griffin and on to the plains with H. C. Smith, where he took contracts to sink wells and did other work for a Quaker colony in Tabcock county. In October, however, he returned to Fort Griffin and was there during the court sessions. On the 1st of November he took a contract on the Star route mail to carry mail from Fort Griffin to Throckmorton, Seymour county, through the Narrows, up the Panhandle, thence from Fort Elliott to Wichita Falls and Doan's store and on to Seymour. He rode all night from Doan's store, reaching Seymour at break of day. He spent the day there and returned the succeeding night to Seymour, where the carrier arrived from Wichita Falls. He then rode all night and the next day and on arriving at Fort Elliott received some mail including a letter from his former attorneys saying that he had been indicted at Albany and bound for one thousand dollars. He then went to John W. Pool and stated his predicament. Pool signed his bond and they sent it to the sheriff of Shackelford county for his appearance at the next term of court. His enemies were still at work against him. An old army officer by the name of Wiley went to Austin, got a transcript of Mr. Brock's land, proving that he had entered it according to law and sent the transcript to Mr. Brock. When the case was called the counsel for Mr. Brock asked that the witnesses be examined sep-

arately and the first witness, W. R. Kruger, who was then sheriff, was made to admit that he was the clerk in the land office when Mr. Brock filed his papers proving up his land. Various instances of perjury on the part of the witnesses for the complaint were brought forth and again Mr. Brock was released on a verdict of not guilty. Then occurred a great demonstration by good citizens, who rejoiced in the outcome of the trial, believing fully in his innocence.

Once more Mr. Brock entered business life, this time going with a herd of cattle to the Panhandle or Fort Elliott. There he found a telegram from Pat Garrett, of Las Vegas, that he had captured Woosley, but when Mr. Brock went there he found that Garrett had the wrong man.

During his first trouble Mr. Brock owed nine dollars and a half for court costs and one day the sheriff told him that if he did not pay this he would put him in the guard house. It was another trick of the Woosley element to get Mr. Brock in jail. So great was the opposition manifested toward him that even people who had at first believed in him to some extent doubted him and it became the one end and aim of Mr. Brock's life to find Frank Woosley. He offered a reward of one thousand dollars and published a picture, on the back of which was a picture of Woosley and thousands of these were sent throughout the country. Old Uncle William Nick Miller, an old colored servant, who was in the care of Mr. Brock's cattle at the time of the disappearance of Woosley was taken out by a gang who hung him, pulling him up four times in an attempt to make him say that Mr. Brock had hired him to kill his cousin, but the old colored man stuck to the truth that he had not been thus employed. On the 16th of June, 1891, Mr. Brock received a message from George B. Wells, of Macon, Georgia, that he had his man located in Arkansas. He then went to Augusta, Arkansas to find that the imprisoned man was not Woosley, but while he was preparing to leave on the next train he saw Woosley on the depot platform and, pulling his gun, he made the supposed murdered man return with him to his old home in Ohio and prove his innocence. It seemed almost miraculous, this discovery of Woosley after a search of fourteen years, during which time Mr. Brock had sacrificed his fortunes and largely his health and other interests in his attempt to find the man. When the hope of doing so was almost gone fate seemed to intervene and Woosley appeared before him.

While sojourning in Colorado, Mr. Brock met at Pueblo the lady whom he made his second







JOHN W. HARDING

wife and who bore the maiden name of Emma A. Powell. She was a resident of Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri. While in Colorado and New Mexico he was engaged in carrying mail and in railroad construction for some time. In later years he has made his home in El Paso, where he has since lived a quiet life, being engaged in the real estate business. He is now satisfied with his condition and yet he feels that if it had not been for his great trouble he could have become well off, for he had gained an excellent start in the cattle business in the early days. He was a familiar figure among the cattle men not only in western Texas, but also in New Mexico and Colorado and he can relate many interesting stories concerning hardships, suffering and bravery in those days and not the least interesting is his own record, which is as marvelous almost as a tale of fiction. It was with great rejoicing that his many friends saw him vindicated and he is today classed with the popular and respected citizens of El Paso.

**JOHN WESLEY HARDING.** The first commissioner's district of Clay county is presided over by a gentleman whose connection with the stock and farming interests of northern Texas has been extensive and prominent and it was this experience, coupled with rare business judgment and high character as a citizen, which prompted the county electors to choose John W. Harding a county commissioner. By reason of the nature of his early calling as a cattleman with the well known firm of Byers Brothers he became widely known throughout this and adjoining counties, and wherever his acquaintance extended the same favorable opinion of his virtues was held and the same flattering commendations indulged in. As the years passed and his connection with the county's interests and affairs became more fixed and permanent his hold on the affections of the people grew stronger until he enjoys today the unshaken and unswerving confidence of an undivided constituency.

It is twenty-one years since Mr. Harding became a resident of Clay county. Having formed the acquaintance of his early employers in east Texas he was induced by them to take a position on their Clay county ranch in 1884 and for ten years his time was devoted to their interests as earnestly and loyally as though their interests were his own. During this period his service and his personal worth won such a place in the regard of his chiefs as to frequently reflect itself when the aid of real friends would count for much. Having practiced some econ-

omy and being urged by his employer to purchase a tract of rich Red river bottom land off of their ranch he finally consented and the terms were agreed upon and the contract entered into for five hundred twenty-two and three-fourths acres. The tract was in its virgin state and everything was to do in the final acquirement and development of a home and farm. He took possession of it in 1892 and began the rough and uneven journey from comparative poverty to absolute independence.

John W. Harding was born in Warren county, Tennessee, September 2, 1849. His father, George Harding, was a farmer, born in the same county and state. He was well and widely known over the county, being for a time deputy and finally sheriff of the same. He came to Texas some time following our subject's advent to the state and died in Grayson county. In politics he was a Democrat. The mother of John W. Harding was Martha (Hennessey) Harding. She was of Irish stock, felt the loss of her mother young and her father remarried and moved into Illinois. She labored with her husband many years and brought up a large family of honorable children and died February 14, 1889. Her children were: Mary J., John W., our subject; Nancy, Sallie, George E., Thomas B., William, G. Henson, Mattie and Charles.

The boyhood and youth of John W. Harding was spent on the farm and when twenty-one years of age he rented a place and began life as a farmer. When he married he settled down to the farm in earnest and continued it in Tennessee till 1873, when he emigrated to Texas and settled in Grayson county. He farmed there as a renter. He soon met Byers Brothers, who carried on a large implement business, and was taken into their employ. In 1882 he began looking after their cattle interests with the result that in 1884 he left Sherman and Grayson county and became identified with northwest Texas. Their herd was at first ranched in Stephens county, but was brought in Clay upon the acquisition of the Acres ranch on the Wichita river, since known as the Byers ranch. The rough-and-tumble of a cowboy life was conducive to good health and furnished some sport along with plenty of hard work, but very few fortunes were ever accumulated in this role. However, when Mr. Harding decided to engage in farming he was possessed of some cash and with his small means he began the career of a farmer. His efforts are devoted to grain and stock and he has extended the limits of his farm to include a tract of three hundred

and fifty-seven acres, making eight hundred and seventy-nine acres, four hundred of which yields to the plow every year.

