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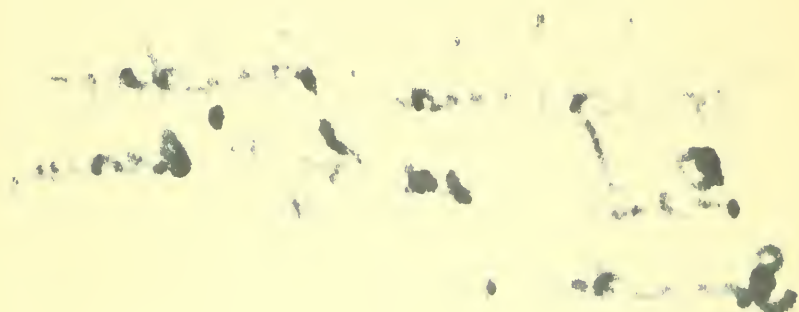
Official Virginia

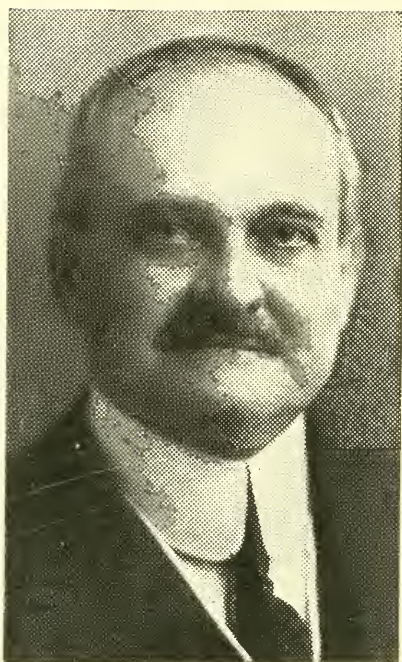
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WESTMORELAND DAVIS

Official Virginia

*A Composition of Sketches of
the Public Men of Virginia
at the present time*

By

DUVAL PORTER

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, VA.
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Dedication

TO

COLONEL E. LEE TRINKLE

HON. JOHN R. SAUNDERS

AND

HON. ROSEWELL PAGE

whose friendship to the author has been a source of
great comfort in his old age, this volume
is affectionately dedicated.

Official Virginia

FOREWORD

ABOUT thirty years ago, it was the good fortune of this writer to be employed in the capacity of a confidential clerk by a gentleman whose ability was recognized all over the State. He had a head two stories and a half high, with a large attic on top, and was possessed of a master mind very little short of the first order of greatness. This man began life a very poor boy, and yet by dint of energy and intellect long before the war, had risen to eminence as well as competency. When the clouds of war were gathering in 1860 and Virginia was alarmed like all her other sister Southern states as to the outcome of Mr. Lincoln's election, he was chosen a member of a convention which will go down in history as the Secession Convention. In that body he ranked with such intellectual giants as Barbour, Baldwin, Alexander, H. H. Stuart, and others. He was a Union man when he went to the Convention and so remained until Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation calling on Virginia to furnish her quota of troops to coerce her sister Southern states. Like every other Union man from the South, he then cast his lot with his section. When the war ended and his State was beneath the heel of the carpet-bagger and the scalawag, Virginia, in order to come back into the Union on a constitutional basis, selected this gentleman, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Barbour and Mr. Baldwin to visit Washington and interview President Grant in order to obtain his consent for Virginia to resume her rightful place once more in the Union. They succeeded. And now comes the strange part of this story: Notwithstanding this gentleman's extraordinary capacity for public affairs;

notwithstanding his untiring energy in behalf of Virginia, the only office he ever held was that of a member of the House of Delegates. And why? Listen.

Owing to petty trivialities and jealousies, this great man was kept in the background until he died, so far as political life was concerned. When he died, the writer rode in a carriage to his burial with a young man who afterward became Governor of Virginia. This young man remarked: "Sir, I never knew a man to be so ill rewarded for his public service as is this gentleman whose burial we are now to witness." Strange to say, after he was laid away, the press of the State and of his own town teemed with eulogies of his great abilities. Resolutions were adopted bemoaning his loss. What an object lesson is all this! And, what was the effect on the mind of this writer? It was this: From that day to this, he resolved that when a public man deserved recognition and he was in a position to bestow it, never would he fail. "Speak nothing but good concerning the dead," is a good motto, but "Speak well of the living if you speak at all," is a far better one. So we would remind the reader, if in the course of these sketches, he reads anything that seems overdrawn, he will recognize the bias of the writer to what is good in a public man and not toward his weaknesses. We could say a great deal more, but the tragedy of that gentleman's life will be a sufficient answer for all that we would say in these sketches.

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a
man is doing,

If you like him, or love him, tell him now.
Don't withhold your approbation till the parson
makes oration,

And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow.
For no matter how you shout it, he won't really
care about it;

He won't know how many teardrops you have
shed.

If you think some praise is due him, now's the
time to slip it to him,

For he cannot read his tombstone when he's
dead.

PREFACE

THE political history of Virginia is unique in the legislative annals of mankind. For the first time in the history of the world, representative government was instituted in Virginia in what was known as its House of Burgesses. In 1619, a year before the Pilgrims had set their feet upon the soil of Massachusetts Bay, this House of Burgesses met at Jamestown. A very studied effort has been made by Northern writers to obscure this great fact, alleging that Virginia was settled mainly by cavaliers who were adherents of royalty, and not as Massachusetts was, by men who were opposed to it. Now it may seem a paradox, and yet it can be verified by the facts of history, that Democracy itself in modern days, first manifested itself in the cavalier element in Great Britain when they obtained the grant known as Magna Charta, and later this same element also obtained what is known as the Habeas Corpus Act.

It is a rule in England for the gentry to spend only that part of their time in London when Parliament is in session, and to return at once to their estates as soon as Parliament adjourns. The result of this is that the gentry of England are the least servile of any nobility that ever existed. When their descendants came to America, they brought with them the spirit of independence and manliness which has ever characterized that element. It is true they were intensely loyal to England, but were never servile. It was in Virginia and by the cavalier element at that, that the torch of freedom was first kindled one hundred years before the Revolution, by Nathaniel Bacon in his rebellion against the tyrannical and pig-headed Governor Berkeley.

Coming down to Revolutionary days, the voice of Patrick Henry, a man in whose veins flowed gentle blood as can be verified by anyone who will study his

ancestry, was the first to bid defiance to kingly authority in the celebrated Parsons Case. But it is needless to dwell on this point. Let the student of Virginia history read the names of the illustrious men of the cavalier element who sustained Patrick Henry in his daring moves against tyrannical government.

Meanwhile, let us look at the contention of some of our Northern writers. They contend that the real spirit of this Republic was first manifested in what they called the community or township government. To show the utter absurdity of this claim and how undemocratic that claim was, we need only say that no one who was not a member of the church was allowed to vote in the first decade of pilgrim sovereignty. Nay, more, the first man of note who advocated freedom of conscience—Roger Williams, was banished from the Colonies. Coming to Virginia, it is also true that Baptists and Quakers were persecuted, but none of them were banished from the Colony on account of their religious opinions. The cavalier element in Colonial Virginia, as we had no towns of any consequence, spent their lives almost entirely upon their great estates, where the spirit of independence which they had brought with them from England, was intensified by their long distance from home, where they had ample leisure to study the theory, as well as the forms of government. From them came the magnificent idea of Democracy as later developed by the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, who was called the Father of the Democratic party. This, we deem sufficient to refute the charge that the cavalier element in Virginia was opposed to Democratic government, but on the contrary, the idea virtually came from them.

We said in the beginning that the legislative history of Virginia was indeed remarkable, and in a publication of this kind, it may not be amiss to make a short allusion to the great events connected with its history. The first House of Burgesses met, as we all know, at Jamestown, and the following members were chosen and appeared:

For James City, Captain William Powell, Ensign William Spence; for Charles City, Samuel Sharpe, Samuel Jordan; for the city of Henricus, Thomas Dowse, John Polentine; for Kiccoughtan (afterwards Elizabeth City), Captain William Tucker, William Capp; for Martin Brandon (Captain John Martin's plantation), Mr. Thomas Davis, Mr. Robert Stacy; for Smythe's hundred, Captain Thomas Graves, Mr. Walter Shelley; for Martin's hundred, Mr. John Boyce; John Jackson; for Argall's Gift, Mr. Pawlett, Mr. Edward Gourgainy; for Flower-dieu hundred, Ensign Edmond Rosingham, Mr. John Jefferson; for Captain Lawne's plantation, Captain Christopher Lawne, Ensign Washer; for Captain Ward's plantation, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Gibbes.

The Council of estate consisted of Captain Samuel Macock, Captain Nathaniel Powell, John Rolfe, Captain Francis West, and the Reverend William Wickham. In addition to these were the speaker, John Pory; the minister, Reverend Richard Buck; the clerk, John Twine; the sergeant, Thomas Pierse.

As we only propose to notice a few great eras in our legislative history, we will briefly allude to the Legislature, or Assembly, or Convention, whichever it was, that met at Williamsburg just before the Revolutionary War when the eloquence of Patrick Henry astounded not only the Assembly, but reverberated like a thunderclap in the entire thirteen colonies, rousing them to action. Every student of history knows the result—a hostile majority was converted into a majority for preparation for war. Coming after the Revolution, we find what is known as the great Constitutional Convention of 1787, which met in the City of Richmond to ratify or reject the Federal Constitution. This great Assembly has been so much written about, that we only make a passing allusion to it, as all students know the result of the mighty debate between the giants of those days, such as John Marshall, James Madison, George Mason, and Patrick Henry. This convention was, perhaps, one of the greatest in our history and has had more to do

with the subsequent history of our country than any body that ever met on this continent. We have already alluded to the Secession Convention, and we may conclude this article by saying that whenever the Supreme Hour has come in Virginia, she has always furnished the man or the men for that Hour.

In writing of the last General Assembly of Virginia, mindful of the great history of our Legislature in every phase of Virginia's career, it may seem a little invidious that this Legislature should be singled out for special mention, and yet it was one of the most remarkable assemblies that has met in Richmond in many years. In the first place, it was early manifested that the Assembly was about evenly divided by what is termed the reactionary and the progressive forces. A better definition, however, would be, between those who believe in a strict adherence to the Constitution of the United States, and those who accept a liberal view of the same. There were many debaters on both sides of the question, some of them exceedingly able, and all of them in thorough earnest. This Legislature will go down in history for other reasons, and may possibly be called the Budget Legislature, the first of its kind ever enacted into law in this State; and while great credit is due the members of the Legislature who so ably supported it, we should not lose sight of the fact that to Governor Davis belongs the crowning glory of its initiation.

In view of all these things, we deemed it a good thing to "catch the substance ere the shadows fade"; in other words, to give pen portraits of official Virginia in 1920, and we trust that in so doing, we are preserving from future oblivion many a worthy gentleman who deserves to be remembered and thought well of by his countrymen.

THE AUTHOR.

State Officers

WESTMORELAND DAVIS

Governor of Virginia

It is related of Oliver Cromwell on one occasion when he was sitting for his portrait to be painted by an eminent artist, the latter said to him: "My Lord Protector, I can remove the wart on your face in the portrait if you so desire." He replied at once, "No, sir; paint me as I am."

This reply of Cromwell evinces a trait which is quite rare in human nature. Nearly every man wishes to put the best foot foremost, as the saying is, and frequently, to use another phrase, he uses art to conceal art. Not so with Governor Westmoreland Davis. He is just what he is, and does not wish to appear to be anything that he is not. While there are other men in whom this characteristic is found, we know of no two men of whom it can be more truly said to show itself than the Governor and Senator Carter Glass. That both of these gentlemen by their candor and straightforwardness and undeviating right, have made enemies, no one will deny. But, has any man ever lived in the history of the world who amounted to anything that did not make enemies? Men without convictions; men without fixed principles of any sort may go through the world without enemies, and it is also quite certain, as a rule, they have few friends.

Another rare trait that our Governor has shown is this: It is a matter of common observation that political platforms are insisted upon during the course of a campaign, but as soon as the contest is over, the successful candidates, as it were, proceed very delib-

erately to ignore them. Not so with Governor Davis. If ever a man elected to any office, especially to that of Governor, has lived up to his platform and to the reforms he promised the public before he was elected, that man is the Governor. He promised the voters to give them an economical administration. None will deny that he has asserted himself in this direction, and whether success has crowned his efforts or not, any lack is not due to him.

And, now, coming to the constructive features of Governor Davis's administration. There is one thing that stands out in his administration like a mountain peak in the chain of our political histories. We refer to what is known as the Budget System. Anyone who had kept up with the financial history of Virginia before the adoption of this system, will realize at once that our financial management was necessarily a haphazard one. In other words, we never knew exactly where we stood until the lucid analysis by Governor Davis had shown its defects. The Budget System is a landmark in our history and the prime credit of this great achievement belongs to Westmoreland Davis.

Another great achievement of the Governor was the settlement of the coal strike in Wise County, where he went accompanied only by Hon. John Hirschberg, and in a time of extreme stress, induced the discontented miners to return to their jobs and save Virginia from a threatened coal famine in the dead of winter.

It gives us pleasure to record these great achievements of Governor Davis, for both of them show that he is a man who can be depended upon in times of stress and storm. That he will make good during the balance of his term, judged by the light of his past achievements, goes without saying, and we have no doubt that he will go down in Gubernatorial history as one of the State's best business governors.



JNO. R. SAUNDERS

JOHN RICHARD SAUNDERS**Attorney General of Virginia**

The word "symmetry" as defined by Webster, is a due proportion of all parts of a body to its entirety. The absence of this proportion, when excessive, leads to a physical deformity at the expense of the rest of the body. This needs no elaboration, for it is manifest to everyone. Extending the subject, however, to the human mind, we find the same law prevails. Whenever a faculty is developed out of all proportion to the other faculties for want of a better word, we call its possessor a genius. Hence it is that some writer has said there is but one step between a genius and a madman. When the imagination is developed at the expense of the reason, it creates excessive idealism which is never realized in this life. Poets, as a rule, have this faculty unduly developed, and we rarely see a poet who is an all-around man. The same may be said of a great musician. He is good for nothing else except music. But not to elaborate. How seldom do we see an individual, whose mind is symmetrical in all respects—one capable of the strongest reasoning or enjoying the highest flights of fancy; one whose temperament is so even that he is never flurried nor carried away by excitement? Pardon us, then, for saying this writer did not meet, in the course of a somewhat extended life in Washington, D. C., where he came in contact with many public men, a man whose mental status was more symmetrical than that of John Richard Saunders.

Anyone who does not know Col. Saunders would imagine that anyone so courteous at all times as he, was surely simply following some code of politeness which he believed would enure to his benefit. This, however, is far from the truth. He is courteous and polite because he is a high-toned Christian gentleman. This conclusion is sustained in a somewhat singular manner. A Republican neighbor of his, who knows

him well, says that Mr. Saunders is one of the finest men he ever met, and if anyone could induce him to vote the Democratic ticket, it would be Mr. Saunders. He is generous to a fault, and we daresay is the best loved man to-day in our public life. He has administered his office with singular ability, and will, no doubt, be the unanimous choice of his party for re-election to this office. The time will come in the very near future, when there will be such an insistent call upon Attorney General Saunders that he will be elevated to the high office of Governor of his State. Here is a short record of his family and public life:

John Richard Saunders is the son of Major William Alexander and Emeline Motley Saunders, and was born in King and Queen County on December 19, 1869. His education was received in the public schools and Stevensville Academy. He studied law at the University of Virginia under the late John B. Minor, and was admitted to the bar in 1892, and since that time has practiced law continuously. Previous to his graduation in law Mr. Saunders taught nine years in the public schools of Virginia. On December 8, 1897, he married Miss Blanche Hoskins, daughter of Dr. William Hoskins, of King and Queen County, who was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. Mrs. Saunders is a sister of the wife of ex-Governor A. J. Montague. They have three children: William Alexander, twenty years old; Emily Carter, eleven years, and John Richard, Jr., nine years.