In November, 1870, Mr. Harding married Hila E., a daughter of Welburn Thaxton. She was the mother of the following children: Bulah, George T. and Lula. April 5, 1893, Mr. Harding married, in Clay county, Kate Smyers, a daughter of Frank and Ann (Kearney) Smyers, from Douglas county, Illinois. The issue of this union are: Guy, Bee, Dru, Vio and Iml.

Mr. Harding has been a member of the board of county commissioners something more than three years. He became a member first by appointment to succeed Commissioner Hooper, resigned, and was elected in the fall of 1901. He was elected again in 1904 without opposition. His board, as it were, has occupied itself with public and internal improvements in the construction of public roads and is spending the public money where it will work a public convenience. When he yields up his office to his successor it will be with the consciousness of having done his duty as he saw it and with having aided with his advice, counsel and vote in keeping his county's affairs in a sound and satisfactory condition. In lodge matters, he holds membership in the Odd Fellows at Henrietta and in the mutual insurance order, the Woodmen of the World.

C. M. KING, of Hardy, is a native of Tennessee, his birth having there occurred on the 17th of November, 1844. His parents, James and Marian (Hereford) King, were likewise natives of that state, where the father successfully carried on farming until 1848, when he came with his family to Texas, settling in Van Zandt county in May of that year. There he bought land and improved a farm, on which he remained until 1865, when he came to Cooke county, making his home with his two sons, C. M. King, and his brother. Here he resided until his death, October 10, 1878, when he was seventy-four years of age. He came to Texas when it was largely a wild and unimproved district, giving little promise of rapid or substantial development, but he lived to see many changes and rejoiced in what was accomplished by the state. His wife passed away in December, 1878, at the age of seventy-one years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. In their family were five children: James, who died while serving in the Confederate army; William R., who died in 1885; John, who was a soldier of the southern

army; Christopher M., of this review; and Buena Vista, the wife of C. Loring.

Christopher M. King, better known as Kit, accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas when only four years of age and was therefore reared in this state, remaining under the father's roof until 1863, when at the age of nineteen years he enlisted as a member of Company H, Seventeenth Texas Infantry, commanded by Colonel Tucker. The regiment was attached to the Trans-Mississippi Department in General Taylor's command, and was in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Mr. King was in a number of skirmishes and important battles, including the engagement at Mansfield, but was never captured nor wounded. He knew, however, all about the hardships, privations and exposure of war, having the usual experiences of the soldier. He was at Richmond, Texas, when Lee surrendered and the command disbanded, the men returning to their respective homes.

Mr. King then resumed farming and soon afterward the family removed to Cooke county, where he and his brother John purchased four hundred and eighty acres of land from the Jacob Wilcox survey. This they transformed into a good farm, making a home for their parents in their declining years. Mr. King here successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until after the death of his father on the 10th of October, 1878. Only a brief period elapsed when his brother John died, passing away December 26, 1879, and the mother died in December, 1878. Subsequently Mr. King and his brother's widow carried out the plans arranged by them during the life time of John King. They divided the farm and all the interests and each remained on their respective portions. Mr. King, of this review, still owns his farm, which he now rents, and which he successfully cultivated until 1897, when he bought the farm where he now resides, becoming owner of seventy acres of well improved land, which he intends to devote to fruit culture, raising apples, peaches, pears, grapes and small fruits. The soil is particularly well adapted to this purpose and he now has ten acres in fruit. There are over eight hundred apple trees and other fruit in proportion and Mr. King is meeting with a creditable measure of prosperity in this work. When he and his brother came to the farm they had a fine herd of cattle but in later years he gave his attention more largely to general agricultural pursuits, raising wheat, oats and other crops.

Mr. King was married first in Cooke county to Miss Fannie Williams, who was born there in





JEPHTHA B. HOPKINS

1855 and represents one of its old pioneer families. Her father was John Williams, who from early boyhood was reared in Grayson county. He served throughout the Mexican war and became a pioneer settler and prominent farmer and horseman of Cooke county. He helped to rid the country of wild beasts and of the treacherous Indian and to make possible the settlement of the white race in this locality. On selling out in Cooke county he removed to Montague county, where he purchased a small farm, while later he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. King. When visiting her half-brother he died at his home. His children were: Molly, Marzee, Laura, Mrs. Fannie King, Florence and Eva.

Mr. and Mrs. King became the parents of two children: Mrs. Fannie V. Lucas and Mrs. Dove Redding. The mother died in May, 1885. She was a member of the Christian church and a most estimable lady. In 1891 Mr. King wedded Miss Mattie Allen, and they had two children, Clay and May, both at home. The mother passed away in 1889, in the faith of the Methodist church. His third wife was Nancy C., daughter of Rev. W. C. Cummins, a pioneer Baptist minister of Fannin county, yet living at the advanced age of eighty years. She belonged to the Baptist church and died February 17, 1896. For his fourth wife Mr. King married Mrs. Belle Meek, widow of Robert Meek, of Mississippi. He was a farmer of Texas, greatly respected, and he died in January, 1884, leaving four children: Samuel, William, Walter and Maud. Mrs. King was a daughter of Clinton D. and Ellen (Jones) Williams, of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri and in 1865 came to Texas. Mr. Williams served as a soldier of the Confederacy and on coming to this state settled in Fannin county, whence he later went to Wise county and there purchased a farm. Subsequently he settled in Montague county, where he died in February, 1902. His widow yet survives, living with a son in Wise county. Their children were: Samuel, who died in 1885; Mary; Mrs. Belle King; and James W., of Bridgeport, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. King have an interesting little son, Thomas J., born September 17, 1903.

Mr. King has had most interesting experiences, some of which have been of a dangerous nature, for when he came to Texas all was wild and unimproved. The red men terrorized the country, stole much stock and killed many settlers, so that Mr. King and his neighbors made many raids against them. He was also in some fights with them but was never wounded. He boasts of running a band of one hundred and sixty Indians,

something that few others have done, and he thus saved his entire herd of horses. He discovered a large number of Indians coming in the direction of his herd and having a fine saddle horse he advanced toward the tribe, who started in pursuit of him and thus he swerved them from their course and saved his stock. After running several miles he managed to elude his pursuers and returned to his home. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Christian church. His life has indeed been an eventful one and if written in detail his history would present a splendid picture of pioneer days.

JEPHTHA BRIGHT HOPKINS. One of the well known citizens of Clay county and one who has been connected with many lines of enterprise therein is Jephtha B. Hopkins of this review. Almost a pioneer settler he came to the county in November, 1877, and the profession of law, of teaching and the real estate, newspaper and farm and ranch business have known him and have felt the impress of his magic and intelligent touch.

Of Kentucky origin, Mr. Hopkins was born in Shelby county, March 8, 1852. His father, John Hopkins, now a resident of Austin, Texas, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1821, and in early childhood accompanied his father's, William Hopkins', family to Shelby county and there grew up, was educated fairly and was married. William Hopkins married a Miss Fry, both of whom died in Shelby county, being the parents of John, Luke, William, Alexander, Nancy and Ellen. John Hopkins married Ann W. Bright, born in Henry county, Kentucky, a daughter of Jephtha Bright, a Virginian and a widely known citizen of his adopted county. Ann Bright Hopkins died in February, 1899, at seventy-seven years of age, being the mother of Horace F., of Shelby county, Kentucky; Georgia, wife of H. B. Ford, of Austin, Texas; Jephtha B., our subject; Laura, now Mrs. H. L. Giltner, of Eminence, Kentucky; John W., of Austin, Texas, professor in the State University of Texas, and E. N., of Lexington, Missouri.

Jephtha B. Hopkins received his education in Eminence College, graduating in 1870, with the degree of A. B. bestowed by the institution and five years later that of A. M. He then prepared himself for the law and was admitted to the bar in Shelby county before Judge S. E. De Haven and the year following his advent here was admitted in Clay county in Judge Carroll's court. After a year's practice he drifted into the real estate business also and was connected

with both for some years. In 1855 he embarked in the newspaper business, founding the *Independent*, Democratic in politics, which he sold in 1888, when he engaged in the insurance business, being so connected until 1890. At this date Henrietta seemed destined to take on something of a boom and Mr. Hopkins erected and opened the Hopkins hotel, which burned later on, and the same year he moved to the capital of the state. He remained there less than two years, engaged in the insurance business, and on his return to Henrietta resumed the same here. He again entered the newspaper field and established, in 1897, the *Henrietta News*, which he edited until 1901 and on disposing of it moved to his farm four miles northeast of the county seat where he has since resided. As a farmer Mr. Hopkins has devoted himself to growing grain and stock, and his tract of six hundred and seventy-two acres, well watered, timbered and desirably situated, yields its owner as abundantly as need be for the domestic and other wants of the household. When in the newspaper business Mr. Hopkins also took an interest in politics. He was chosen mayor of Henrietta in 1890 and resigned before the expiration of his term on account of business interests and engagements. As a farmer he has eliminated and proscribed politics and all his spare time is devoted to his papers, magazines and his books. He is possessed of a voracious appetite for literature and few men in north Texas possess a library like his.

February 26, 1884, Jephtha B. Hopkins and Mary F. Merchant were married in Henrietta. Mrs. Hopkins' parents were J. S. W. and Fannie (Anderson) Merchant who came to Clay county in 1877, and here died, the mother in 1886, at fifty-four, and the father in 1899, at seventy-seven years of age. Mrs. Hopkins is one of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, viz: George W., who died at Chickasha, Indian Territory, leaving a family; Levonia, died at Magnolia, Arkansas, as Mrs. H. R. Hughey; Wallace, of Gering, Nebraska; Sarah J., married to John Utley, of Marlow, Indian Territory; Sam Houston, of Marlow; Mrs. Hopkins, born January 16, 1862; Lucy, wife of William B. Ellis, of Callahan county, Texas; James; Eldridge E., of Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, and Ella, wife of John W. Morris, of Vernon, Texas.

Jephtha B. Hopkins, Jr. is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins. He was born December 26, 1885, possesses the commendable and substantial traits of his parents and is a valuable aid to the proper conduct of the farm.

JOHN A. MURRELL, a member of one of the leading pioneer families of Montague county, Texas, occupies a prominent place among its representative farmers. Mr. Murrell is a Kentuckian by birth. He was born December 28, 1839, son of William and Nancy L. (Nunnely) Murrell, both natives of Kentucky. William Murrell, Sr., and George Murrell, grandfather and great-grandfather of John A., were born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish and German descent. In the early history of the Old Dominion the Murrells ranked with the "first families" of Virginia. George Murrell was a large planter there. He was a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist Church, and his religious example has been followed by his children and grandchildren down to the present generation. William Murrell, Sr., went from Virginia to Kentucky when a young man, about 1812, where he became the owner of a large number of slaves and soon was recognized as one of the prominent and wealthy farmers of the state. In his family were six children: William, Jr., Samuel, John, George, Lizzie and Mary A. William, Jr., was reared on his father's Kentucky farm and when he attained manhood engaged in farming in Kentucky, and he remained there thus occupied until 1855, when he sold out and moved to Missouri. After two years spent in Missouri he came to Texas and located in Fannin county. Three years later he moved to Walnut Bend on Red river in Cass county, where he bought a large tract of land, one thousand four hundred and seventy acres, and improved a farm. He had brought his slaves with him from Kentucky and in his new location his prospects were flattering when the war of the Rebellion came on and the slaves were freed. Left without help to run his farm, he rented it; all his plans were frustrated and he died, broken hearted, December 23, 1867, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a loyal Christian man whose character was in every way above reproach. His widow survived him only a few years, her death occurring March 31, 1871. Little is known of her family history. Their children are: Lucinda, wife of W. N. Browning; Josiah, who died in Lamar county, Texas; Sue, wife of H. H. Hays; John A., whose name introduces this sketch; Samuel, who resides at the old homestead; Mary E., wife of T. J. Bone; Thomas B., who, with his family, was massacred in their home by the Indians; G. A., who resides on the old Murrell homestead; Bell, wife of P. Gillock; Jessie of Gainesville; and Cam, deceased.

John A. Murrell, as already stated, was born in Kentucky. The first sixteen years of his life

were passed on his father's farm in that state. He moved with his parents to Missouri and thence to Texas, and he remained with them here until 1860. The next five years he spent with his uncle in Missouri. While there he was a member of a Home Militia Company, but was never called upon for active service. Returning to Texas in 1865, he settled down to work on the home farm and remained with his parents and took care of them while they lived. In 1872 he married and that same year bought land in Montague county, where he now lives. Of his original purchase, six hundred and forty acres, he subsequently sold half to his brother William, and each devoted his energies to the improvement of a farm. William remained on his farm until his death and it is now owned by his family. That the subject of our sketch made a wise choice in the selection of his location is evidenced by a visit to his beautiful country home. Most of his land lies in the valley, but that portion upon which his residence is situated is higher and commands a view of the fertile valley, the river and a stretch of country lying over in Indian Territory. Here for a number of years Mr. Murrell carried on diversified farming and stock-raising, giving especial attention to cattle and hogs, but he is now practically retired and has his land rented. At the time of his location here there were only three families in a radius of many miles. Farming was then largely experimental, the nearest mill was at Marysville, and Sherman was the nearest market. While Mr. Murrell has had some short crops, he never has had an entire failure and has always had plenty for home use. For six years he was connected with a mercantile business at Gainesville, and he has also made some investments in Nocona lands.

Politically Mr. Murrell has always been a strong Democrat, and religiously, he clings to the faith of his fathers, he and his family being worthy members of the Methodist church.

Mr. Murrell married Mrs. Josephine Chirry, a widow without children. She was born in the city of New York in October, 1846, daughter of John and Dorcella (Kail) Lewis, the former a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the latter of Paris, France, he an only son and she an only daughter. Both were Catholics. They were married in New York city and lived there for a number of years, he being on the river most of the time, owning and running steamboats. Later he moved to Jefferson, Texas, and engaged in mercantile business, which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was

in the prime of life, being the result of an accident. His widow also died at Jefferson, some years later, after she had reared their children. The members of the Lewis family are: John; Silas; Mrs. Harriette Dunon; Josephine Murrell; Eliza, wife of T. Murrell; and George, who died when young. Mr. and Mrs. Murrell have an only child, Ada F., born May 1, 1875, wife of Albert J. Franklin, who was born and reared in Montague county, son of Mel and Malissa (Williams) Franklin, early settlers of Texas, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin have one child, Clida, born May 24, 1903.