In November, 1907, Mr. Saunders was elected to the State Senate from the 39th Senatorial District, and served from February, 1908, continuously, without opposition, until February, 1918, at which time he resigned to assume the duties of his office as Attorney General. He was a member of the Education Commission of Virginia for two years, to which position he was appointed by Governor William Hodges Mann. He also served on the Governor's staff during the administration of Hon. A. J. Montague. He is a resident of Middlesex County, Virginia, and has been

President of the Bank of Middlesex since 1905. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since boyhood.

B. F. BUCHANAN

Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia

Lord Chesterfield, in one of his celebrated letters to his son, makes use of the following expression in Latin, "*Suaviter in modo sed fortiter in re*," which, being translated, is rendered, "Sweet in your manner, but strong in your purpose." He gives a striking illustration of its value. He says, "If you want a servant to bring you a glass of wine or water, and you give your order in a slipshod manner as if you hardly expected that he would comply with it, he would take his own time about it. On the other hand, if you give him the order in a harsh, imperious way, making him angry, the chances are that he will pretend to stumble when he comes back and spill the liquid on your clothes. "Therefore," he says, "you should command him in a tone of voice that will command his respect and at the same time make him glad to please you." In contemplating the manner of Lieutenant-Governor Buchanan as the presiding officer of the Senate, he seems to verify the statement of His Lordship, whose reputed politeness is famous even to this day. Lt.-Governor Buchanan is an ideal presiding officer, having all necessary firmness and yet so affable in his manner as to command the respect and affection of the entire body, regardless of party affiliations. In other words, he is what is known as a Virginia gentleman, which, by the way, is as high a compliment as any man could wish to receive from those who understand its full significance.

B. F. Buchanan is the son of Patrick Campbell and Virginia Buchanan. He was born in Smyth County, Virginia, on October 4, 1859. He received his education in the public schools and at the University of

Virginia, and is by profession a lawyer. He married Miss Nellie F. Sheffey on March 2, 1887. As a public man he has served two terms in the State Senate and is now Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia.

Mr. Buchanan is Past Grand Commander and Grand Commander of the Virginia Knights Templar and has been a member of the State Democratic Committee for twenty years.

JOSIAH DICKENSON HANK, JR.
Assistant Attorney General of Virginia

Darwin, in his great book called *Descent of Man*, has quite a chapter on what he terms "Reversion to Type." Now it is a singular fact, known of all men, that the physical traits of fathers and mothers are transmitted in a more or less striking degree to their off-spring. How often do we hear it said of a child: "He is just like his father," or "She is just like her mother." Not only is this true physically; it is also true mentally. Children inherit the talents, the strength, as well as the weaknesses of their parents. Sometimes a child reverts in this respect to its grandfather, being more like him than he is like his immediate ancestor.

We have been led into this line of thought in considering the career of Josiah Dickenson Hank, Jr. His father was one of the great preachers of the Methodist Church in Virginia, noted far and wide for his reasoning powers, his iron logic and keen analysis. Anyone will find these facts fully set forth in a sketch of him which was written many years ago by the late Rev. J. J. Lafferty. Now, it goes without saying that anyone acquainted with Josiah Dickenson Hank, Jr., will realize at once that he inherits many of his father's strong points, and while he himself disclaims being as talented as his father, that is purely a matter of opinion. Here is a brief sketch of his career.



J. D. HANK

Josiah Dickenson Hank, Jr., son of Rev. Josiah Dickenson Hank and Laura Wailes Hank, was born on April 19, 1875, at Saluda, Virginia. His grandfather on his father's side was Rev. Jehu Hank, known as the "sweet singer," and on his mother's side, Dr. William Handy Wailes, a noted physician, of Maryland. Mr. Hank's uncle, Major William E. Wailes, was the Chief of Staff of General Joe Wheeler during the entire Civil War. Mr. Hank was educated in private schools in Salisbury, Maryland, the Salisbury High School and Randolph-Macon College, where he received the degree of M. A., receiving also the degree of B. L. at the University of Virginia. From 1895 to 1899, Mr. Hank taught school, being a professor of Greek and Anglo-Saxon. From 1901 to 1903, he was on the editorial staff of the Michie Law Publishing Company. In 1903 he began the practice of law in Norfolk, Virginia. He is author of Hank's Annotations, which was published in 1907, which is very valuable to the legal profession and is used by the majority of lawyers in Virginia. In August, 1917, Mr. Hank was appointed Assistant Attorney General of Virginia, and served as Attorney General from January 5, 1918, until March 1 of that year, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John Garland Pollard. Since that time he has served continuously as Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Hank has three brothers; one his law partner in Norfolk; one a business man, and a third, Rev. Manning Hank, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. On November 22, 1905, Mr. Hank married Miss Emma Pelham, daughter of Major Peter Pelham, of Alabama, and niece of Major John Pelham, the "Gallant Pelham," of the Confederate Army.

Mr. Hank spent his best efforts in the promotion of the Liberty Loans during the recent war, never sparing himself in this cause, responding always to a call and traveling the State widely in that cause.

This is a brief epitome of a lawyer who ranks high in his profession and whose opinions are generally

accepted as the best to be had on any subject or question which is brought to him for decision. Personally, Mr. Hank is a devoted Christian and never loses an opportunity to do good and uphold the doctrines handed down in that Book of all Books, the Bible.

CHARLES A. JOHNSTON

Treasurer of Virginia

It was predicted before and during, as well as after the war by people of the North who did not understand the true character of Virginians, that when slavery was abolished, they would virtually go to the dogs through sheer laziness, they having never performed any manual labor, all of which was performed by the slaves. In fact, South-haters rolled it as a sweet morsel under their tongues, that the heel of the African was on the neck of the Southern aristocrat. What a hallucination! Even in reconstruction days when chaos reigned supreme, when the bottom rail was truly on top, men who had never struck a lick of manual labor in their lives, pulled off their coats and went to work with a vim. Why, even General Fitzhugh Lee got a big straw hat, a cheap suit of clothes, and raised a crop of corn with his own hands. We say this on the authority of the late Judge Farrer, of Amelia County, who said so in one of his lectures. This clearly shows how mistaken the North was as to the real fibre and make-up of Southern manhood. We know men to-day, whose pedigrees extended to the days of William the Conqueror, who are earning their daily bread by the daily labor of either hands or brain, and making no fuss about it, either. For instance, take the case of Treasurer Johnston. Here is a man whose family has written its name among the brightest on Virginia's page of glory and yet, does anyone see any evidence of false pride about Mr. Johnston? None whatever. He is one of

the most unpretentious men for the amount of his actual worth, in the whole list of our acquaintances. Mr. Johnson does not live in the past, either. He is an up-to-date man.

There were two or three Peter Johnstons. The Peter Johnston from whom the subject of the present sketch is descended, had four sons—Peter, Andrew, Edward, and Charles. The subject of this sketch descends direct from Andrew Johnston, his grandfather, who married Anna Nash, daughter of John Nash of Prince Edward County, Virginia. His father was Peter Butler Johnston, who married Helen Finney, granddaughter of William Bell, a Scotch minister who came to this country in 1817. His older brothers, Andrew, William, and John, served in the War between the States. William died in the service and is buried in Lexington, Virginia, along with Stonewall Jackson.

Mr. Johnston married Virginia Dunklee, a descendant of a New England family. They have one child, Helen, who married Robert W. Lacy, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, and now a resident of Bluefield, West Virginia, where he is a successful business man.

Mr. Johnston was too young for the Confederate States Army. He is still a member of an old business firm in Christiansburg—Mosby and Johnston. He is a native of Bedford County but moved to Montgomery County when a little boy and made his home in the county of his adoption. He has always taken an active part in whatever pertained to the betterment of the social conditions of his county, and served many years as Treasurer of his home town. He has always been active in the Democratic party. He has served as County Chairman at various times, and represented Montgomery County and the city of Radford in the House of Delegates in 1906, 1908, and 1910. He was elected State Treasurer in 1918, without opposition. At one time he was a candidate for the office of State Auditor and only missed that honor by one vote. He is a Baptist in faith and has always been active in all church work.

Personally, Mr. Johnston is a gentleman of sterling worth, whose genial and charming manner endears him to everyone with whom he comes in contact.

ROSEWELL PAGE

Second Auditor

The name of Page suggests three things—statesmanship, social distinction and literary renown. To assert this is needless, for these facts are written largely in the history of Virginia from Colonial days to the present time.

Not to dwell upon the past, let us speak of to-day, when the name of Page still maintains its reputation in the person of Thomas Nelson Page, late Ambassador of the United States to Italy, who is known in nearly every country of the civilized world as an author of international renown. No need to say more of him.

We now speak of his brother, Rosewell Page, Second Auditor of Virginia. This unassuming gentleman pursues the even tenor of his way as Second Auditor of our State. In his office is administered the Public Debt of the State with its twenty-two and a half millions, interest on which, with the Sinking Fund, amounts to a million dollars annually paid out. He is the Accountant of the Literary Fund and pays out on the order of the Board of Education, interest on such fund, and the State appropriations for schools—all the school money except that raised by direct taxes. He holds more than three and a half millions of investments for the Literary Fund, and nearly \$100,000 of investments of the Retired Teachers' Fund. He is secretary of the Miller School Board of Albemarle and holds its securities of nearly a million and a half dollars and pays out the income needed to run that Institution. As President of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, he holds the securities of the State in Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac

Railroad Company, amounting to about one-sixth of the total value of the road; and is an expert on the West Virginia Debt matter. His last annual report shows a balance sheet of more than twenty-nine and a half millions.

He is the son of Major John Page, of the Confederate Army, and Elizabeth Nelson Page, and was born at Oakland, Hanover County, Virginia, on November 21, 1858. He was educated at Hanover Academy and the University of Virginia. At the University he was in the law class with Woodrow Wilson. He is a lawyer and began his professional career in Danville. He has been President of the Richmond Bar Association; but for several years his duties as Second Auditor have prevented the practice of his profession. His youth was spent at his home in Hanover, where he remembers some of the striking incidents of the Civil War, many of which have been detailed in his brother's story of "Two Little Confederates." At the time of the World War, he was a member of the State Council of Defense, appointed by the Governor, and was a member of the Hanover County Liberty Loan, Savings Stamps, Red Cross and Community Service Campaigns.

Mr. Page was for years a member of the Board of Supervisors of Hanover County and was a member of the General Assembly for the same county in 1908 and 1910. He served as Chairman of the Committee of Courts of Justice and was a member of the Committee on Schools and Colleges in the Legislature. He is author of the Lime Grinding Bill of 1910; of the first compulsory education act, and of a bill for the settlement of the R., F. & P. Railroad tax question. He became Second Auditor on March 1, 1912, which office he still holds. He is a strong advocate of good schools and good roads. He is a scholar and a constant student of the literature of the ancient and modern languages. William and Mary College has conferred upon him the honor of membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He has for years been a deputy

from Virginia in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Page has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Susan Dabney Morris, of Hanover County, Virginia, and his second wife Miss Ruth Nelson, also of Hanover.

JOHN H. JOHNSON

Sunshine is known to be essential to all life, animal, as well as organic. Were the world deprived of it the inhabitants of it would soon perish from the face of the earth. Extending this idea into the spiritual world we find that sunlight has its counterpart in what is known as a sunny disposition.

It goes without saying that people of this temperament are always popular and have hosts of friends; whereas, your pessimistic man is shunned even by those who like to be his friends. We verily believe that no man has a sunny disposition unless he also possesses a good heart; but to drop metaphor, it seems a little peculiar to this writer that the people from the Eastern Shore, or what is known as Peninsular Virginia, are, as a rule, more genial and friendly than the inhabitants of any other section of the State. They also seem to be more liberal in their views. Whether this springs from their living near the Atlantic Ocean and the wide, wide sea, known as Chesapeake Bay, has a tendency to broaden their minds we are not prepared to say, but so it is.

We have a striking illustration of this truth in the subject of this sketch. The writer has known Mr. Johnson for a good many years and he has never seen him the least ruffled nor heard him give expression to any harsh opinions of others. Mr. Johnson is a consecrated Christian gentleman, active in church work, and this may account, in a great measure, for his well-known genial disposition. He is also passionately fond of music and led the choir in Broad Street Methodist Church for several years, but it is

as clerk in charge of the Pension Department of the State Auditor's office that Mr. Johnson has been brought in contact with humanity as revealed by the soldiers of the Confederacy, as well as their widows, who still lag superfluous on the stage of life. All these old heroes and widows who have come in contact with the subject of this sketch love him; for that is the weakest term we could describe their affection for one so sympathetic toward them as Mr. Johnson is. To him they pour out their tales of woe and from him they receive advice and sympathy and faithful service in the matter of obtaining pensions.

Mr. Johnson is a veteran in this service, having served in the capacity as principal pension clerk in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts for many years. John H. Johnson is the son of J. W. and Nancy Johnson. He was born in Accomac County, Virginia; he married Miss Margaret Virginia Warrington, of Accomac. He began his public life as a teacher, editor, and publisher of a newspaper before his appointment in the office of the Auditor. Mr. Johnson at one time was owner and editor of the County Weekly in Accomac for ten years, during which time he was also principal of the Belle Haven High School in Accomac County.

In conclusion, it need only be said that Mr. Johnson has a high sense of honor, is a faithful public servant and popular with everyone who knows him.

WILLIAM FRANCIS RHEA

It has been very wisely as well as wittily said that a lie will travel one hundred miles while truth is putting on its boots. Sad to say, there is a great deal of truth in this statement for the simple reason that poor human nature is more disposed to believe evil than good of anyone. But as illustration is the best argument in proving this assertion, let us take two cases in point:

Twenty-five years ago, no man in the State of Virginia was more cruelly criticized than the late Senator Thomas S. Martin. Had he not been a man of extraordinary character, as well as moral force, he could not possibly have disproved these criticisms during his lifetime, but as time wore on the greatness of his character and the purity of his life, revealed themselves and he died as much lamented and mourned as was the late beloved Senator John W. Daniel. The case of Judge Rhea is quite similar. Over twenty years ago he, too, was subjected to the severest test that any public man in Virginia had undergone, and yet he has not only survived it but stands to-day as high in the estimation of the people of Virginia as any other public man. Governor Claude A. Swanson never did a wiser thing than appointing Judge Rhea on the Corporation Commission. In that body he has steadily grown in influence and value until there was no one to oppose him in the last election. So we may conclude rightfully that Judge Rhea is a strong man mentally and morally, for he could not have weathered the storm that raged around him in the past, had he not been. More could be said about this valuable man, but we must content ourselves with a short summary of his career.