JOSEPH J. COKER, the subject of this sketch, Joseph J. Coker, who resides near Illinois Bend, occupies a foremost position among the leading stock farmers of Montague county. Mr. Coker was born in Todd county, Alabama, July 29, 1855, son of William and Nancy H. (Wilbanks) Coker, both natives of that state. William Coker was a prominent and successful farmer of Alabama, owning a number of slaves before the war. He served all through the war as a Confederate soldier, was once wounded but never captured by the enemy, and at the close of hostilities returned home to carry on his farming operations under changed conditions. He remained in Alabama until 1870, when he came to Texas and bought land in Cooke county, and on this place he carried on farming the rest of his days. He died in 1892, at the age of seventy-five years. For over forty years he was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which for many years he was a deacon, and he was also a Royal Arch Mason. Quiet and unassuming in manner, never seeking notoriety of any kind, always true to every trust reposed in him, he had a character above reproach and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and in fact of all who knew him. His wife survived him two years, her death occurring in June, 1904, at the age of seventy-eight years. She was a woman of most amiable and estimable qualities. In her care of the home and family during her husband's absence in the war, she displayed the same brave, true spirit that he did in his army service. Her father was a respected planter of Alabama, and she was the eldest of a family of four children, the others being Lizzie, Rhoda and Daniel Wilbanks. William Coker's brothers and sisters were Sebe, Diadem, Green, Gettie, Galant and Mrs. Wheelis. The children of William and Nancy H. Coker, four in number, are as follows: Mrs. Lizzie Crawford; Joseph J., whose



name introduces this sketch; William, a resident of Sulphur Springs, Indian Territory; and Jackson, on the old homestead in Cooke county.

Joseph J. Coker came with his parents to Texas in 1870 and remained a member of the home circle until 1874, when he married and settled on a farm. He lived in Cooke county four years and in 1878 came to Montague and bought the farm on which he still lives. To his original purchase he has since added until he is now the owner of one thousand acres, one of the largest farms in the county, four hundred and fifty acres of which are under cultivation, devoted to a variety of crops, the rest being used for stock purposes.

Mr. Coker married for his first wife Miss Mary Wood, a native of Dallas county, Texas, and a daughter of Joel Wood of that county. Seven children were the fruits of this union, of whom four are now living, namely: Warren, a farmer; Lena, wife of F. B. Beard; Ruba, wife of A. M. King; and Jennie. The mother died in 1888. In October, 1880, Mr. Coker married Mrs. Mollie Williams, widow of L. H. Williams. By Mr. Williams she had four children, two of whom died. Mr. Coker reared the other two, Artie and Marvin Williams. Mrs. Mollie Coker was a daughter of Daniel Duke, of Alabama, who in middle life came to Texas and was for years engaged in business at Terrill, where he died. She died in 1866, leaving three children, Alton and Dalton, twins, and Pearl, at this writing all at home. In 1808 Mr. Coker wedded Mrs. Anna Franklin, widow of D. M. Franklin. She had two children, Ada and Homer Franklin, who are being reared and educated by Mr. Coker. Mrs. Coker is a daughter of William and Lucy (Murrell) Browning, and one of a family of four children; Waddie, Winnie, and Ellen and Anna, twins. The children of Mr. Coker's present marriage are two: Daisey, born February 8, 1899, and Lu E., May 20, 1902.

Mr. Coker is a member of the Farmers Union, Woodmen of the World and the Masonic Order, in the last named order having advanced through the Royal Arch degree. He and his family are identified with the Missionary Baptist Church.

**HON. CLARENCE E. STEWART.** The name of Hon. Clarence E. Stewart is enduringly inscribed on the pages of Texas' political history, and his superior ability has won him marked success and crowned him with high honors. He was born in Cass county, Texas, and is a son of R. R. and Elizabeth (Willis) Stewart. The father, who was born in middle Georgia, came to the Lone Star state with his

family about 1857 or 1858, taking up his abode in Cass county, in the eastern part of the state, and his earlier days were devoted to merchandising, but later he gave his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1871 he removed to Dallas county, and made his home there from January of that year until January, 1874, when he removed to the farm he had purchased in the northwestern part of the county, adjoining Tarrant county, about four miles east of Grapevine. There he continued to make his home until 1891, and his death occurred in December, 1895, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow, who is a native of Georgia, is still living in Grapevine. She is seventy-three years of age, and is in good health.

During his youth Clarence E. Stewart received an excellent collegiate education, having spent two years at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, and the same length of time at Vanderbilt University, Nashville. He read law under the preceptorship of Major B. H. Bassett and the latter's partner, Judge J. C. Meuse, and after his admission to the bar in Dallas practiced with his preceptors for about three years. On account of failing health at that time he decided to give up his law practice and enjoy the more outdoor life of the agriculturist. He accordingly took charge of the Stewart farm, the family homestead, but established his residence in Grapevine, Tarrant county, where he has lived for several years. His farming operations are conducted on business principles, and in this undertaking he is highly successful, owning considerable fine stock and making a specialty of the raising of mules.

For a number of years past Mr. Stewart has been a prominent figure in the political circles of Texas, especially in Dallas and Tarrant counties, having attended all the state conventions since Charles C. Culberson was nominated for governor at Dallas, and has been several times the chairman of the Democratic conventions of Tarrant county. For three terms he represented his district in the Texas legislature, being elected to that high official position in 1898, 1900 and 1902, the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sessions, and representing the Seventy-eighth District, Tarrant county. Two of his nominations were by convention and one by primary election, and in the last two he had no opposition. He was again offered the nomination in 1904, but declined on account of the pressure of other affairs. During his services therein Mr. Stewart served on a number of important commit-

tees, among others being chairman of the committee on revenue and taxation in the Twenty-seventh session, and in all three sessions he was a member of the finance committee, in fact his foremost thought and labor throughout his entire service having been on that topic. He made this a special study, being assiduous in his efforts to economize in expenses and appropriations, and in a business-like manner to maintain the financial standing of the state and conserve its interests. It is needless to say he was an able and efficient representative.

Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Anna V., a daughter of J. P. Lipscomb, a prominent merchant of Grapevine and a member of one of the historic families of Texas, which had its origin in Mississippi. The marriage was celebrated in Grapevine, and they have become the parents of four children,—Leslie R., Luetta, Corra Elizabeth and C. E. J., all at home.

**JOHN C. VANBEBBER.** From the orthography of the name it is apparent that our subject's lineage traces, on the paternal side, back to the little Dutch kingdom of the Netherlands and, if the truth were known concerning the family's American founder, his history might disclose him as belonging to the early Knickerbockers of New York. However, as we have no facts, beyond the name, which would lead us to a warranted conjecture regarding any ancestor of our subject earlier than his father, we shall drop the unsolved mysteries of the past and present Isaac C. Vanbebbber as the most remote ancestor in this personal review.

Isaac Vanbebbber was born in 1827 in Claiborne county, Tennessee, and became a resident of Livingston county, Missouri. He was a Mexican war veteran and is believed to have enlisted from Missouri. He married in Kentucky, his wife being Sallie McWilliams, born in 1827 in Kentucky, who died in Linn county, Kansas, during the rebellion, to which locality she and her husband had migrated, and from which county and state Mr. Vanbebbber enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the war. The children of their marriage were: Catherine; James N.; John C.; Louisa; and Mary. For his second wife Isaac C. Vanbebbber married Mrs. Margaret Bennett, and their two children are Andrew J. and Isaac C., Jr.