William Francis Rhea, son of Joseph W. and Frances Elizabeth Rhea, was born in Washington County, Virginia. His education was received from the common schools and King College, Bristol, Tennessee. He is a lawyer by profession, and has won great distinction in his chosen field. Judge Rhea's first wife was Miss Mary Chester Keebler, of Bristol, Virginia; his second wife being Mrs. Rosa Smith Turpin, of Charlottesville, Virginia. He was county judge of Washington County for four years, which position he resigned. He was elected to the State Senate in 1885 and served four years. He was elected judge of the Corporation Court of Bristol in 1890, in which capacity he served five years, when he resigned to resume the practice of law. His fellow citizens, how-

ever, were too well aware of his ability to allow him to remain in private life, so they nominated and elected him to the 56th and 57th Congresses in 1898 and 1900 from the Ninth Virginia District, defeating that stalwart Republican, General James A. Walker, each time. In 1908 Judge Rhea was appointed to the State Corporation Commission by Governor Swanson for a six year term, at the expiration of which time he was reappointed by Governor Mann in 1914. Having served twelve years, and the Legislature in 1918 having provided for the election of the Commission by the people, he was nominated in 1919 without opposition to succeed himself for another six years, receiving 96,176 votes in the State. He is now Chairman of the Commission. A fine record, indeed, is this.

MAJOR ALEXANDER FORWARD

The career of this estimable gentleman has been so fruitful of results and crowned with so many successes, that his best eulogy is the simple statement of his busy and successful life.

Alexander Forward, at present member of the State Corporation Commission, is forty-three years of age. Like so many other public men of to-day, he had his training in newspaper work, first on a weekly paper at Wytheville, and later at Bristol, where for a time he was editor of the Bristol Herald-Courier. Removing to Richmond, he became writer of State politics for the Times-Dispatch, continuing in that position for years and forming acquaintance with practically every man in public life in the State. Being tendered the editorship of the Daily News Record, at Harrisonburg, at a time when rival papers in that Valley city were consolidated, Mr. Forward accepted and spent most of the year, 1913, in that position. In January, 1914, he was appointed by Governor, Henry Carter Stuart, as his Secretary and returned to Richmond. He served in this capacity for four years from

February 1, 1914. In 1915 he was also Secretary of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, his duties in this matter taking him to California. In 1916, anticipating war, Mr. Forward took a course of training in the Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York. When the United States entered the World War in 1917, he tried to enter the Officers' Training Camp, but being physically disqualified, he was obliged to confine his war activities to pursuits at home.

Upon the expiration of the term of Governor Stuart, he appointed Mr. Forward a member of the State Corporation Commission for the term of six years. From February 1, 1918. A few months thereafter he was requested to go to Europe as a member of the American Red Cross Commission to the Balkan States. This he accepted and became Director of Supplies for the Balkan States, serving in France, Italy, Greece, Serbia, and Roumania and attaining the assimilated rank of Major in the United States Army. He spent ten months abroad, returning in the summer of 1919, and resuming his duties with the State Corporation Commission.

JUDGE E. W. SAUNDERS

About thirty years ago, there came to the Legislature of Virginia, a young man apparently about thirty years of age. He was of well-knit frame, a large and shapely head, with a broad, though not a high forehead. He had a bright eye and his face indicated the predominance of the intellectual over the sensual side of his nature. The writer at this time was engaged in newspaper work and reported the sessions of the Legislature for his paper. Strolling into the hall of the House of Delegates one morning he saw this young man arise from his seat and address the Speaker. Before him he had piled a large number of law books. Pretty soon he began his speech in advo-

cacy of a bill which he had introduced to make the railroads safeguard the farmers cattle by fencing in the cattle guard and other exposed places along the line. He was continually interrupted by other gentlemen who were advocates of the railway interests of the State. This young man, however, always had a reply in readiness for any query. He almost stood single-handed and alone in this debate, which lasted several days. When the showdown came, to the surprise of many, this young member won his case, for his bill was passed.

This young man was Edward Watts Saunders, of Franklin County, Virginia. He has made much history, not only for himself, but for his State since that time, for he has filled many responsible positions. If anyone were asked to characterize the leading traits in Judge Saunders mental make-up, it could be summarized in two words, "strength" and "lucidity." These have borne him onward and upward in every phase of his career. His elevation in 1920 to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, gave universal satisfaction, for the people of Virginia realize that a better selection could not have been made within the borders of the whole Commonwealth. Below, we give a brief sketch of Judge Saunders:

Edward Watts Saunders, of Rocky Mount, Virginia, son of Peter and Elizabeth Lewis Dabney Saunders, was born in Franklin County, Virginia, on October 25, 1860, and has always resided in that County. On December 11, 1886, he married Miss Nancy D. Walker. He was educated at home, at the Bellevue High School of Bedford County, and at the University of Virginia, where he graduated in a number of academic schools, and later was associated with Professor F. P. Brent in the conduct of a high school at Onancock, Accomac County, Virginia. Returning to the University he began his professional studies in the fall of 1881, and received the degree of bachelor of law in June, 1882. In the summer of that year, he opened a law office in Rocky Mount, and continuously

practiced his profession at that point until he was elected judge of the fourth Virginia circuit. In 1887, he was elected to the House of Delegates, and re-elected successively for seven terms, during which time he served as chairman of several important committees. In 1899 he was elected Speaker of the House, and retained that position until elected judge of the fourth Virginia circuit in 1901.

Under the operation of the new Constitution of Virginia, he became Judge of the seventh circuit, and while serving in that position was elected to fill the vacancy in the 59th Congress, caused by the resignation of the Hon. Claude A. Swanson. He was elected to the 60th, 61st, 62nd Congresses and re-elected to the 64th Congress. Judge Saunders was Presidential Elector in a presidential campaign, and was later a member of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute. He has presided over three State conventions as permanent chairman; was chairman for a number of years of the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives, and was selected for membership on a congressional visit to the Sandwich Islands, and later to the Island of Porto Rico. In the United States House of Representatives Judge Saunders served on a number of important committees, notably, the Committee on Appropriations, Indian Affairs, Roads, Merchant Marine, and Fisheries. As a member of the committees he had to make several trips to the Isthmus of Panama in connection with the construction of that Canal. While a member of Congress Judge Saunders also delivered many able and notable speeches on every great question that came before that body during his term of office. Among these, we note the following:

Agricultural Preparedness, 1916; Federal Aid to Roads, 1916; Rural Route Service, 1916; Democratic Legislation and Democratic Prosperity, 1916; Taxation of Munition Plants, and the Surtax on Big Incomes and Inheritances, 1916; The Conference Report on the Good Roads Bill, 1916; Naval Appropriation

Bill, 1915; Ship Purchase Bill, 1915; Federal Aid to Roads, 1914; Opposing Government Railroad Building in Alaska, 1914; Naval Appropriation Bill, 1910, 1913, 1914; Increase of Membership of House, 1908, and Indian Lands in North Dakota, 1907. Any of these speeches would well repay reading by any student of our Government.

GEORGE W. KOINER Commissioner of Agriculture

It is an amazing fact that our government, which had a department for everything else, neglected so long to provide a place in the President's Cabinet for a Secretary of Agriculture. Yes, it is indeed astounding when we reflect that the life of the world depends upon agriculture, to think to what a subordinate position, until recent years, it was assigned by the government. It is within the memory of men now living when only a bureau, so-called, of agriculture, was functioning in Washington City. Coming to our own State, our Department of Agriculture was a travesty on that all-important science, for science it is as truly as any other in the history of mankind. The writer recalls within his own recollection that on one of his visits to Richmond, having been raised on a farm and interested in the subject of agriculture, he visited the Department of Agriculture. What was his astonishment to find only a few rocks containing iron ore and a few other trifles in the room assigned to this Department.

However, when Governor J. H. Tyler, who was a farmer, was elected Governor of Virginia, a great change came over the spirit of their agricultural dreams. Before his advent, so useless had this office appeared in the eyes of the legislatures, that a proposal was made to abolish it, and it came within one vote of being done away with entirely. Under his

wise leadership, agriculture at once began to assume its rightful place in our State government. It began when the Governor appointed a man in thorough sympathy with agriculture, and who had been a practical and successful farmer, stock raiser and fruit grower before being elected Commissioner of Agriculture. That man was George Wellington Koiner. Under his wise leadership, Virginia has made wonderful advancement in agricultural development and increased production. Farmers have adopted improved and modern methods of farming, and lands have been made more fertile and homes and surroundings beautified. The corn yield per acre has been increased; the trucking industry has grown; the grades and quality of cattle have greatly improved; agricultural values in Virginia have increased from \$323,000,000 to over \$1,000,000,000, and she has grown to be the third State in the Union in apple production.

Some special features of the work of the Department of Agriculture which Commissioner Koiner organized and put into practice, are outlined below:

It collects and disseminates literature and information about the State; sends a monthly bulletin to over 70,000 farmers in the State, in which bulletins are published the results of experiments and investigation along all lines of farming; inspects and analyzes food and feed; inspects fertilizer and lime, guaranteeing protection to purchasers; conducts seed tests as to quality, purity and germination of all agricultural seed; furnishes hog cholera serum, with instructions as to how to use it, to all farmers in the State, at manufacturers' cost; handles letters of inquiry as to resources of the State, etc.; holds farmers' institutes and maintains five experiment stations and maintains a Division of Markets, aiding the farmer in buying and selling to better advantage.

Below is a brief sketch of Mr. Koiner's life:

George Wellington Koiner, son of Cyrus and Kate M. Koiner, was born in Augusta County. He was educated at Roanoke College, where he received

the degree of A. M. A year or so ago, one of the universities in Peru conferred upon him the degree of D. S. C. All his life Mr. Koiner has followed the calling of farmer, stock raiser, and fruit grower. He married Miss Augusta Virginia Farrar. Before being appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, he served as a member of the General Assembly two terms.

We cannot close this sketch without calling attention to the handsome and comprehensive handbook issued by the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of Mr. Koiner. It is indeed a valuable contribution to the agricultural interests of our State, and those from larger States than Virginia who have seen it, pronounce it far superior to theirs. Why the press of our State has not noticed it more, is indeed surprising, for it is a credit to Virginia.

BERKLEY DICKENSON ADAMS

The very name of Adams implies distinction. As everyone knows, it has furnished two presidents in the history of our Republic, as well as an unbroken line of statesmen and orators ever since. In fact, the oration of Charles Francis Adams, in which he upheld the righteousness of the Southern cause and paid exalted tribute to General Robert E. Lee, will ever endear him to the Southern people. A genealogist, in tracing the Adams family, is confronted with quite a difficulty. In the first place, there is a family of the name of McAdams to be found on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, as well as in Maryland, and some contend that the Adams family in Virginia is derived from that branch, while other evidence goes to show that an Adams family found in Spotsylvania County early in our history came from Massachusetts. To this branch the evidence shows the subject of this sketch belongs.

Mr. Adams' popularity with those who know him best, is due to his recognized sound judgment and

business ability, rather than to the fortunes of politics. While he is a business man, pure and simple, he has always taken a deep interest in public undertakings, having as their object the advancement of the best interests of his county and State. He shines with a lustre entirely his own, and like Napoleon said of himself, Mr. Adams has been the architect of his own distinction. This fact contributes no little to the praiseworthy record that he has made. Read this record and see for yourself.

Berkley Dickenson Adams, son of Samuel C. and Christiana Wade (Dickenson) Adams, was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, on January 2, 1875. He was educated in the public schools, attended Emory and Henry and Roanoke Colleges, and then the Southern Business College. Mr. Adams' main business is farming, though he is also engaged in the mercantile and lumber business and has made a success of both. His first wife was Miss Marie Pruneau, whom he married on October 11, 1897, and Miss Beatrice Sackett was his second wife, whom he married January 22, 1917. He has been in public life sixteen years. When only eighteen years old, he left school and accepted a position as bookkeeper for a large Virginia manufacturing company. He went to Charlotte County, when twenty-two years old, and bought a farm on credit, paid for it by his own exertions and put it in a high state of cultivation. He was nominated to the Virginia House of Delegates by the Democrats of Charlotte County and was elected in November, 1903. He served as a member of the House for eight sessions. In that body he was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Mining and ranking member of the Appropriations Committee for several sessions. He was patron of quite a number of bills which were enacted into law, principally relating to agriculture and road construction. In 1906 Governor Swanson appointed him member of the State Board of Agriculture, and he was re-appointed at the expiration of each four-year term by both Governors

Mann and Stuart. He was elected President of the State Board of Agriculture in 1910 (which election carried with it ex-officio membership on the Board of Visitors of V. P. I.), which position he now holds. On June 9, 1919, he was appointed by Governor Davis to membership on the State Corporation Commission to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of one of the members, to hold office until the next general election. He was elected to this position in the November, 1919, election, without opposition. He enjoys the distinction of being the first new member ever elected by the people of the State to that body, Judge Rhea, who was elected at the same time, having been a member of that body for twelve years by appointment.

Mr. Adams is one of the largest prize winners of corn at the Virginia State Fair, as well as other fairs in the State. This successful business man has his home in Charlotte County on a fertile farm of one thousand acres, which is equipped with all modern conveniences and machinery—A model citizen beyond a doubt.

BURTON MARYE, JR.

We have already alluded to that fine class of Virginia citizens who are of French-Huguenot ancestry. Some of these ancestors came over as early as 1660 to escape the first persecution of the Protestants in France. Towards the close of the century, however, we find some of them settled on the banks of the Rapahannock at what is now the site of the city of Fredericksburg. Among those early arrivals were the Maryes, the Maurys, and the Fontaines. The first of the latter was a minister. He was followed later by Rev. James Marye, who was a Huguenot minister previously at Manakintown in Prince William County, and who was called to a parish in Spotsylvania County, where he served for thirty-two years. He

was one of George Washington's religious teachers in his boyhood.

Any student of the early history of Virginia will find that some of the finest men in Virginia, as well as other parts of the South, belonged to this splendid strain of humanity. From such fine stock comes the subject of this sketch, whose noble father was the Auditor of Public Accounts of Virginia for many years, and was, probably, one of the most loved and chivalrous gentlemen who ever held that office. Maimed seriously though he was, yet in his office he was just as efficient as if he had not been injured at all in fighting for a cause which to his latest days he ever held to be just and right, and for which he came so near sacrificing his valuable life.

Burton Marye is the son of Morton and Caroline H. Vass, and was born near Woodville, Rappahannock County, Virginia. He was educated at the Potomac Acadmy, Alexandria, Virginia, where he took a special course in civil engineering, which profession he has followed all his life. On July 1, 1896, he married Miss Kathleen MacMurdo Williams. Mr. Marye is now holding a position as civil engineer for the State Corporation Commission, which position he has held for some three years.

B. O. JAMES

Secretary of the Commonwealth

Shakespeare more than once refers to what he terms the insolence of office. He says that "man, dressed in a little brief authority, cuts up such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as makes the angels weep." Allowing the Shakespearian imagination full sway as to the poetic side of this charge, we are sorry to say that very often we realize its truth from actual observation. That the estimates which a man places upon himself goes counter to the injunction of St.

Paul, the Apostle, who says "Let no man think of himself more highly than he ought to think," is quite evident.

Bearing all these things in mind, it is indeed quite refreshing to find a gentleman whom one has known for years before he entered public life, the same individual that he has always been. These thoughts occur to us in contemplating this sketch of Col. B. O. James, the popular Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia. No one meeting Mr. James casually, would realize the heart of gold that he possesses. Fidelity to friendship, fidelity to his ideals, and fidelity to the best traditions of Virginia, all center in this unassuming gentleman. If you say this picture is overdrawn, it may be argued that you are not acquainted with Col. James.

Benjamin Oliver James, son of Martin and Elizabeth James, was born in Goochland County, Virginia. He received his education at Hampden-Sidney College and Washington and Lee University, where he studied law, practising that profession until 1909, when he qualified as Secretary of the Commonwealth to fill an unexpired term, to which position he has been continually re-elected. In December, 1910, Col. James married Mary Evelyn Kean, daughter of the late Dr. Otho W. Kean, of Goochland County, Virginia. Col. James has been in public life for quite a long time. He served as Commonwealth's Attorney for Goochland County for two terms, and represented his county in the Legislature, serving in the House of Delegates in the session of 1891-'92. As we have stated before, Col. James has held his present position since the year 1909 and has announced himself for re-nomination in 1921 in the Democratic primary.

LEROY F. HODGES

This is the age of experts, or if you prefer, the age of specialists. The time when a good education consisted of an intimate knowledge of Greek, Latin and mathematics, and was considered a guarantee of future success in life, we are sorry to say, has passed. As an evidence of this, we know of gentlemen to-day who are masters of arts of some of our leading colleges, who cannot earn as much in a month as an expert electrician does in a week, or whose per diem does not equal that of a common laborer. It may be asked, "What is the cause of this?" The answer is not as easy as might be supposed, and yet it is the history of mankind. A partial explanation is this: As civilization advances, it becomes more and more complex. New inventions call for a new order of preparation in order to make them available.

In order to meet this demand, the people of our country, both boys and girls, are trained to fill these positions, and the rule is that he who can do one thing better than anyone else, is always in the line of promotion. Whether, in the long run, this would enure to the good of humanity or not, remains to be seen. That is to say, whether a specialized mind is preferable or more useful than one trained on a broad basis. However, we simply state the fact, which we daresay no one will dispute. We find a case in point in the following sketch:

LeRoy Hodges, son of E. G. Hodges, of Norfolk, Virginia, and Rosa Hammond (Warrington) Hodges, was born in Tarboro, North Carolina, on July 12, 1888. He received his education at Washington and Lee University and has followed the calling of economist. On January 18, 1911, he married Miss Almeria Orr Hill, of Petersburg, Virginia. From 1916 to 1918, Mr. Hodges was a member of and Secretary to the Commission on Economy and Efficiency. In 1918 he was Secretary and Aide to Governor Westmoreland Davis,

and was put in charge of the first Virginia State Budget for 1920-1922. Col. Hodges is an expert typist also and could make a good living in half a dozen different ways if it became necessary. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens of the Fourth Congressional District, and many of them urged him to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Congress after the death of Hon. W. A. Watson. Governor Davis appointed Col. Hodges a member of the Prison Board after the resignation of Mr. Wilkinson.

JOSEPH BUTTON

Commissioner of Insurance

Long before the War Between the States, there were two virile newspapers published in the city of Lynchburg. One of these papers represented the grand old Whig party of other days, and the other, the unterrified Democratic party. The name of one was *The Virginian*, and the other, *The Republican*. The *Virginian* was edited and owned by Charles W. Button; The *Republican*, by Robert H. Glass, father of Senator Carter Glass. These two papers were the organs, as has just been said, of the two parties. The editors of both were very able newspaper writers, but it is of Mr. Button that we wish to say a few words, as it is germane to the sketch we are now preparing.

Charles W. Button was a man in whom the intellectual and moral faculties were predominant. In fact, it was universally conceded that Mr. Button's intellect was of the first order. His style was lucid, as well as vigorous. He hardly ever indulged in persiflage, but hit from the shoulder, and yet, one of the greatest characteristics of Mr. Button was his serenity. He was not wont to fly into a passion nor indulge in pyrotechnics when assailed. No man in his day and generation was more respected by his enemies or better liked by his friends. This is a brief sketch which by no means does justice to Charles W. Button.

But it is of Hon. Joseph Button, the son of Charles W. Button, of whom we wish to say a few words. Like his talented father, he is noted among his friends for his serenity, or if you prefer to call it, equanimity. The Good Book tells us that "he that ruleth his own spirit, is mightier than he that taketh a city," and of this it can be truly said Mr. Button furnishes a shining example. It matters not what injustice he may suffer, he never whines, but bears it with all the stoicism alleged to have characterized the Greek philosophers. Below we give a brief sketch of this estimable gentleman:

Joseph Button is the son of Charles William and Mary Elizabeth Button. He was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, October 31, 1865, and received his education in the public schools of Lynchburg. He early started in the newspaper business and later entered the insurance business. On December 1, 1917, Mr. Button married Mrs. Annie Donald Shotwell. In 1906, when the office of Commissioner of Insurance was created, Mr. Button was elected by unanimous vote of the General Assembly to that office, and has been unanimously re-elected three times. Prior to that time he had been Clerk of the State Senate for twelve years. He was unanimously elected Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention of 1901-'02. He is also Secretary of the Virginia-West Virginia Debt Commission, which office he has held since its creation in 1894. This commission was created for the purpose of securing the settlement of West Virginia's portion of the old Virginia debt. West Virginia having settled, the labors of the commission are now drawing to a close. For eight years, Mr. Button was a member of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute, having been appointed by Governors Mann and Stuart. Mr. Button served on the State Democratic Committee from 1894 until 1916, when he declined re-election. He was Secretary of the Committee from 1896 to 1906, and for twenty years was Chairman of the Tenth District Congressional Committee. When

he retired from the Committee, he was the oldest member, in point of continuous service, on the State Democratic Committee. He has been an active party worker almost from his boyhood, and still continues to take an active part in party affairs.

JACOB N. BRENAMAN

A great many authors are wont to moralize, especially in the beginning of each chapter, and while some of their dissertations are exceedingly interesting, yet we make bold to say that the author who plunges at once into his subject is far more likely to arouse interest than in the former case. Especially is this true in recording the facts of a busy life.

We are led to this line of thought in considering the career of Jacob N. Brenaman. He was born at Mt. Solon, Augusta County, on January 10, 1854. He was educated in the public schools and remained on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age. Later on he taught public school and afterward studied music at Singers Glen for a year. He attended the Virginia Normal Musical Institute in 1874 and 1875, and was a teacher in the same institution in 1876 and 1877. In 1878 he taught in the Pennsylvania Normal Musical Institute at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Later he went into the real estate and insurance business.

In 1887 Mr. Brenaman was elected Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Shenandoah, which he has held several years. In 1910 the Governor of Virginia appointed him to the International Tax Convention, which met at Milwaukee. He was also a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was appointed by Governor McKinney one of the commissioners to the Chicago Worlds Fair to represent the Seventh District.

In 1895 Mr. Brenaman was the Democratic nominee to represent Shenandoah County in the House of Delegates, but was defeated by 185 votes in the general election by an independent Democrat, who was

endorsed by the Republicans. He was appointed Clerk of the Finance Committee of the House of Delegates in 1889 by the late Col. John Bell Bigger and served in that capacity until 1904, except during the Constitutional Convention, of which convention he was Assistant Secretary. He resigned as Clerk of the Finance Committee of the House of Delegates in 1906 to accept the position of Reading Clerk of the State Senate.

Mr. Brenaman was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Insurance by Col. Joseph Button, in 1906, in which capacity he is now serving.

In 1910 he was delegated by Governor Mann to go to Washington and notify the Hon. Claude A. Swanson of his appointment to fill the unexpired term of the lamented John W. Daniel, in the United States Senate.

Mr. Brenaman has been Secretary of the Democratic State Central and Democratic State Executive Committees for the past fifteen years. He was Secretary of the Democratic Conventions of 1908, 1912, 1916, and 1920.

Few people are aware of the valuable contribution to the legal history of Virginia that Mr. Brenaman has furnished, but he has, nevertheless. In 1903 he wrote the History of Virginia Conventions, covering a field that hitherto had never been touched. This fine work was heartily endorsed at the time by the newspapers, all the principal colleges in the State, as well as magazines and other publications.

Mr. Brenaman has also done other valuable work. In 1902 the Legislature employed him and Hon. John Garland Pollard to revise the Code of 1887, and bring it up to date, in order that the members might better be able to adjust the laws to the new Constitution. The Legislature adjourned and in three weeks, the Code was completed, when the law-making body returned and resumed its work. The newspapers at that time said it was the quickest revision ever made of the laws of any country. Subsequently, the Legis-

lature appointed a Revision Committee to adjust the laws to the new Constitution. This committee was in session for months, and Mr. Brenaman was secretary of the same.

There is one thing in Mr. Brenaman's career of which he is prouder than anything else. It is this: In 1901 the town of New Market and a large number of farmers from Shenandoah and Rockingham Counties wer cut off from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the Shenandoah River. The old bridge had been condemned. Shenandoah County would not replace it because it was near the line of Rockingham, and would benefit more citizens of Rockingham than of Shenandoah. Rockingham would not replace it because the site was in Shenandoah. Mr. Brenaman finally got Shenandoah to contribute as much money for the purpose as he could raise among the citizens. He succeeded in raising sufficient funds to erect a magnificent single-span bridge. The court made him chairman of the Building Committee, and he spent many months without compensation for his services in this work, and in addition, paid a personal subscription of \$100.00. His name is engraved on the bridge as Chairman of the Building Committee.

Personally, Mr. Brenaman has great executive ability and brings things to pass when put on any job. He is a true man; brave as a lion; true to his friends; fair to his enemies, and has thousands of friends all over the Commonwealth.

GEORGE PRESTON COLEMAN

State Highway Commissioner

Some writer has very wittily said that the first sign of civilization on the part of any race is when it begins to use clothes and soap. Whether this be true or not, we think we can confidently say that the first sign of progress on the part of a civilized people is

when they begin to improve their roadway system. Most people who read the life of Napoleon Bonaparte are so carried away with his military triumphs, that they forget he was one of the greatest road builders of his time, which is attested by the fact that the roads in France to this very day bear the impress of his mighty genius. But to come home, for many years, the road system of Virginia was a laughing stock, as well as a fruitful source of objurgation, on the part of all who had to travel over it. Most tourists felt like thanking God when they hit the soil of North Carolina, whose roads were improved long before we hardly had begun. It is to be noted that in the last five or six years, Virginia has been on the alert for road improvement. One main reason why this road movement is destined to success is that our Governors have seen fit to appoint a man as Commissioner without regard to partisan politics. We have a shining instance in the present incumbent, Hon. George Preston Coleman. Mr. Coleman has been identified with road building for many years although he is still a comparatively young man. Under his wise leadership the roads of Virginia in a few years, we dare say, will be an honor to the State.

Mr. Coleman is the son of Charles W. and Cynthia Beverley Tucker. He was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, on May 4, 1870. He was educated in private schools and then at William and Mary College, and was married to Miss Mary Haldane Begg, February 21, 1900. Mr. Coleman, during his whole career, has followed the business of civil engineering. His first employment was on general railroad construction and maintenance, and later as city engineer of Winona, Minnesota, from 1902 to 1906. In 1916 he was appointed Assistant State Highway Commissioner, which position he held until 1913, when he was made State Highway Commissioner. His term will expire in 1926. Mr. Coleman is President of the American Road Builders Association; Vice-President of the Highways Industries Association; Chairman of the

Executive Committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials; member of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Good Roads Association, Federal Highway Council, Co-operative Educational Association; a member of the Committee on National Uniform Vehicle Laws. In addition to his activities along these lines, Mr. Coleman is also Vice-Rector of the Board of Visitors of William and Mary College. He is ex-President of the American Association of State Highway Officials, as well as the Virginia Good Roads Association. He was a member of the Legislative Road Committee in 1916 to formulate and recommend a State Highway System for Virginia, together with the necessary laws to make the same effective. As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials, he took a very active part in drafting the present Federal Aid Road Act, known as the Bankhead law.

HARRIS HART

Superintendent of Public Instruction

The history of public education in this State is nothing less than an evolution. Before the War Between the States, we had no such thing as a public school system, but in place of it a certain sum amounting to 6 1-4 cents per day was allowed for poor children. Our schools in those days were known as old field schools, and while some of the teachers were learned men well versed in Latin, Greek and mathematics, yet as a rule, they were only acquainted with the three R's. We cannot, however, forbear to say in passing that some of our greatest men received their preliminary training in these old field schools. In fact, some of them had no other education except that afforded by these schools.

After the war, however, when the Underwood Constitution was adopted, the public free school system of Virginia was inaugurated. As a matter of

course, everything pertaining to this Constitution was cordially despised by the Southern people, owing to its origin at the hands of the carpet baggers and scallawags. Its very name begot a prejudice against public schools, and for many years this prejudice existed. In fact, we may say until the appointment of Dr. William H. Ruffner, who was the pioneer Southern superintendent of schools in Virginia. Dr. Ruffner was an enthusiast and revolutionized not only the system, but public opinion also in regard to the vital matter of State education. He traveled the State from one end to the other delivering addresses wherever he went.

But not to be prolix. The public school system was still lacking in many essential features of success, owing mainly to the fact that politics dominated the selection of officers who should run the schools. Of late years, however, an insistent demand has been made for efficiency instead of party loyalty. As a result of this, we have had many excellent superintendents of public education.

This brings us to the subject of this sketch—Hon. Harris Hart, our present Superintendent. Professor Hart, who was for many years superintendent of the public schools of Roanoke, Virginia, made such a fine reputation that there was a demand for a larger field for him in which to carry his policies into effect. The result was he was elected by a triumphant majority to his present situation. Professor Hart, according to expert opinion, has measured up in every way to the requirements of this great office.

Harris Hart, son of John and Sallie L. Hart, was born in Richmond, Virginia, on February 24, 1878. His education was received in private academies, Richmond College and at Harvard and Chicago Universities. At the two latter named institutions he specialized in educational work. Mr. Hart was school examiner for five years; city superintendent for eight years, and is now Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, which position he has held for three years.

HENRY READ McILWAINE**State Librarian**

A writer in the July, 1919, number of the *Tyler Quarterly*, of which Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, an authority on everything pertaining to early Virginia, is editor, has the following to say of the State Library:

The beginnings of the Virginia State Library are to be sought in early Colonial times. In the collection to-day there are about fifty books belonging to the Council of Colonial Virginia, having in them the Council's book-plate. The Council, it will be remembered, was a body performing executive, legislative, and judicial functions. It assisted the governor in the administration of the laws; as the upper house of the General Assembly, it took part in the passage of laws; and as the highest court in the Colony, it interpreted these laws. Its varied and responsible functions demanded that it should have the best assistance that could be obtained from books, and this demand was recognized in the early formation of a working library. At what date the collection of these books was begun, I am not at present able to say; nor can I tell how many books were secured for this library during its entire history, or what number it contained at the time of its greatest expansion. It is altogether probable, however, that the number secured first and last was considerable; for it must be remembered that the State house in Williamsburg was burned several times, and that the removal of the capital from Williamsburg to Richmond must have been costly in books, to say nothing of the vicissitudes to which the books have been subjected since first brought to the present capital of the State. Some day a special history of this collection of books may be, I hope, prepared.

As soon as Virginia became a State, some of her enlightened citizens saw clearly the advantages that

would ensue from the founding of a free public library, one to be used not only by the members of the General Assembly, the judges of the various courts, and the department officials, but also by the citizens at large. Notably, Thomas Jefferson had this vision. He was a member of the committee of revisors of the laws of Virginia appointed in 1776 to make a consistent code of the laws already on the statute books, and to suggest additional laws suited to the new conditions. Thomas Jefferson's fellow members were Edmund Pendleton, George Wythe, George Mason, and Thomas Ludwell Lee, the most of the work of the committee being done, however, by Jefferson, Pendleton, and Wythe. The report of the committee was ready for the action of the Assembly of 1779, and it was printed in full in 1784. The bills relating to public education were three in number, all written by Jefferson. The first had the title, "A Bill for the More Genral Diffusion of Knowledge;" the second, "A Bill for Amending the Constitution of the College of William and Mary and Substituting More Certain Revenues for Its Support;" and the third, "A Bill for Establishing a Public Library."