The Vanbebbbers came into Texas October 29, 1875, as settlers from Livingston county, Missouri. After the war Isaac C. Vanbebbber had taken his family back there from Kansas and had housed them in a rural home. The time of the

children was taken up with the work of the farm and little knowledge of books came to any of them as pupils in the public schools. On coming to Texas the father first settled in Cooke county, but afterward removed into Montague county, and still later to the Territory, where he finally died. He was a man with a few youthful advantages himself and he failed to appreciate the value of an education for his own children, and some of them grew up absolutely unlettered.

John C. Vanbebbber was born in Linn county, Kansas, June 22, 1861. He was several years minus his majority when he accompanied the family to Texas, and at seventeen years of age was unable to read. He became restless under the restraints of home and assumed responsibility for his own keeping at about the age of sixteen years. His labor was all he had to sell and for some four years he worked for wages on a ranch. He first came to Montague county in 1875, but a year or two later he went to Tarrant county and was employed on a ranch there for some two years. Immediately following this he hired to a man in the Territory and went up the old Chisholm trail with a bunch of cattle to Sweetwater, Kansas, where he remained as herder of the stock for a couple of years.

When Mr. Vanbebbber returned to Montague county from his Kansas journey he bargained for a farm of eighty acres on the Queens Peak road, but after two years he sold it and followed his decision to locate in Arizona. He went to Cresno to stay, but ten days of that western health resort was sufficient for him and he returned to Indian Territory, where he raised one crop and again sought Montague county, Texas. After renting a year he bought one hundred and seventeen acres of his present place, upon which he built a dug-out for the reception of his family. This temporary subterranean retreat gave place to a twelve by twelve box shanty the same fall, and this, in turn, to his modern home of today. All the main products common to Texas soil grew on his place and in the main his era in the county has been a prosperous one. His farm has increased to one hundred and sixty-two acres and he is regarded as one of the safe and conservative farmers at the head of Denton creek.

January 5, 1883, Mr. Vanbebbber was first married, his wife being Miss Belle Wilson, who died in Montague county in 1885, and has no living issue. March 28, 1887, Mr. Vanbebbber married Mrs. Emerine Dane, a daughter of Mrs. Nancy Gossage, of Georgia. After the birth of one son, Claud, Mrs. Vanbebbber died, in 1890, and in 1892

our subject married his third wife, Mrs. Mollie Johnson a daughter of B. F. Ashton. The issue of her marriage with Mr. Vanbeber is: Emma E., Lillian Beatrice, Andrew Jackson, Joe Bailey, George Washington, Ben Franklin, and May.

John C. Vanbeber maintains himself a plain, quiet citizen, and mentions the chief points in his somewhat checkered and eventful career with becoming modesty and with no attempt to add to or subtract from the facts as presented above. Nothing outside the business of the hour has attracted him and the material prosperity he enjoys has come to him as a reward for the toil of years. He clings to the principles of Democracy and owns to a membership in the Missionary Baptist church.

A. L. SCOTT, a prominent attorney-at-law and notary public of Saint Jo, Texas, where he is also engaged in the fire insurance business, was born in Marlin, this state, September 30, 1863, his parents being Riley W. and Mary J. (Foster) Scott. The father was born in Gainesville, New York, and was married in Baltimore, Maryland, the lady being a native of that city. The date of his birth was June 5, 1821, while his wife was born March 31, 1828. His parents were James and Martha (Thatcher) Scott, the former a native of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, born January 16, 1784. He was of Scotch parentage and after reaching adult age he wedded Martha Thatcher, a native of Connecticut. He removed to New York, where he reared his family and spent his remaining days. He became a man of wealth and influence in his community, taking an active and helpful part in public affairs. He reared an interesting family, giving to his children good educational advantages, and in different states they afterward made creditable records in professional and business life. One of the sons, James L., became an eminent minister, writer and a distinguished physician, residing in Brooklyn, New York.

Another son, Riley W. Scott, father of our subject, prepared for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in New York state. He afterward went to Baltimore and subsequent to his marriage removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the practice of law, becoming a prominent attorney of that place. There he remained until 1850, when he started by the water route for California, but arrived at New Orleans too late to take the regular steamer, and rather than wait for the next one he decided to make a tour of Texas. He then went by boat to Galveston, where he remained for a short time,

when he continued his journey to Houston, where his first child was born on the 14th of April, 1851. Later he located in Marlin, where he resumed the practice of law, in which he continued successfully until 1864. He was also recognized as a leader in political circles and was called to the office of county judge as a representative of the Democracy. In campaign work he was a forceful and earnest factor. He believed in the principle of secession, but not in the propriety, and opposed secession until the state voted for it, when he continued with the south and actively assisted in raising troops for the army. On account of ill health, however, he was not able to do field duty and was detailed to the commissary department, also acting as revenue collector for Northern Texas. He held the rank of brigadier general and made his headquarters at Weatherford, where he remained throughout the war. On account of conditions that existed he could not remove his family to that place, however, but in 1864 established his home at Buchanan, the county seat of Johnson county, where at the close of the war he joined his wife and children and resumed the practice of his profession. At that date there were no railroads or other public means of transportation and one had to ride long distances between the places of holding court. A very liberal clientele was accorded him and he was often the associate of Richard Coke of Waco and J. W. Throckmorton of McKinney, both eminent lawyers. He continued in active practice until 1867, when called to the office of district judge, filling the position during the reconstruction period. He did not desire the office, but A. J. Hamilton, the acting governor, urged his acceptance, as he said that Mr. Scott was known to have been loyal to the state and Confederacy and it would be much better for him to serve than for a "carpet bagger" from the north to take the place. He then went upon the bench, his district including many of the larger towns and some of the more remote places in that part of Texas. During the reconstruction period in some localities a rough element attempted to rule and it required great courage and determination to hold court and act as judge. In Parker county the sheriff resigned, being afraid to fill his office on account of threats made against him. At the first term of court one man was killed. On the first day of court Judge Scott noticed that all of the men were heavily armed and called the acting sheriff, instructing him to disarm them, but the sheriff knew that it would be death to him to make the attempt, so that the judge adjourned court until one o'clock

and instructed the sheriff to select five determined men to act as his deputies. When the court again convened the sheriff and his deputies then took their places at the door, asking all to give up their arms. Those refusing were not allowed to enter and when the court was in session they fired volleys of bullets at the courthouse. In other localities the spirit of lawlessness was equally rampant, but Judge Scott was fearless in the performance of his duty and continued to sit on the bench until late in 1868, when he resigned. But few cases tried before him were ever appealed and the decision in rare, if any instance, was reversed. He was strictly fair and impartial and moreover had an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the law.

On retiring from the bench Judge Scott engaged in merchandising at Buchanan and was also interested in farming and in the ownership of lands in Johnson county, where he supervised his varied business interests with marked success for a number of years. In 1873 he established a supply store at Red River Station, using a tent for a store. There he remained until the fall of that year, when he brought his stock to Saint Jo and again used a tent for a place of business until he built a store building and permanently established himself as a merchant here, being one of the first representatives of commercial pursuits in Saint Jo. In 1875 he sold out to J. D. Bellah, who is yet conducting the business. Judge Scott had never removed his family to Saint Jo because of the lack of educational facilities and in 1874 the family home was established at Mansfield and in 1875 the family removed to Denison, where there were good schools. From that time forward Judge Scott lived a more retired life, investing in city property and farm lands and giving his supervision to his realty interests. His death occurred in Denison in January, 1890. He was a broad minded man, of superior ability, an excellent financier, an eminent jurist and a lawyer of keen analytical power and oratorical ability. A man of action rather than theory, he made a distinguished reputation because of his loyalty to his honest convictions and his faithful performance of every duty that devolved upon him. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Baptist church and also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity.