The first actual provision made by law for the establishment of the Virginia State Library is contained in the act of 1823, entitled "An Act for Completing the Publication of the Statutes at Large." This act set forth that a certain number of volumes of Hening's "Statutes at Large" should be obtained from Mr. Hening at a certain price, and that these should be sold and the proceeds "appropriated for the purpose of a library, under the superintendence of the Executive, for the use of the Court of Appeals and General Court, and of the General Assembly during the sessions thereof." The publication of the statutes went forward to a successful conclusion, but the sale of the copies which came into possession of the State lagged.

To show the growth of the State Library, we give the following facts:

A catalogue (or rather list of books) was published in 1831, at which time there were 5,548 books in the library. The next catalogue, published in 1849, shows 11,294; the next, published in 1856, shows 17,480; the next, published in 1877, shows about 30,000. No general list of the books in the library has been published since that time, though there have been published since 1907 several lists of books in different departments of the library, as American history, foreign history, biography, etc. At present there are in the library about 120,000 books and pamphlets. Hence a general printed catalogue would be very voluminous and costly, and would take so long to print as to be nearly out of date on publication.

This writer has been a frequenter of libraries in some of our largest cities for many years and what he says concerning our Library is the result of observation and comparison. We make bold, then, to say that in our judgment, our Library, considering its limited facilities, is as good, if not better, than any Library of its size in the South. In other words, our Librarian, Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, is the right man in the right place. He not only understands the material needs of a library, but he has a fine sense of literary values. In consequence of this, our Library has been enriched by many rare volumes at his suggestion. One other word along this line: There can be no dispute that our State Library, under his management, is growing in popularity every year. Should the appropriation voted by our Legislature, be carried out, we have no doubt that under the management of Dr. McIlwaine, it will not only be one of the most useful institutions, but an honor to our State.

Henry Read McIlwaine is the son of Joseph Finley McIlwaine and Sarah Embra (Read) McIlwaine. He was born in Farmville, Virginia, on July 12, 1864. He was educated at McCabe's School, Petersburg; Hampden-Sidney College and Johns Hopkins University, receiving from the latter university the degree of Ph. D. He is, as all know, the Librarian of the Virginia

State Library, which office he has held since July 8, 1907. Before that time, he was professor of English and History in Hampden-Sidney College from 1892.

REV. JOSEPH T. MASTIN, D. D.

"Now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity." The word charity, in its original significance, as derived from the Greek language, means love, and taking this as a short text, we would remark that the French have the correct definition of love, which is that it is "the grand passion." Love, interest, and friendship rule the world, but as the Latin poet says, *Amor, omnia vincet* (love conquers all things). Now there is one curious thing about love. It cannot be kept secret. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he, and out of his own mouth we ascertain what a man loves. Another curious thing about love is when it finds no expression, it does not exist. The tree is known by its fruit. A man may be as straight in his orthodoxy as a yardstick, and yet be destitute of religion. But a man whose whole life is spent in doing good to his fellow men to the best of his ability, whether he makes any pretensions to religion or not, he has more of the God-life about him than the orthodox person. Listen: "If you see your brother hungry and naked and cold, and have not compassion upon him, how dwelleth the love of God in you?" Love is contrary to the principles of modern materialism. Spencer wrote a treatise on the survival of the fittest. The Germans put this theory into practical working and preached proudly that might was right. It will be recalled that the ancient Spartans appointed a committee to examine each child that was born in the world, and if defective, it was thrown into a vast cavern near Sparta and destroyed, as they argued that a deformed child would be a burden to the State. While modern materialism does not say so, its teaching is pretty much

the same. In short, the development of man into a perfect character is the aim of Christianity. Materialism builds no hospitals for the insane, the deformed, the orphans, and other unfortunates. Christianity does. But not to carry this subject too far. We verily believe as God looks down from Heaven on the various institutions of man he views with a loving eye those institutions which are intended to rescue the perishing, minister to the sick and care for the dying. Why so? These institutions are following in the footsteps of his dear Son who spent his whole life going about doing good. If there is any office under the sun which it seems to me an angel would covet, it would be the one held by Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Mastin, for it is certainly the most Christian-like office in our entire State, and knowing Dr. Mastin as we do, we do not believe there could have been a better selection made for this office than the good Doctor himself.

Joseph T. Mastin, son of James and Catherine Field Mastin, was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, on May 2, 1855. He received his education at Randolph-Macon College and for twenty-five years followed the calling of minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Virginia Conference. On December 10, 1880, Dr. Mastin married Miss Fannie Cowles Nottingham. For eight years he was Superintendent and Financial Agent of the Virginia Conference Orphanage and for twelve years has been Secretary of the Virginia State Board of Charities and Corrections, which office he now holds.

CARLISLE H. MORRISETT

Director of the Legislative Bureau

Huguenot was the name given from about the middle of the Sixteenth Century to the Protestants of France. As the Protestants called the Catholics papists, so the Catholics called the Protestants Huguenots. Henri Estienne, one of the great savants

of his time in the introduction of his *Apologe d'Herodote* (1566) gives a very clear explanation of the term Huguenot. The Protestants at Tours, he says, used to assemble by night near the gate of King Hugo, whom the people regarded as a spirit. A monk, therefore, in a sermon, declared that the Lutherans ought to be called Huguenots, as kinsmen of King Hugo, inasmuch as they would only go out at night, as he did. This nickname became popular from 1566, and for a long time the French Protestants were always known by it. But not to be too prolix. The very name of Huguenot evokes sad and yet heroic memories. The greatest massacre in the history of the Christian Church (that of St. Bartholomew), was perpetrated upon the Huguenots, and one of the most illustrious men in all French annals, Admiral Coligny, was among the slain. But persecution did not cease, and so when Louis the Fourteenth, on the 8th day of March, 1715, revoked the edict of Nantes, thousands of the best citizens of France emigrated from that country rather than endure the terms upon which they would be permitted to live in their own country. Thousands of them came over to London, England, and from thence large bodies of settlers came to this country. But what was France's loss was America's gain, for as Lord McCauley said, the Huguenots embraced the most enlightened of all the citizens of France. The precise date when they landed in this country has not been definitely ascertained, although as early as 1715 a settlement was founded in this country in Prince William County, called Manakin Town. From this settlement the descendants of the Huguenots in this country are living to-day.

The subject of this sketch, Carlisle H. Morrisett, came from this fine Huguenot stock. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, and was educated at Washington and Lee University, and has followed the legal profession for the past six years. Mr. Morrisett graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1914. He was employed by the Revisors of the Code of 1919

throughout their work, covering a period of five years, and was revisor of the Annotations of that Code. In 1916 Mr. Morrisett was a teacher of law in the Summer Law School of Washington and Lee. He was a member of the State Council of Defense and is a member and Secretary of the Governor's Board of Legislative Research. Since June 17, 1919, he has been Director of the State Legislative Reference Bureau. Before the adjournment of the 1920 Assembly, it adopted a joint resolution expressing the appreciation of its members for the valuable service rendered by Director Morrisett in supplying information and drafting proposed legislation during the session, and for the uniform courtesy shown by him to the members of the General Assembly using the facilities of his office. Needless to say, Mr. Morrisett was very popular with the members of the Legislature.

Such is the brief summary of a valuable career of one so young as Mr. Morrisett. Anyone coming in contact with him will perceive at once, if he has any knowledge of French character, that he is of Gallic origin. Pardon us in saying at this point that a great many people are under the impression that the French are a volatile people, adepts in politeness, good form and dancing. This is a sad mistake. The French nation is one of the most famous on earth for the ability of its financiers, while some of the world's greatest mathematicians were born in France. But, as we have just said, Mr. Morrisett's career has been along intellectual lines from the very beginning and in all of them has shown conspicuous ability.

JOHN W. RICHARDSON

Register of the Land Office

Webster says that politics is that branch of civics that treats of civil government and the conduct of State affairs; the administration of public affairs in the interest of the prosperity and safety of the State;

statecraft; political science; in a wide sense embracing the science of government and civil polity. Political affairs in a party sense are the administration of public affairs or the conduct of political matters, so as to carry elections and secure public offices; party intrigues, etc. Mr. E. Hitchcock, in *Religious Truth*, defined politics as "principles by which nations should be governed and regulated as only a branch of ethics; or rather as a special application of the principles of morality and religion."

Our object in giving these definitions of politics, grows out of the fact that to a great many unmeaning persons, politics is simply and solely a species of trickery whereby unworthy men seek office. It will be seen by further reference to Webster, that there is but little difference between a politician and a statesman. In fact, Thomas P. Reed said that a statesman was simply a politician out of a job.

We are led to these introductory remarks in contemplating the career of John W. Richardson. Col. Richardson has never been called a politician, and yet in the best sense of that word he has been one of the most successful men that occurs to our recollection. He has held many offices of public trust, some elective and some appointive, and he has never yet known what it is to be defeated. What is the secret of the Colonel's success, you may ask? Simply two things: Honesty and sincerity. Colonel Richardson does not seek to deceive anybody, and in seeking office he never makes any personal appeal or button holes the voters nor makes futile promises, but stands upon his record of service in office and allows his friends alone to work for him. The writer has been in Richmond several times when Col. Richardson was a candidate for re-election to his present office and never yet has he seen him soliciting votes on the floor of the House or Senate. Colonel Richardson has a fine record. Here it is:

John William Richardson, son of Robert Hayes and Mary C. Richardson, was born in Smyth County,

Virginia. He received his education in the common schools of his county and at Emory and Henry College. In 1885 he married Miss Minnie F. McNulty, of Dawson, Ga., daughter of the founder of South Georgia Male and Female College.

The office of Register of the Land Office, which Col. Richardson now holds, was not the first public office he ever held, for he was Treasurer of Smyth County for ten years. Before that time he was engaged in farming and was a dealer in stock. From 1891 to 1896 he was in the merchandise business, at which time he was appointed by Governor O'Ferrell to the position which he now holds, and to which he has been continuously elected. Col. Richardson's great grandfather was a pioneer and settled in Rich Valley in 1755, which section was in 1831 formed into Smyth County. His grandfather on his paternal side was William Richardson, and on his maternal side, Jonh Gannaway, then of Wythe County. Col. Richardson is prominent in Masonic circles, being a past Grand Master, past High Priest and past Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar, and has served twenty years on the Board of Governors of the Masonic Home of Virginia. His family consists of one son and three daughters, namely: Olin M., Mrs. Kathleen B. Adamson, Mrs. Lois Gannaway Miller, and Mrs. Laura Brown Clark. Col. Richardson's father was a large farmer and stock raiser and one of Smyth County's leading citizens.

HON. JOHN HIRSCHBERG

Shakespeare says "Some men are born great; some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." The subject of this sketch belongs to the second category.

John Hirschberg, although well born, came not into the world with a silver spoon in his mouth. He had a fight on his hands from the very start, and so far,

has achieved great success. If it be true that "nothing succeeds like success," he will yet win greater triumphs. He is a self-made man, resulting from intellect, application, and foresight. The brief biographical sketch of his life here given, bears out all that we have said:

John Hirschberg, son of Isadore and Josephine Hirschberg, was born in Richmond, Virginia. He was educated in the public schools of Richmond, and is a graduate of the Chicago School of Law. He was married on September 30, 1904, to Miss Mary Bailey, of Richmond.

By profession, Mr. Hirschberg is an attorney-at-law. For ten years he has been in public life, having begun his public life as a page in the Virginia Legislature. He was Chairman of the Administrative Board of the City of Richmond for five years; a member of the City Council for four years, and was appointed Labor Commissioner by Governor Davis early in 1919. In the spring of 1920, Mr. Hirschberg was a candidate for Mayor of the City of Richmond. Although defeated, he made a most brilliant campaign free from personalities, making no appeal to class prejudices, but standing upon his fine record of constructive legislation for his native city. Mr. Hirschberg will be heard from again, no doubt.

J. VAUGHAN GARY

The people of Virginia have been falsely accused of being "stuck-up" and proud on account of their genealogy. That this charge is entirely erroneous can be proven from the fact that there are a great many families in Virginia whose records can be traced back to the days of William the Conqueror and who have been ennobled by a coat of arms, who are not even aware of that fact, and perhaps would not have known it had not their attention been called to it by some one who takes an interest in such matters.

Take the case, for instance, of Hon. J. Vaughan Gary, Counsel and Executive Assistant to the State Tax Board. A more unassuming gentleman is not to be found in Richmond, and yet he has a family record on the maternal side running back for centuries in Wales, from whence the family came. Mr. Gary, as has just been said, comes of Welsh ancestry, belonging to the Vaughans of Golden Grove, King's County, and also represents the old English family of Loyd, of Gloster. It would be, indeed, a pleasure to go into this genealogical matter further were not our space limited. We would like to state all the different and varied honors which were bestowed upon this family by the monarchs of Great Britain centuries ago. In consequence of this we are compelled to confine ourselves to the living present. However, we cannot omit to say that on the paternal side, we also read that Mr. Gary's family was a distinguished one, some of them occupying confidential relations with the early Governors of Virginia. The first reference to the Vaughans in this century, is to Richard Vaughan in Gloucester County, where he is shown as a man of considerable wealth, owning large bodies of land, which had been granted to him through royal favors, as well as sixteen slaves. This reference also states that Richard Vaughan was descended from Bishop Vaughan, of Chester, England, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Payne Mallory, Deane of Chester. We next hear of the Vaughan family in Amelia as early as 1739. Dr. Clayborn Vaughan was assistant surgeon in the Continental lines in 1776. We find also the Vaughans in this Country (Elizabeth City) as early as 1635. One of Mr. Gary's ancestors on the Gary side was Lord Chief Justice of England in 1676. We could go further into this subject, but this is sufficient. Below we give a brief sketch of Mr. Gary's life.

J. Vaughan Gary, son of T. J. and Mary Harris (Vaughan) Gary, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 25, 1892. He received his education in the

public schools of his city and Richmond College, receiving in the latter College the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (1912) and Bachelor of Law (1915). After his graduation from Richmond College, in law, he began the practice of that profession, in which he has been unusually successful. On November 23, 1918, Mr. Gary married Miss Carolyn Eunice Crosswell. From May, 1916, to August, 1918, Mr. Gary was Second Assistant to the State Tax Board. From August, 1918, to January, 1919, he was Secretary of the National Agricultural Advisory Committee and Assistant to Ex-Governor Stuart, and was a member of the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board. He also served on the Virginia Industrial Commission, as Claim Examiner, from January 1, 1919, to July 23, of that year, at which time he resigned to accept his appointment as Counsel and Executive Assistant to the State Tax Board, in which capacity he is still serving. This is, indeed, a notable career for one so young.

JO LANE STERN

Adjutant General of Virginia

Although General Sherman said some very uncomplimentary things about war, yet there is no denying the fact that war, horrible as it is, has produced most of the greatest characters the world has ever known, such as Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Marshall Foch. In all probability, but for war, the majority of these men would have never been heard of. There is a picture of a lion carved out of stone in Switzerland. Someone in passing remarked that that was a wonderful piece of work to carve out of mere stone. "No, indeed," said an artist who stood by, "The man who carved that lion simply removed the rubbish from around him," and this agrees with Mr.

Emerson's fine remark that "There are sermons in stones."

But coming back to the subject of war: Notwithstanding its horrors, it has developed some of the greatest traits in the human character, such as fortitude, the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to an ideal which braves even death itself to attain. The flame of patriotism that burns in the breast of a soldier, defending his Country, consumes to ashes all petty meanness. War puts the brand of shame upon cowardice, moral, as well as physical. In war, no one is so detested as those who would profit or extort money from a nation threatened with dire calamity. The spirit of America never rose higher than it did in the late World War, and we are sorry to say, it has never fallen lower than it has since, for the simple reason that politics and profiteering have well nigh destroyed its fine spirit of idealism. But to come to the subject of the present sketch, who so well typifies the finer side of our military department, we now give a sketch of one of the best loved men in our Commonwealth: General Jo Lane Stern, son of L. Stern and Elizabeth Hall Stern, who was born December 23, 1848, at Ruther Glen, Caroline County, Virginia. He was educated at Washington and Lee University where he graduated in law. Why such a fascinating man as General Stern never married is a mystery which we leave unsolved, but he never did.

General Stern has spent his whole life in the military service. To begin with, he served three years in the greatest army this world has ever known—the Confederate Army. He was in the signal service with the Calvary branch of the Army of Northern Virginia and was paroled at Richmond on May 2, 1865. On April 12, 1871, General Stern enlisted as private in the Guard of the Commonwealth (Company C, 1st Regiment, Virginia Infantry). He was appointed Sergeant-Major in 1876, and in 1877 promoted to Adjutant by General Bradley T. Johnson, commanding the First Regiment. In 1879 he was elected Major, and

in 1881 Lieutenant Colonel. He was also elected Assistant Inspector General in 1884 by General Fitzhugh Lee and the Colonels commanding 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regiments Infantry. In 1898 he was designated by Governor Tyler to command the 5th Regiment for service in the Spanish-American War, but this regiment was not organized or called for service. During the Spanish-American War he served as acting Adjutant General, and was appointed as such by Governor Westmoreland Davis on May 2, 1918. He was ordered on duty June, 1916, for service at Camp Stuart in connection with mobilization on the Mexican border, and served until November 1, 1916. In May, 1917, he was ordered on duty at the office of the Adjutant General and designated as Acting Adjutant General by Governor Henry C. Stuart, December 30, 1917, serving in this capacity until appointed Adjutant General by Governor Davis, as above stated. A fine record, truly, for any man.

ALBERT BEAUREGARD THORNHILL

Dairy and Food Commissioner

There is no family in Appomattox and Campbell Counties that are better or more favorably known than that of Thornhill. Dr. Thornhill was, perhaps, the most eminent and successful physician, or we might say, family doctor, that ever lived in Appomattox County. He had thousands of friends and enjoyed the utmost confidence of everyone. Added to this, he was a devout Christian man, and not only gave medicine to the body, but also afforded comfort to the souls of his patients. From such a fine ancestry comes Albert Beauregard Thornhill, son of Albert and Lucinda A. Lowry Thornhill. He was born at "Hickory Hill," Appomattox County, on July 18, 1861, and received a common school education. Commissioner Thornhill followed the calling or business of farmer

and was elected president of the Farmers Union of Virginia, and Dairy and Food Commissioner of Virginia. He married Miss Kate Smith, near Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Thornhill served twice in the House of Delegates in the years 1904 and 1906, representing Appomattox County. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of that County, and for five years was president of the Virginia Division of farmers of the Farmers Union. At the present time he is Dairy and Food Commissioner, having been appointed thereto by Governor Davis in the year 1919.

JOHN WILLIAM WILLIAMS

Clerk of the House of Delegates

It is related of Cyrus The Great, King of Persia, that he knew the names of every man in his army of ten thousand men. Whether this amazing fact is true or not, we are not prepared to say, but we venture to say that we have a man in Richmond, Virginia, who was Journal Clerk from 1895 to 1901 and Clerk of the House of Delegates from 1901 to the present time, to-wit: John W. Williams, and we daresay that he knows the names of every member of the House of Delegates who has served in that body during that long length of time. Mr. Williams, when he was elected again in January, referred feelingly to the fact of his long service in that body and that many faces into which he had once looked, had disappeared forever and that, like the Ephesian elders of old, he grieved that he would see their faces no more. To compliment Mr. Williams is superfluous. His popularity in the House of Delegates is unbounded, and deservedly so, for a more efficient, capable and polite man, we daresay could not be found in any legislative body in the entire Union. In addition to this, strange to say, Mr. Williams is an exceedingly candid man. Of the hundreds of applicants for positions under him, he never allures them with false hope, but tells them the situation exactly, good or bad.

Mr. Williams comes of an honored family, honored in the Old Country before it came to this. He belongs to what is generally known as the Culpeper branch of the Williams family, which has produced many noted men in Virginia's history.

John William Williams is the son of James W. and Mary A. Williams. He was born in Pearisburg, Giles County, Virginia, on March 23, 1869. He received his education at Roanoke College and the University of Virginia. Before he became Clerk of the House, he was an attorney-at-law practicing his profession in his native town. On June 19, 1895, he married Miss Annie Johnston Snidow, of Giles County. As already said, Mr. Williams has been Clerk of the House of Delegates for over a quarter of a century. He was Secretary of the Commission to revise the Code of Virginia.

MAJOR J. B. WOOD

Superintendent of the Penitentiary

Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he efficient? These are the prerequisites of a public officer as laid down by Thomas Jefferson early in our political history. However, when Andrew Jackson was elected President with William L. Marcy, his Secretary of State, he put forth the doctrine that to the "victors belong the spoils," in which personal merit was not so much considered as party service. The result was, as might have been anticipated, that favorites of particular great men filled all the offices in Washington and elsewhere. This became so notorious that the Civil Service Commission came into being during the Hayes Administration, and is now firmly entrenched as a part of our governmental machinery. Of course, it met with great opposition from place-hunters and men who desired to place their henchmen in public office. But the Civil Service idea prevailed in spite of all opposition. While it is not in force in Vir-

ginia yet a due guard for efficiency governs most of our State appointments.

We have been led into this line of remarks by considering the career of Major J. B. Wood, our State Superintendent of the Penitentiary, whose whole career shows that he has the proper requisites for the arduous office he now holds. Major Wood came to Richmond in January, 1884, and for four years was sergeant of the capitol police. Afterwards he served in the General Office of the C. & O. Railway until elected Superintendent of the Penitentiary on January 10, 1910, and has now completed his first decade in charge of that office.

James Bailey Wood is the son of Fleming and Lucy A. Wood. He was born on April 2, 1847, in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Major Wood received his education, like a great many other men who have risen by sheer force of character into prominence, in the private schools of Virginia, familiarly known as the old log cabin school houses. He married, first, Miss Ora J. Hewlett, of Hewlett, Hanover County, Virginia, on March 17, 1880, and second, Miss Eugenia B. Hewlett on June 2, 1885. He has three children living. Before coming to Richmond, Major Wood pursued the avocation of a farmer. Such is a brief record of the life of an unassuming, yet valuable, man.

GEORGE OLIVER GREENE

Assistant Clerk of the House of Delegates

So far as the records show, two families of Greenes came to this country in the early days of the Colonists. First, we have Oliver Greene, who came over in 1657 and took up 456 acres of land on a swamp running back to the Mobjack Bay, just by John Daly's tract. This place then, as it is today, was famous for fish and oysters and it has now developed into a garden of prosperity. We therefore take it that George Oliver Greene's forbears came from this branch of the family. This original Oliver loved the water;

was fond of boats, fish and oysters, the latter being his chief diet. He was a family man also, with an extensive paternity for whom he held himself responsible. He was a man of good property, and the record says he always paid his debts. He sold fish along the roads of Gloucester adjoining the river. He announced his approach by means of a huge conch shell which brought the ladies and housekeepers to his wagon to lay in their day's supply. Now we are exceedingly sorry to say that right here we lose sight of the line of Oliver Greene and only get glimpses of it occasionally in other sections of the State as the years go by. So we will leave the dead past and come to the living present.

George Oliver Greene, son of Samuel S. and Lucy A. Greene, was born on December 21, 1880 in Chesterfield County, Virginia. He received his education in the public schools and by private instruction. He is engaged in business as Editor of the Daily Review, published at Clifton Forge, Virginia. On October 5, 1892, Mr. Greene married Miss Emma T. Martin, of Stuart, Virginia. He has led quite a busy life, being connected with newspapers in Stuart, Buchanan, Roanoke, Staunton and Danville until 1902, when he moved to Clifton Forge. Mr. Greene has served as Superintendent of Schools in Alleghany County and has been Assistant Clerk of the House of Delegates since 1910. He is also a member of the City School Board of Clifton Forge. He is very active in good roads work in the western part of the State, and has served four years as moderator of the Augusta Baptist Association, and one year as President of the Virginia Press Association. For more than three years he held a position as publicity representative for the International Congress on Alcoholism. Mr. Greene is blessed with a large family, having ten children in all—six girls and four boys—a fortune to him.

The Senate

JAMES BRADSHAW BEVERLEY

The Beverley family has always been prominent in the history of Virginia, equally as much in Colonial Days as it is now. The first authentic history of Virginia was written by Robert Beverley and is an authority on Colonial affairs even to this day. Robert Beverley was an unflinching loyalist and in consequence, had no sympathy with those who in any way were inimical to the home government. He was a strict member of the Church of England and in all respects was what we would call a conservative in every sense of the word. From this fine ancestry descends the subject of the present sketch:

James Bradshaw Beverley is the son of Robert and Jane Carter Beverley. He was born at "Avenel," near The Plains, in Fauquier County, Virginia. His primary education he received from a private tutor. Later, he attended the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, and the Virginia Military Institute. Although a farmer by occupation for nine years, he was a soldier serving as captain of Company C, Second Virginia Infantry. He was also a Red Cross Speaker under the Potomac Division of the Red Cross, during the War period. He was head of the Red Cross influenza relief work in his home community during the winters of 1918 and 1919. He married Miss Annie Sloan in 1889 and in 1898 married Miss Amanda Madison Clarke.

MARSHALL B. BOOKER

The Booker family is of ancient date in our State, if the word "ancient" can be applied to Virginia, for they were among its early settlers. The record shows that they settled in the lower counties of Virginia at a very early date, and from thence, coming westward, we find them in Lunenburg, Prince Edward, and Amelia. The family was noble before any members of it migrated to this country, as their coat of arms can be seen in Burke's British Peerage, but as it is no doubt in possession of the family, it is needless to describe it here. From this fine family, the Hon. Marshall B. Booker, of Halifax County, descended. As we are dealing almost mainly with the records of the members of the House of Delegates, while we would like to elaborate on the family history, space compels us to limit this sketch to its legislative record.

Marshall B. Booker, son of Rev. Dr. George E. and Fanny M. Booker, was born on November 26, 1880, in Gloucester County, Virginia, the seat of his ancestors. He was educated at Richmond College and the University of Virginia. By profession he is a lawyer. On January 10, 1917, he married Miss Sallie Edmunds, of Halifax. The extent of his public life is as follows:

He was Committee Clerk of the House of Delegates in 1902; was a member of the House in 1906; clerk of the Senate in 1908, and resigned in 1912. He was Commonwealth's Attorney of Halifax County in 1912, and resigned in August, 1919. He was elected to the Senate for the Special Session in August, 1919, and in November of that year was elected to the Senate for four years. He was also delegate to the National Democratic Committee at St. Louis for the Fifth District. He is a member of the Democratic State Committee and Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Halifax.



M. B. BOOKER

Mr. Booker is a strong, animated and convincing speaker. He is ever on the alert for what he considers the best interests, not only of his County, but of his State also, and he occupies a very prominent position in the Senate of Virginia. He was a prominent candidate for a seat in Congress for the Fifth District of Virginia this year. He failed to secure it but it will doubtless come to him later on, as he is still a young man.

HARRY FLOOD BYRD

Beautiful Westover, majestic country seat,
Where History and Romance perforce must
 ever meet,
Where chivalry and beauty in full-orbed
 splendor shone,
And made this home the brightest the
 Western world had known.

This is a somewhat singular way to begin to describe the public service of a Legislator, and yet the very name of Byrd carries us back to Westover and Colonial days when that charming and chivalrous gentleman, Col. William Byrd, lived, moved, and had his being at Westover, and whose history, "The Dividing Line Between Virginia and North Carolina," is still read with delight by all who admire humor, information and wit all in one. It may not be out of place at this point to state that the original name of Byrd, when the first one came to England, with William The Conqueror, was Le Brid, Norman-French, which means bird or fowl and of course a transition from Brid to Byrd was easy. But as Mr. Byrd is an up-to-date man living in the Twentieth Century, we will not dwell too long upon his illustrious ancestry and will give his record as follows:

Harry Flood Byrd is the son of Richard Evelyn and Mrs. E. Bolling Byrd. He was born in 1887 in

Martinsville, West Virginia, and received his education mainly in the public schools. When Mr. Byrd attained manhood, he became a publisher and an orchardist, a business, by the way, which is one of the leading ones of the Valley of Virginia where so much fine fruit is raised. In 1913, he married Miss Annie D. Beverley, of the well-known Beverley family of Virginia. He was elected to the Senate of Virginia in 1916, where he has served ever since. We may state in conclusion that Mr. Byrd is the publisher of the *Evening Star*, of Winchester, Virginia, and is the owner and manager of fifteen hundred acres of apple orchards. As is well known, Richard Evelyn Byrd, his father, has been prominent in the politics of the State for many years, and is now United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

WILLIAM BRIGGS COCKE

The family from which Senator Cocke descends is one of the earliest and finest in the State of Virginia, and in its numerous membership, has been continuously representative of the worth, refinement, and social virtues which have always characterized the cavalier element of the Old Dominion, which created a civilization in this Country before the war, which has never been surpassed in ancient or modern times. Were there not so many books and treatises written on this subject, we would go more into detail concerning the characteristics of the family from which Senator Cocke came, but space forbids, specially as Senator Cocke himself has made no little history in his own day and time.

But to go a little to the beginning, the first ancestor of the Cocke family in Virginia was Richard, who came from Leeds, in Yorkshire, in 1636 or earlier, and settled at Malvern Hill, Henrico County, in 1644. But to give a bare outline of the Cocke genealogy would require a pamphlet in itself, and we can only



W. B. COCKE

say that there is no dispute as to the ancestry of this fine family. Shakespeare makes Sir John Falstaff say that he is not only witty in himself, but the cause of wit in other men. In the same sense, the Cocke family is not only talented in itself, but the cause of talent in other families with whom they have intermarried, being connected in this way with some of the cleverest and most talented families in Virginia. It would give us great pleasure to go more fully into the genealogy of this family, but as we have already said, our space is too limited for such an undertaking.

William Briggs Cocke, son of Charles Leonard and Laura Briggs Cocke, was born in Sussex County, Virginia, November 21, 1868. He was educated in the public schools, Davis Military School (N. C.), and the University of Virginia, where he studied law under his father. He is a lawyer and farmer. On June 9, 1903, he married Miss Jessie Garland Adams, daughter of Dr. John R. Adams, of Blackstone, Virginia. Mr. Cocke has had quite an extended public life, having been Commonwealth's Attorney of Sussex County for twenty-four years, beginning in 1891. In 1908, he was Presidential Elector. He served also as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for Sussex County, for twenty years. During the recent World War he was Chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for his County. In 1919 he was elected a member of the Senate from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District of Virginia, in which body he is still serving. Mr. Cocke has a charming family of four children, Susie Briggs, William Briggs, Jessie Garland, and John Richard. Politically, Senator Cocke is a strict Democrat and an ardent believer in States rights.