Judge Scott lost his first wife in 1876, her death occurring at Denison on the 11th of November of that year. She was a lady of culture and intelligence. Her father, Mr. Foster, was an inventor of world-wide note, living in Balti-

more. He gave to the world the first fire brick and also steam fire engines and afterward made many improvements on the engine. He was actively and helpfully identified with the interests of Baltimore for many years and his death, which there occurred, was the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret. In his family there were three sons and a daughter: Austin, Eldridge, Mrs. Mary J. Scott and Walter. To Judge and Mrs. Scott there were born seven children: Helen M., the wife of D. S. Aynes, at Jacksboro, Texas; Ida E., the wife of J. D. Bellah, a merchant of Saint Jo; Wiltshire L., a merchant of Saint Jo; Mary V., the wife of L. C. Gilmore, at River Side, California; Lillie D., the wife of John Gregson, at Gainesville, Texas; Walter E., a merchant of Saint Jo, and Austin L. The mother was also a member of the Baptist church and her many excellent traits of character won her the love and esteem of all with whom she was associated. After her death Judge Scott was again married, his second union being with Miss Fannie Fleece, of Kentucky, a daughter of Dr. J. L. Fleece, a prominent physician of that state, who on coming to Texas settled in Grayson county, where his death occurred. He gave to his children excellent educational privileges and his daughter, Mrs. Scott, became a successful music teacher. By her marriage she had four children: Riley W., Autie M., William W. and Fleece, all of whom are living in Denison, where the mother also makes her home.

Austin L. Scott was born at Marlin, Texas, and with his parents removed to Denison. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of life for him in his youth. He received a liberal education, for after attending the common schools he became a student in the A. & M. College at Bryan, Texas. His first preceptor in the study of law was Major L. L. Maughs, of Denison, a prominent attorney, who later served as postmaster at Denison and who was a soldier in the Confederate army throughout the war. Mr. Scott remained as a student in his office for two and a half years and then again entered school. Subsequently he turned his attention to the cattle business, in which he continued for a few years, when he once more resumed the study of law and began to practice at Gainesville, Cooke county, where he opened an office and continued in active practice until 1886, when he had to abandon his profession because of ill health. Later he engaged in teaching school for ten years and in 1898 he came to Saint Jo, where he entered into a partnership with Judge John S. Morris, an ex-chief justice of Tarrant county,

for the practice of the law. A liberal clientage is accorded him, for which his qualifications as a member of the bar have well prepared him. He has a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, a keen analytical mind and is logical in his deductions and correct in his conclusions. He also practices in the Indian Territory and conducts a fire insurance business in Saint Jo, where he is likewise acting as notary public.

In 1886 Mr. Scott was married to Miss Sarah J. Russell, who was born in Tennessee, December 18, 1863, and is a daughter of John Russell of that state, who came to Texas in 1880, settling in Fannin county, where he followed farming and blacksmithing. He was also a soldier of the Confederate army in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have become the parents of eight children, three of whom are dead; the living are: Ida L., Coke, Ruby, Tora and Barrett. Mrs. Scott is a consistent member of the Methodist church and both our subject and his wife have a wide and favorable acquaintance in Saint Jo. Mr. Scott in his law practice has made for himself a reputation which places him in the front rank of the legal fraternity in this part of the state.

**JOHN R. HOLBROOK.** In the subject of this personal article we have a representative of one of the honored pioneer Texas families and one whose record in Montague county has been one of thrift and of upright citizenship. In the brief period which his identity with the commercial interests of his county covers he has demonstrated a high order of tact and business judgment and is universally regarded as one of the foremost merchants of his town and county.

This family of Holbrooks was established in Texas in the days of the republic and its founder was Richmond Holbrook, who left his Illinois home and became a wanderer, so to speak, on the western plains. He sought California during the rush of 1849 and spent some months on the Pacific coast. His wife was Miss Garrison, and bore him two children, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of W. G. Walker, of Cooke county, Texas, and John A. Holbrook, father of the subject of this review.

John A. Holbrook was born in Texas, May, 1847, and was reared by Arnold Garrison, a brother of his mother. The scenes of his boyhood were strictly rural and his advantages for an education were of the country school sort. Before he came to his majority he became responsible for his own destiny and he hired out to a ranchman and ran cattle for a few years. At twenty-one years old he married and with the

patrimony left him he purchased a farm and devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement. Having a liking for the stock business and being cramped for room in Grayson county, he sold his homestead there and sought a location in Montague. Finding an ideal place on Denton creek, he settled down there and after he was forced out of the cattle business by the encroachment of settlers he became one of the most successful of Denton creek's farmers. A fine body of rich valley land, lying along the creek, comprised a portion of his estate and his purchases from time to time aggregated some seven hundred and eighty acres.

John A. Holbrook was as virtuous and noble a citizen as he was an intelligent and thrifty farmer. In his youth he served a year in Gano's command in the Confederate army, in Capt. Martin's company, and this was an interesting and instructive experience in contrast with the humdrum of farm life on a frontier farm. He felt little concern in politics, but he believed in good roads and good schools, and he was officially connected with acquirement of both. In 1868 he married Miss Frances Walton, a daughter of Thomas Walton, from Pettis county, Missouri, where Mrs. Holbrook was born September, 1847. The issue of this union were: William, of Nashville, Tennessee; Ella, wife of Dr. H. F. Schofield, of Sunset, Texas; Dena, who is with the family home; John R., our subject; Fannie, yet with the family circle; Minnie, wife of Samuel Jackson, a prominent young farmer and ginner, of Denver; and Walter and Charley, who manage and cultivate the old home.

John R. Holbrook was born in Grayson county, Texas, March 15, 1875, and was four years of age when his parents moved into Montague county. Until seventeen years of age he was a useful and valuable adjunct to his father's farm, but at this date he began in earnest to acquire an education. He attended the college at Denton, Texas, for a time and then enrolled as a student in Draughon's Business College at Nashville, Tennessee, where he completed a course. He then returned to Montague county and was employed, for a time, with M. D. Lowe & Company at Bowie, as clerk and bookkeeper. Leaving the store, he rejoined his parents on the farm for a year or so and then became a student in Eastman's Business college in Poughkeepsie, New York, finishing in typewriting and shorthand at the branch school in New York City. He held a few positions in the city as stenographer and secretary and concluded his work there with Austin B. Fletcher.

On his return west Mr. Holbrook engaged in the grocery, furniture and drug business in Sunset, being associated for a time with Dr. Schoolfield, his brother-in-law. His acquaintance and his well known business integrity brought him success from the start and nothing occurred to mar his future until 1904, when fire destroyed his store and stock, a blow which threatened to put him out of business. Encouraged by his host of friends to resume, he restocked with dry goods and groceries, and his house is one of the prominent marts of trade in Sunset.

In 1807, in Montague county, Mr. Holbrook married Miss Mazie Jackson, a daughter of Andrew Jackson, one of the pioneers of Denton Creek and mentioned more extensively elsewhere in this work. Alfred, Mildred, John and Vera are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook.

In Democratic politics Mr. Holbrook takes a voter's interest and his voice and quiet work aid in working up a sentiment in behalf of local and other candidates for public office. He is thoroughly progressive in business methods and is in a high degree public spirited, and it is the good fortune of Sunset to count him among her citizens.

AUGUSTUS L. JUSTICE, M. D. Dr. Augustus L. Justice, an active representative of the medical fraternity in El Paso with a practice that is indicative of his thorough understanding of the science of medicine and his correct application of its principles, was born in Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, at that time, however, a part of Virginia, as the division of the states had not occurred. His parents were William and Hannah (Gray) Justice. The father was a Virginian and in later life removed to the west, spending his last days at Chatham, in Sangamon county, Illinois. The mother was of Scotch parentage and died in California.

Dr. Justice in his childhood days accompanied his parents on their removal to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he was reared and educated. When he was still quite young he was for two terms a student in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He passed the necessary examinations for practice, but was not old enough to receive his degree, as there is an age limit to conferring it. About that time the Civil war was inaugurated and he enlisted in 1861 as a member of Company A, Second Kentucky Infantry of the Confederate service under Colonel Roger Hanson. Going before the medical board in Nashville he received a commission as assistant surgeon of his regiment and after

its capture at Fort Donelson he was assigned in the same capacity to the Fourth Tennessee Regiment. He was afterward in detached service in hospital work and as courier until the latter part of 1864, when, having been wounded on several occasions and completely disabled, he was compelled to leave the army. His service took him into Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. He was wounded at Shiloh while on the firing line attending the wounds of his lieutenant-colonel, who had been hit by a bullet.

In the year 1865 Dr. Justice crossed the plains to Montana and spent two or three years as a physician in that new country at Virginia City and vicinity. It was at the time when that locality was the center of rough life because of the large number of desperadoes who made their way into districts where systems of government had not been organized, but the condition of affairs gave rise to the vigilance committee, which stood as the champion of law and order. Dr. Justice became a member of that committee and was associated with Colonel Wilbur F. Saunders and other well known men in putting down the lawlessness of those days.

On leaving Montana Dr. Justice went to Denver and in 1875 pursued the polytechnic course in the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. Later he had an honorary degree conferred upon him by Rush Medical College and subsequently he returned to his practice in Denver, but after a short time his health failed there and he went to Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, California, and later to San Francisco. Dr. Lane of the latter city recommended that Dr. Justice, because of the condition of his health, should remove to El Paso, Texas, believing that he would find there a more congenial climate, and accordingly, in 1881, he came to the city which has since been his home, arriving here a short time before the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, of which he had been appointed the accredited physician for El Paso and vicinity. He is today the oldest physician in point of practice in this city and occupies a foremost place in the profession. He is a member of various medical societies, including the American Medical and through the interchange of thought and experience keeps in touch with the onward march of the medical fraternity. He is a man of broad knowledge in the line of his profession, of superior skill and of conscientious purpose and his labors have been of direct benefit to his fellow men.

Dr. Justice was married in New Orleans to

Miss Estella Weque, a member of one of the aristocratic old Creole families of that city. They have two sons and one daughter.

**CAPTAIN ROBERT BEAN.** One of the early settlers who has contributed to the development and progress of his section of Texas is Captain Robert Bean, now living at Gainesville, who was born in Franklin county, Arkansas, his parents being William and E. C. (Reeves) Bean. The father was born near Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee, and removed to Arkansas, where he resided for a number of years. In 1845 he came to Texas, settling first in Grayson county and in 1850 he made his way to more westerly portions of the state, locating at Gainesville, Cooke county, in December of that year. He erected the first store and house in Gainesville, the latter a log structure on what is now the northwest corner of the public square. He was indeed a pioneer settler, his being the first family to reside here. There was a little log courthouse on the original forty acre plant of the town which had been donated by Mary E. Clark. William Bean continued to reside at Gainesville until his death, which occurred March 18, 1868, and up to that time was an active representative of business interests. His wife, who was born in Hickman county, Tennessee, died in Gainesville, August 1, 1854.

Captain Robert Bean arrived in Gainesville in the spring of 1851, thus following the remainder of the family, and he was the first ten-year-old boy on the prairie. He was here enjoying pioneer life in boyhood fashion until the Civil war inaugurated, when his zeal for the Confederacy was aroused and he enlisted at Gainesville in Company B, Eleventh Texas Cavalry. He went first to Arkansas and the first important battle in which he participated was at Pea Ridge in March, 1862. The troops were then hurried to Des Arc and dismounted, after which they moved over to Tennessee and soon afterward the forces were concentrated at Corinth, Mississippi. Subsequently they went to Chattanooga and the next important engagement in which Captain Bean participated was at Richmond, Kentucky, this campaign being under General Kirby Smith. Following the movement of the army in Kentucky he took part in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, immediately after which the members of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry were again mounted and placed under the command of General John A. Wharton, who was afterward succeeded by General Joe Wheeler. Subsequently the regiment to which Captain Bean belonged was in every battle

commanded by Wheeler from the engagement at Chickamauga until after the battle of Goldsboro, North Carolina, where the army disbanded. Mr. Bean in recognition of his meritorious service and valor was promoted from the ranks through successive grades until he was made lieutenant of his company.

The war over he returned at once to his home and in 1869 he began farming and stock raising in Montague county at Forestburg, about eighteen miles southeast of the city of Montague. Captain Bean has probably followed as many Indian trails as any man in northern Texas and is perfectly familiar with the experiences of pioneer life. What to many is simply a matter of history is to him an event with which he has been personally concerned or of which he has intimate knowledge, for as a pioneer settler he has gone through all of the hardships and trials incident to frontier life.

While living in Montague county Captain Bean also became a factor in political circles and his ability for leadership and his able service in behalf of the party were recognized in his election as a member of the fourteenth legislature under the Governor Coke administration. He took a prominent part in the deliberations of this body, being on a number of important committees and was connected with considerable constructive legislation. He is a man ever fearless in defense of what he believes to be right, championing with all his strength and powers a cause which he deems will prove beneficial to his locality or commonwealth and at the same time as strongly opposing anything that he believes will prove detrimental. His most strenuous efforts in the legislature were against what was known as the International Compromise, under which the International and Great Northern and other railroads were to receive a grant of twenty-five sections of state land for every mile of railroad built, this to be exempt from taxation for twenty-five years. Captain Bean lived in Montague county as a prominent and influential citizen for thirty-two years and then returned to his home in Gainesville to make a permanent settlement here. He has now retired from active business life, but has invested interests in western Texas.

Captain Bean's present wife was in her maidenhood Miss S. E. Moore, a native of East Tennessee, and at the time of their marriage she was the widow of J. J. Sharp, by whom she has two daughters living: Mrs. Pearl Trieves and Mrs. Della Mitchell. Captain Bean has two children: George R. and Mrs. Sally W. Cearnal. Captain Bean has been a Mason for more than

thirty years, his membership being at Forestburg. Well does he deserve mention in this volume because of his active connection with business interests and pioneer life, both of which have contributed to the welfare and upbuilding of the state.