R. O. CROCKETT

The very name of Crockett stirs heroic memories and visions of "The Alamo," when one hundred and eighty-three Americans, including David Crockett,

after having slain one thousand Mexicans in a combat that lasted for weeks, were at last overpowered and murdered by the infamous Santa Anna. This, too, after having been promised to be treated as captives. When David Crockett saw that Santa Anna did not intend to keep his word, he rushed upon him with bowie knife in hand and was riddled with bullets, although already bleeding from many wounds after having slain twenty Mexicans with his own hand. Whether Senator Crockett is descended from this immediate family, or not, we are not prepared to say. In all probability, from the records in our State Library, the brother of David Crockett's ancestors may have been the ancestors of Senator Crockett. The Crocketts came from Ireland and from them, David inherited his courage, his wit and humor. The only allusion to David Crockett's immediate ancestry is that his father kept a hotel on the road leading from Abingdon to Knoxville, Tennessee, but whether that hotel was in Virginia or Tennessee, the biographer does not state. At any rate, David Crockett's history is as a Tennessean. We would like to dwell more on this subject, but Senator Crockett is a practical man, and while he venerates the past, he realizes that he is living in the Twentieth Century and that his duty to the living is as much a factor with him as reverence for the illustrious past.

Senator Robert O. Crockett is the son of John W. and Grace Crockett, and was born at Tazewell, Virginia, on March 11, 1881. Of course, then, he is quite a young man, yet in the meridian of life. No doubt, his party will yet elevate him to even higher honors than those which they have already bestowed upon him. He was educated at Washington and Lee University and has followed since his graduation the profession of law. Senator Crockett married Miss Florence Middleton on December 18, 1919, and was Commonwealth's Attorney for Tazewell County from 1908 to 1912. We would like to say more about this estimable gentleman, but space forbids.

JOSEPH T. DEAL

Adaptability has always been considered a very useful adjunct to the make-up of any man. It has been said that wise men change their opinions, but fools never do. Consistency in a statesman very often resolves itself into obstinacy and destroys all usefulness. We are reminded of this in what is occurring in the National Capitol this very day, and while we call no names, we will let the reader draw his own conclusions, as we are not seeking to stigmatize or cast a slur upon anyone. We do not mean to say, however, that Senator Joseph T. Deal is a changeling, but he does adapt himself to the situation in hand and deal with it accordingly. There are many men in our Legislature whose record for the last ten years is like Joseph's coat—of many colors, and yet no one blames them for their changes, as questions are continually arising demanding that men should change from their previous positions or else be accused of Bourbonism. Now, we do not mean to say that Senator Deal is a reactionary in anything, but simply deals with facts as they present themselves to a clear and discriminating intellect. Personally, he is the embodiment of energy and industry and well he may be, for under our apportionment, single-handed and alone, he has to attend to the business of one hundred and fifty thousand constituents. No wonder he is a hard worked man! No wonder there is a cry all over the State for a re-apportionment of legislators! Below, we give a brief sketch of his life:

Joseph T. Deal, son of John J. and Virginia E. Deal, was born in Surry County, Virginia. He was educated at Virginia Military Institute, which may account in a great measure for his sense of order and his ability to manage such a vast constituency. As a business man, he has followed the calling of lumber manufacturing and farming, as well as law. On November 15, 1885, he married Miss Juliette D. Spratley.

He has been in public life for ten years past and enjoys to the fullest the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, as well as his fellow senators.

THOMAS JOSEPH DOWNING

Diogenes, the Cynic, was one day seen walking down the streets of Athens with a lighted lamp in his hands. Someone asked him what he was doing with a lighted lamp in the day time. He replied, "I am looking for an honest man." Had the old Cynic strolled into our Senate Chamber, he would have had no need of a lantern to have found the man for whom he was looking, for if ever a man carried honesty written all over his face, that man is Thomas Joseph Downing. I daresay that this trait in his character was manifest to all who have had any dealings with him politically or financially. Another trait of Senator Downing which is conspicuous, is his fidelity to his friends. It does not matter what sacrifice may be involved to himself personally, you can always know just where he stands in regard to this or that man whom he will support for any office. We here give a brief sketch of this estimable gentleman:

Thomas Joseph Downing, son of Samuel and Annie D. Downing, was born at Edgely, Lancaster County, Virginia. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College and the University of Virginia, and is a lawyer by profession. In 1890, Senator Downing was married to Miss Estelle R. Chilton, of a well known Virginia family. He began his public life as Commonwealth's attorney of his County, which office he held for two years. He was Chairman of the State Democratic Committee for twenty years, and has been active in every campaign since reaching his majority. He has several times stumped the State in the interest of political friends, thus verifying what we have just stated as to his fidelity in friendship. In all respects, Senator Downing is a lovable man.

PATRICK HENRY DREWRY

Senator Drewry is no novice in public life, and although still young in years, is a veteran statesman. He not only served brilliantly in the Senate of Virginia, but stood so high in the estimation of his fellow citizens that he was elected without opposition to the short term in Congress made vacant by the death of Hon. Walter A. Watson. We have no doubt that Senator Drewry will soon make himself felt in the National halls of Legislation.

Patrick Henry Drewry, son of Dr. E. A. and Alta Booth Drewry, was born in Petersburg on May 24, 1875. He was educated at the Petersburg High School, McCabe's University School, Randolph-Macon College and the University of Virginia. He received the degree of B. A. from Randolph-Macon and graduated in law from the University of Virginia. On leaving college in 1896, he took the position of Professor of Latin and Greek in Centenary College, Missouri, but not liking teaching, he studied law at the University and returned to Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar. Later, however, he came back to Petersburg, where he began the practice of his profession, which has been exceptionally successful.

Politically, Mr. Drewry has affiliated with the Democratic party and has taken an active part in the politics of his city and State. While actively interested in electing men of political integrity, he never asked the suffrage of his fellow citizens until 1911, when he announced his candidacy for the State Senate and was elected over two opponents. He was returned to the Senate by the voters of the 29th Senatorial District twice afterwards without opposition, and was serving his third term of four years, beginning January 1, 1920, when he resigned to make the race to fill the vacant seat in the National Congress from the Fourth District of Virginia, to which he was elected without opposition. He has been a mem-

ber of the City Central Democratic Committee and a delegate to State and city and district conventions. At the State Democratic Convention held in Roanoke in the spring of 1916, he was elected a delegate from the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, which nominated Woodrow Wilson, and also received the appointment as a member of a special committee to present to Woodrow Wilson the resolutions adopted by the said Democratic Convention of the State of Virginia.

Mr. Drewry has taken an active part in the civic life of Petersburg, being an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a loyal, patriotic citizen, doing much good for his city and for the State at large, as the preceding record will show.

NATHANIEL B. EARLY, JR.

The family of Early settled upon the Eastern Shore of Virginia, but moved in the third generation to that part of Orange that was first cut off to form Culpeper and later to form Madison, where descendants bearing the name are yet to be found upon the land which belonged to their forefathers. The founder of this family is with reason presumed to have been John Early, who is first recorded in Virginia annals in 1661. The Christ Church Register of Middlesex contains the names of Thomas Early (son of John), his wife Elizabeth, and their son Jeremiah from 1705 to 1728-9, these being the dates of Jeremiah's birth, his marriage to Elizabeth Buford and birth of their eldest son, John. In 1734 Jeremiah Early purchased land in the county of Orange (about that date cut off from Spottsylvania) when together with some of his Buford connections, he moved to the locality which fourteen years later was established as Culpeper. His plantation lay towards what was called "the Great Mountains" and he was entered in the county minutes as

"Jeremiah Early, planter." A decade after his death, in 1787, the part of the country in which his estate lay, and where he was buried, again changed its county name to Madison and his family were identified as the Earlys of Madison, a designation which followed them into other States.

Nathaniel B. Early, who heads this sketch, is the son of John Richard and Sarah Thomson (Brown) Early, and was born at Earlys ville, Albemarle County, on July 30, 1866. He was educated at Fishburne Military School, Virginia Military Institute, and the University of Virginia. He has followed the calling of farmer and stockman. On July 19, 1894, Senator Early married Miss Sudie Brent Brown.

Senator Early has had quite a lengthy experience in public life. He was elected to the House of Delegates from Madison and Greene Counties in 1897 and served until 1908, when he was elected to the Senate from Albemarle and Greene Counties and the city of Charlottesville. He has been a member of the Senate Steering Committee since 1908; and in the late Legislature, was Chairman of Public Institutions and Education, and a member of the committees on Finance, Privileges and Elections, and Roads and Internal Navigation. In addition to this, Mr. Early has been a strong advocate of the co-ordinate college at the University of Virginia, and is exceedingly valuable in the Senate.

LOUIS SPENCER EPES

The Epes family has long been prominent in Nottoway County, as well as in Dinwiddie, and has furnished many public men to their native State. This family, along with the Bolling family, on his mother's side, has good claim to Pocahontas blood in its veins. Without going into historical details, we note that Senator Louis Spencer Epes is the son of Rev. Theodorick Pryor Epes, D. D., and Joanna

Tyler (Spencer) Epes. He was born at Greenwich, Prince William County, Virginia. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney, receiving there the degrees of A. B., B. S. and A. M. and the degree of L. L. B. of Washington and Lee University. Mr. Epes is by profession a lawyer. On November 5, 1914, he married Miss Julia Pegram Bagley.

Mr. Epes is a nephew of the late James F. Epes, who was the first Democrat in Congress from the Fourth District of Virginia after the Civil War, having redeemed this District, which was in the black belt and had been ever since the war under the carpet-bag and Republican rule. It will hence be seen that Mr. Epes was the first man to break the chain which bound Virginia to such corruption. Other distinguished kinsmen of Senator Epes were Sidney P. Epes, member of Congress succeeding Hon. Jas. F. Epes; Judge Branch Epes, who represented Dinwiddie County in the Constitutional Convention in 1901-1902, and Col. Travis Epes, a man of property and influence before the war, and also a member of the Virginia Assembly.

It will thus be seen from this record, that Mr. Epes comes from a class of men who have reflected high honors, not only on their section, but rendered great service to the State, and we have no doubt that Senator Epes, whose sterling qualities are well recognized, will yet rise to higher honors.

S. L. FERGUSON

Should the writer be asked who were the two most popular members in the Senate of Virginia during the session just held, he would unhesitatingly say they were Col. E. Lee Trinkle, of Wytheville, and Hon. S. L. Ferguson, of Appomattox. The traits that make them popular are very much alike in both of these gentlemen—big-heartedness, generosity, and consideration for others. In other respects, they differ. Mr. Ferguson is not a great orator like Col.

Trinkle, but is strictly a business man, although he knows well enough how to tell what he wants and to persuade others to comply with his wishes. The writer of these sketches is a native of Appomattox and it is with a sense of pride that he has noted the career of Senator Ferguson for several years past. He has risen from one position of trust to another by sheer force of his talent and personality. Without going into an eulogium of Senator Ferguson, the bare outline of his career will be sufficient:

Samuel Lewis Ferguson, Senator from the eighteenth senatorial district of Virginia, was born in Appomattox County, Virginia, October 18, 1869, and reared upon the farm and attended the local schools. In 1892, he started a local newspaper at Appomattox Court House, which was called the "Appomattox and Buckingham Times," a Democratic organ. Mr. Ferguson was appointed Deputy Treasurer in 1891, and the contact with the people afforded through his newspaper connection and the deputy treasurer's office gave him a fine opportunity to develop his natural fondness for things political. In 1893 he entered the University of Virginia, where he pursued academic studies one year and took the degree of B. L. in 1895. Returning from the University, he qualified to practice law in the courts of Appomattox and adjoining counties, and later became a partner of Hon. H. D. Flood, which partnership continued until some years after Mr. Flood became a member of Congress. When Mr. Flood was elected to Congress in 1900, he resigned the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for Appomattox County, and Mr. Ferguson was appointed to fill the unexpired term. He was repeatedly re-elected to this office and served until he resigned last August (1919) to become a member of the State Senate, to which office he was nominated and elected without opposition for the unexpired term of the late Sands Gale. He was also elected without opposition for the full term election last fall. While he has always been a "born politi-

cian," so far as looking after the political welfare and up-building of his county and State was concerned, he has never sought any office or political preferment. Those offices he has held have always been accepted through a sense of duty and at great personal sacrifice, in response to the wishes of his party and friends. For a number of years Mr. Ferguson was Chairman of the Democratic committee of Appomattox. During this time it was said that Appomattox County was the best organized county politically in the State. In 1915, he was elected a member of the State Democratic Committee, of which he is a member at the present time, and is Chairman also of the Tenth District Committee. Mr. Ferguson is a great organizer and has done effective work in many democratic campaigns in State as well as local elections. Although a new member of the Senate, he enjoyed the distinction of being appointed a member of the Steering Committee, and received splendid assignments on the standing committees of Privileges and Elections, Finance and Roads, and Internal Navigation. Some senators may have done more speaking during the last session, but few of them did more efficient service than Senator Ferguson, as the Journal of the Senate and his fellow members will testify. As a member of the General Hospital Board, he became the patron of a number of bills affecting the several State Hospitals, all of which he piloted safely through, besides his connection with much other legislation of general importance. Below we give a brief sketch of Senator Ferguson:

Samuel Lewis Ferguson, son of George L. and Martha V. Ferguson, was born October 18, 1869, near Appomattox Court House, in Appomattox County. He was educated in the old field County Schools, and private schools in Appomattox County. In 1895 he graduated from the University of Virginia with the degree of B. L. On February 12, 1896, Mr. Ferguson married Miss Adelia Celestia Mann. All his life, he has practiced law and been engaged also in extensive farming.

W. A. GARRETT

The duration of Senator Garrett's uninterrupted service is longer than that of any other member of the Senate. He has been a senator and representative continuously for twenty-four years, with two more years to serve, making twenty-six in all. The nearest approach of anyone heretofore in point of service, was the Hon. John L. Hurt, of Pittsylvania County, he having served continuously for eighteen years, while Senator Garrett entered the Senate nineteen years ago. He has served on the most important committees in the Senate, yet it is as a member of the Finance Committee that he has won enduring distinction. Senator Garrett is not an orator nor a public speaker, but as a worker he is unsurpassed. His sound judgment and level-headedness have made his counsel sought by his brother senators, as well as his friends from the House of Delegates. Senator Garrett, as the record shows, is a very popular man in his native county, as well as Pittsylvania, and there is good reason for it, for he is a most obliging gentleman, always willing to do a favor when in his power, and does not consider it beneath the dignity of his office to look after the interests of his friends. Unless some unforeseen circumstances arise, Senator Garrett will be re-elected to the Senate as long as he wishes to come.

In order that the name and achievements of such a useful man as William Allen Garrett may be preserved, we give below a brief summary of his life and parentage:

William Allen Garrett is the son of William S. and Mary A. Price Garrett, and was born July 27, 1854, in Rockingham County, North Carolina. Mr. Garrett received his education in the country and high schools of his section. He lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-seven years old. After that he served as deputy sheriff in Rockingham County for

five years. In 1888 he moved to Henry County, Virginia, and went into the mercantile business, which he continued for five years. Then he went into the leaf tobacco business, in which he was very successful. Mr. Garrett has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married November 17, 1880, was Miss Sue E. Trent, of Henry County, and his second wife, whom he married in 1897, was Miss Emma W. Garrett, of Johnson County, Missouri. Mr. Garrett first entered public life in the House of Delegates, where he served two years. In 1901, he was elected to the Senate and has served in that body continuously ever since. Senator Garrett has also served for a number of terms on the Town Council of Ridgeway. He was at one time Mayor of the town, and has been connected with the Bank of Ridgeway ever since its organization, and for a number of years has been President of that institution.