**JAMES C. CARTER.** In accordance with this age of specialization in which comparatively few representatives of a profession attempt to master their calling in all of its branches but concentrate their energies, Dr. J. C. Carter, of Denison, is giving his attention entirely to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Born in Tennessee in 1871, he is a son of Columbus B. and Almira (Saunders) Carter, both of whom live in Loudon county, Tennessee, the father being a native of East Tennessee and the mother of Virginia. In the family were nine children: Lola, the wife of L. M. Lee, of Lenore City, Tennessee; Sallie, the wife of Rev. James E. Hughes, of Knoxville, Tennessee; Thomas F., who resides in Bonham, Texas; James C., of Denison; John Saunders, who is a graduate of the Tennessee Medical College and is now engaged in practice in Denison; Rufus A., who is employed as a salesman in a mercantile establishment in Denison; Miss Mildred, who lives at home; Laura, the wife of James B. Cooley, a member of the firm of Cooley & Sons, of Knoxville; and Joe Allen, who is living with his parents in Tennessee. A farmer by occupation, the father has followed that pursuit throughout his entire life and through that means has provided for the needs and comforts of his family.

Dr. Carter acquired his early education in the common schools of Tennessee, afterward attended Acme College, and from a student career in the Tennessee Medical College at Knoxville was graduated in the class of 1899. Having established himself in general practice at Knoxville before he had completed his medical preparation by graduation, he continued that general practice after 1899, his career as a general practitioner altogether extending over about seven years. In 1902 and 1903 he took post-graduate courses in the eye, ear, nose and throat departments of the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and having completed that work of special preparation, located at Denison in August, 1903. Here he has given his time and energies entirely to his specialty, and has all the modern appliances for scientific practice in keeping with the advanced methods of the profession. He has met with much success in his chosen field of labor since coming to

Denison, and his business has reached large and profitable proportions.

On the 12th of December, 1901, in Knoxville, Tennessee, Dr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Corinne Greer, a native of that city.

**ALBERT G. NOBLE,** a merchant of Preston, well known in the business life of Grayson county and occupying an enviable position in public regard by reason of his trustworthiness as well as his business enterprise, is a native son of Collin county, Texas, born on the 10th of June, 1856. His paternal grandfather, John S. Noble, was born in the state of Kentucky and came to Indian Territory in 1848 as a missionary to the Choctaw Indians. He taught in Robinson's Academy in the Choctaw Nation for many years and also engaged in preaching the gospel, teaching and preaching to the red men in their native tongue. In later years he removed to Collin county, Texas, settling first at what was known as Sister Grove, while later he removed to the western part of the county, taking up his abode nine miles west of McKinney. There he followed stock raising and farming on an extensive scale, dealing largely in mules, which he shipped to Tennessee, Kentucky and other states. He would sell them on time and the next year would take more to the markets and collect for those that he had sold the previous year. He married Miss Lucy Willock, a native of Monticello, Kentucky. Mr. Noble passed away in 1886 at the age of seventy-three years, his birth having occurred in March, 1813, but his widow is still living and now makes her home with her children. In the family were thirteen children, of whom ten are yet living, namely: Margaret, the wife of G. R. Buchanan, of Pilot Point; John, who is living in Crosby county, Texas; Emma, the wife of Frank Michiels, a resident of Denton county, Texas; Albert G., of this review; William S., who makes his home in Nashville, Tennessee; Laura, the wife of J. G. Mullins, of Antelope, Texas; George B., a resident of Poteau, Indian Territory; A. S. Noble, Preston, Texas; Florence, the wife of G. D. Galloway, of Leonard, Texas; and Ermine P., the wife of Dr. J. J. Pendergast, of Leonard.

Albert G. Noble was reared upon his father's farm and assisted him in his business interests and efforts until he came to Preston Bend in December, 1880. Here he engaged in teaching school for twelve years, but later removed to a farm and purchased the gin at Preston, being identified with general agricultural pursuits and also the ginning business. Subsequently, how-



ever, he turned his attention to merchandising under the firm style of A. G. Noble & Company and has since been the leading factor in commercial circles in his town, building up a good trade and winning a patronage that annually returns to him a gratifying income.

Mr. Noble has been married twice. In Collin county, on the 14th of September, 1877, he wedded Miss Nannie Steller, and they had four children, of whom three are living. E. Russell, who died at the age of twenty-one years, married Cassie Smith, of Paris, Texas; Annie is the wife of Guy Roberts, of California, and has one child, Noble; Simmie and Sophia, the younger members of the family, are at home. All were born in Grayson county. The wife and mother died January 10, 1890, when thirty-four years of age. On the 26th of October, 1892, Mr. Noble was again married, his second union being with Sally Wilson, a native of Missouri, and they have three children, Margaret, Harry K. and Albert G.

For the past sixteen years Mr. Noble has been a notary public and he was appointed postmaster of Preston in March, 1904, which office he is now filling. In politics he has always been a Democrat and he is one of the prominent citizens of his locality, highly esteemed for his genuine worth. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity in Pottsboro, belonging to Lodge No. 356, and he has also taken the degrees of the chapter and of the commandery. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Pottsboro, Texas, has filled its offices, and for the last seven years he has been a member of the Woodmen of the World. A typical son of Texas, he has kept in touch with the progress that has characterized the great southwest and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of enterprise and advancement that have been so characteristic of this section of the country since the early pioneers reclaimed it for the purposes of civilization.

E. F. MULKEY, M. D., a retired physician and minister residing at Sherman, Texas, who is now serving as county treasurer, was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, December 16, 1841. His parents were the Rev. John Newton and Nancy (Lowe) Mulkey, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass state. The father was a distinguished minister of the Christian church and for many years was widely known in this connection throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and southern Illinois. He was associated with Alexander Campbell in his important work of organ-

izing the Christian church and became one of its pioneer preachers, devoting his entire life to the proclamation of the gospel as understood by that denomination. He died at Glasgow, Kentucky, in 1881.

Dr. Mulkey was reared upon a farm near Bowling Green, Kentucky, until 1856, when the parents removed with their family to southern Illinois, settling in Perry county east of the town of Tamaroa. He had acquired a good education and at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he was teaching school near Benton in Franklin county. He decided to enlist in the Confederate service and, going to Tennessee, joined Morgan's command, remaining in that service on the border line between the two armies until the close of hostilities. Following the war he located at Rutherford Station in Gibson county, Tennessee, where he lived for more than two years. He then returned to southern Illinois, where he spent four years, after which he again went to Tennessee. In the meantime he had learned and followed the carpenter's trade, but later he studied preparatory to the practice of medicine and entered upon the active work of the profession. In 1879 he was graduated from the medical department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1880 he came to Texas, settling in Grayson county, where he continued in the practice of medicine for many years with excellent success. He is now retired, however, and he is practically retired from the active work of the ministry, for he had become a regularly ordained preacher of the Christian church. He is still deeply interested in its work, however, and yet occupies the pulpit occasionally. In 1902 he was elected county treasurer over four other candidates, receiving a majority of seven-teen hundred and twenty-three over his nearest competitor.

In 1863, Dr. Mulkey was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Fowler, of Tennessee, and they have one son, Hon. O. C. Mulkey, who is a successful lawyer at Commerce, Texas, and a distinguished citizen of the state, who represented his district in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions of the general assembly of Texas. Dr. Mulkey is a man of fine character, of broad mentality, of liberal culture, high principles and genuine worth and is greatly beloved in every community where his professional services have been exerted for the physical and spiritual welfare of mankind.