CHARLES O'CONNOR GOOLRICK

Many years ago, when the author was a comparatively young man and living in Washington, D. C., he became acquainted with a gentleman with classic features, black hair, and in every way, except his crutches, strongly resembling the lamented John W. Daniel. That man was Judge John T. Goolrick. During the session of the Legislature just passed, he had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with his talented son, Charles O'Connor Goolrick.

All readers of the Richmond newspapers will bear witness that Mr. Goolrick was one of the most prominent figures in the State Senate. Mr. Goolrick possesses fine oratorical powers, and his speech against the Anthony Amendment, known as the Nineteenth Amendment, was said by a good many judges to have been the ablest debate delivered on that side of the question. But it was as an advocate of our great roadway system that Mr. Goolrick achieved a splendid

reputation as a debater. But even to give a synopsis of Mr. Goolrick's activity would lengthen this sketch to unwonted dimensions. Below is a brief epitome of his life.

Charles O'Conner Goolrick is the son of John T. and Frances Berwood Goolrick. He was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, November 25, 1876, and was educated at Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia, graduating in law from the latter. He began its practice at once and has been eminently successful in it. He married Miss Nannie Osborn Ficklen. Mr. Goolrick's public life has been quite extensive, covering a period of twelve years. He was first elected to the House of Delegates in 1908, and to the Senate 1915. He is chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, Chairman of the State Roads Committee, and a member of the Education Commission. We believe yet higher honors are in store for this talented gentleman.

J. H. HASSINGER

There are two classes of public men that invariably attract attention and yet from entirely different reasons. The first is the noisy man, who makes his presence known wherever he goes. The second is the quiet man who makes his presence felt without saying much. The first type merely emphasizes the political type of public man, while the quiet man conveys the idea of statesmanship. Anyone who attended the daily sessions of our late Legislature could not fail to be struck with the fact that there were several gentlemen on the Senate side especially, who had but little to say and yet their presence was felt and their influence exerted without much speaking. Of these we name Senator J. H. Hassinger. Mr. Hassinger is noted for his modesty and unassuming ways. He never attempts to advertise himself or project himself into discussions in which he feels but little or no

interest. This is as near as we can gather from a brief acquaintance with this estimable gentleman as to his real disposition and character. He is a Republican; not a professional one, but one from principle, believing firmly in the principles of the party which has given the country such illustrious names as that of Abraham Lincoln, James G. Blaine, and James A. Garfield.

J. H. Hassinger, son of Martin L. and Mary A. Hassinger, was born at Centerville, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1869. He received his education at the University of Michigan, and all his life has followed the business of manufacturing lumber. We are sorry we have no more details of Senator Hassinger's life than are here given. His modesty, no doubt, prevented him from giving but a bare outline of his career.

THOMAS S. HENING

All Virginia historians are under a debt of lasting gratitude to the name of Hening for Hening's Statutes at Large, in thirteen volumes, from 1619 to 1792 which were compiled by William Waller Hening. These statutes not only embraced acts of the legislation of the different houses of Burgesses, but furnished no end of biographical data, and many families in Virginia can trace their descent to Colonial days through his labors. Contrary to almost universal belief that Hening lived nearly three hundred years ago, the truth is he was born in 1750 and only died in March 1828. Another peculiarity is that his father's name is not given, but his mother was evidently a Waller. He was a near relation of Sir Joseph Banks, the noted English naturalist and explorer. One child was Dr. William Hening, of Powhatan, whose son was born at Powhatan Courthouse, besides other children.

Dr. Thomas S. Hening, now under consideration, is the son of Dr. William H. and Mrs. O. H. Hening.

He was born at "Carlisle," Jefferson, Powhatan County, Virginia. He was educated by private tutors and in the public schools; at Edgewood Academy and the Medical College of Virginia. Dr. Hening has followed the double vocations of physician and farmer. He was married on September 25, 1897, to Miss Linda Marion May. He was coroner of Chesterfield County and a member of the Board of Health of Chesterfield and Powhatan Counties; school inspector for Powhatan County; Road Commissioner for Powhatan County, and he has been a member of the Virginia Senate since 1916. Dr. Hening is also a member of the Medical Society of Virginia and of Chesterfield and Powhatan Counties; ex-member of the Society of Railroad Surgeons, Ex-surgeon of the C. & O. Railroad and Tidewater & Western Railroad. In the recent Great World War he was a medical officer in the Reserve Corps. It will thus be seen that Dr. Hening has been a man of marked activities during his life, and his name frequently occurs in the annals of legislation for the past six years.

SAXON W. HOLT

Anyone looking at the fine face of Saxon W. Holt with its clear cut patrician features, would at once conclude that he comes of "gentle blood," nor would they be mistaken, for upon investigation we find that the family from which Senator Holt descended is that of Sir Thomas Holt, of England. He had two sons, John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Roland Holt, to whom Lord Holt left his large fortune. He died in 1710 without issue. Sir Roland Holt's sons were John, Joseph, Charles and Henry. John married a Miss Edith White, of London, who was born and reared in that city. They immigrated long before the Revolutionary War and settled near Petersburg, Virginia. They had one child, Rev. John White Holt, who was ordained in England, and

preached before King George. He returned just before the Revolutionary War and died in Bedford County in 1790. From this Bedford branch came the Holt family, of Lynchburg, a very prominent one. Col. Ridgeway Holt was Captain of a Lynchburg military company and was afterwards promoted to Colonel. Such is a brief account of the ancestry of Hon. Saxon W. Holt.

What about Saxon W. Holt himself? He is the son of Dr. M. Q. and Virginia H. (Winston) Holt, and was born in Surry County, Virginia, receiving his education from the county schools. Mr. Holt has followed the business of wholesale grocer for many years, and has been very successful in it. He married Miss Maria Dover Reynolds. Senator Holt has written his name large upon the statute books of this State. He has been patron of a great many important bills in the Legislature, and served on several important committees.

WILLIAM H. JEFFREYS, JR.

The Good Book tells us of the beauties of seeing brethren dwelling together in unity. We know that there is no virtue more striking in a family than that of unity. As we read the daily papers and see accounts of brother fighting brother, nay worse, even resorting to bloodshed on account of some property transaction, we see more and more the blessedness of brethren dwelling together in unity. We know that in union is strength, and that a house divided against itself cannot stand. We are led to this line of thought from a conversation with one thoroughly acquainted with the Jeffreys family of Mecklenburg County. This friend says that this trait in that fine family is well known all over the county, so much so that if one of them suffers any misfortune, pecuniary or otherwise, the others immediately come to his or her rescue. We verily believe what this friend told us for after be-

coming acquainted with Hon. William H. Jeffreys, Jr., State Senator from Mecklenburg County, we are well prepared to believe all the good things our friend told us concerning Senator Jeffreys. But this is not all: The Jeffreys family is a successful business family also and have accumulated fine property. In the Senate of Virginia, Senator Jeffreys enjoyed the entire confidence and respect of all his colleagues, and the people of Mecklenburg can rest assured they made no mistake in sending him to Richmond to represent them. Below, we give a brief sketch of his life and parentage:

William H. Jeffreys, Jr., son of R. M. and Lelia L. Jeffreys, was born in Granville County, N. C., on December 17, 1871. He received a common school education and for years has followed the business of lumber manufacturing. He married Miss Juliet Virginia Goode, and was mayor of Chase City for twelve years. He was first elected to the State Senate in 1915 and again in 1919. At present he is at the head of lumber companies in North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia and is identified with the business interests, as well as social and religious, of his county. Senator Jeffreys comes from an early and prominent Colonial family, which is recorded in the State Library, and was ennobled in England with a coat of arms.

G. W. LAYMAN

The question has often been asked, why it is that all our legislatures, both State and National, have such a large proportion of the legal fraternity as members. The answer is two-fold. In the first place, all lawyers, of course, are not only well read in law, but understand its forms, and hence they are a necessity as it were, in legislative work. Secondly, lawyers are the most public-spirited, as well as patriotic, of any class of our citizens. Whenever there is a great issue, the lawyers are called upon to either advocate

or oppose it. They do more gratuitous work, in spite of the fact that they are generally thought not to do any work of that kind, than any other class of people. This is susceptible of proof everywhere. Another reason is that lawyers on this account are the most popular, taken as a whole, of any class of public citizens. For these reasons, then, lawyers predominate in our legislatures. It has been our pleasure in many of these sketches to recall the names of gentlemen of the legal profession and we now take pleasure in giving a sketch of another learned gentleman, to-wit: Hon. G. W. Layman.

G. W. Layman is the son of W. J. and Nancy A. Layman, and was born on December 18, 1868, in Roanoke County, Va. He was educated at Richmond College and for many years has followed the business of lawyer. Mr. Layman, on July 3, 1895, married Miss Addie G. Reynolds. For four years he was Commonwealth's Attorney of Craig County, Virginia. This is his first term in the Legislature, but he has been for many years an active public-spirited citizen of Roanoke County, which accounts for his being sent to our State Senate.

ROBERT FRANKLIN LEEDY

If you wish to look upon the face of a man who believes what he says and says what he believes, look upon Senator Robert F. Leedy. No man rose to such a pitch of leadership on his side of every question which he espoused than did this gentleman. Senator Leedy belongs to what we would term the old school of Democracy. In other words, he is a genuine Jeffersonian Democrat, believing that the people who are least governed are best governed, and that personal liberty of the individual should be circumscribed as little as possible. Senator Leedy seems to have more faith in the people's doing what is right of their own free will than of any law compelling them to do so



GEORGE WALTER MAPP

whether they want to or not. Many strong debates were held in the Senate during the last session on two questions: Prohibition and Woman's Suffrage. Against both of these propositions, Senator Leedy was an uncompromising antagonist, and when thoroughly aroused he sometimes arose to a pitch of genuine eloquence. Senator Leedy, although opposed to woman's suffrage, is as polite as a dancing master to the ladies personally, which is no contradiction at all, as he bases his opposition to suffrage entirely on grounds which he considers as best for the women themselves. This, while not a full, is a pretty fair, sketch of this valiant gentleman, whose short biography we now give:

Robert Franklin Leedy, son of John and Sarah A. Leedy, was born in Rockingham County in 1863. He was educated in the public schools, as far as such schools go to educate a person. Senator Leedy is a farmer and lawyer both and is in every sense a self-made man. On March 27, 1889, he married Miss Emma C. Keister. He has not been constantly in public life, but has a military side to his career, as follows: He commanded the Second Virginia Infantry for twelve years the 11th Infantry three months. He served also in the House of Delegates in the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, and was elected to the special session of the Legislature in 1919, serving at present the regular term.

Since the above was written, Mr. Leedy has become a candidate for Congress in his district and is making an active canvass for the same.

GEORGE WALTER MAPP

Some critics of this gentleman say that he is an idealist, to which we reply that, if consistent service for many of the best years of his life to make the world a better place to live in; to serve humanity; to heed the cries of the widow and the orphan; to devote

all his powers to social and moral welfare, constitutes an idealist, then George Walter Mapp is indeed such.

Others say that he is a dreamer, to which it may be replied, that the intellect which framed the Mapp law and placed it on our statute books, did not belong to a dreamer, but to a man far-sighted and eminently practical. It came from a brain that well knew that a business fortified by two of the strongest passions of human nature, Interest and Appetite, could not be overthrown by moral suasion. When the Mapp Law was enacted, "Prohibition does not prohibit," was the cry of the wet newspapers and orators. That assertion no longer appears, and that it does prohibit is manifest from the great efforts now being made to have the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States set aside as unconstitutional. But we are not writing arguments, but sketches, and we now return to the business in hand.

George Walter Mapp, son of Dr. John E. and Margaret LeCato Mapp, was born in Accomac County, Virginia, on May 25, 1873. He was educated at William and Mary College; Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and the University of Virginia. He is by profession, an attorney-at law, and has been very successful in his practice. On November 9, 1910, Mr. Mapp married Miss Mildred T. Aydelotte. Senator Mapp's public service has extended through eight years in the Senate of Virginia, beginning January 1, 1912, and continues still. Senator Mapp is not what one would call an eloquent or brilliant man, for his mind is of that serious and massive type, which puts mere brilliance at a discount. All his colleagues in the Senate acknowledge that his capacity for leadership is of the first order and he is regarded as an authority on all questions relating to prohibition.

JOHN J. MILLER

On the stormy sea of politics, it is delightful to find an amiable and sweet-spirited man, especially one well advanced in life as is the subject of this sketch. Senator Miller, however, has followed a business which brought him in contact with all classes of men, which no doubt taught him that vinegar never catches flies, and that if you would have friends, you must be friendly. Just so with Mr. Miller. Everyone in the Senate Chamber was a friend of this estimable gentleman. Here is a short sketch of his honorable and useful career:

John J. Miller, son of B. F. and Sarah E. Miller, was born in Washington, Rappahannock County, Virginia. He was educated in the primary schools of his county, and the University of Virginia. At the tender age of twenty, Mr. Miller started in the mercantile business, and seventeen years later became a farmer. Mr. Miller has been married twice—first to Miss Susan Watson Taylor and later to Miss Evelyn May Tyler. Mr. Miller is noted for that rare trait nowadays, which we call altruism. He is also, as a matter of course, an idealist, and loves his fellowmen.

MORGAN REGAN MILLS

No doubt it is quite pleasant for one living in this century to know that he is well-descended and of good blood. Realizing this in the preparation of these sketches, we have been at some pains to investigate the families of many of these sketches. In doing this, we came across some quite unexpected records. We say unexpected because in some instances they come of royal blood and in many instances with coats of arms. We made this discovery in regard to the family of Morgan Reagan Mills.

We find that on his mother's side, Mr. Mills is related to the noted family of Jacquelin, Ambler and Taylor, and that on this side of the house, the family was ennobled with a coat of arms by the British Government away back in the Seventeenth Century. We take it for granted that Mr. Mills belongs to this family from the simple fact that in all our researches in our Library, we came across but one family by the name of Mills which settled in lower Virginia at a very early date. One member of this family was the noted Roger Mills, a great architect whose name was a household word a hundred years ago. We also find that a branch of this family migrated to South Carolina and from thence a member of it went to Texas. From this branch came Hon. Roger Q. Mills whose tariff bill during Cleveland's first term was one of the most famous in our history. It was the first tariff bill the Democratic party had enacted into law since the war.

But leaving the far distant past and coming to the present, we find that Mr. Mills has made good in his day and generation, whether he be descended from this famous family or not. For eighteen years he has been a dominant figure in the City Council of Richmond and has left his impress upon a great deal of the legislation of that time, and he is still active in everything pertaining to the good or progress of Richmond.

Morgan Reagan Mills is the son of L. Morgan and Laura E. Peyton Mills, and was born April 19, 1868, in Fredericksburg, Virginia. He received his education in the public schools. After leaving School he entered into the business of mechanical equipment and if we mistake not, still pursues that business. He was married on January 28, 1892, and as we have already said, he has been a member of the City Council of Richmond for eighteen years. He is at present serving as Senator for the city of Richmond.

JOHN DOUGLAS MITCHELL

King and Queen County was formed from New Kent during the reign of William and Mary in 1691, hence its name. It is an eastern county, thirty miles northeast from Richmond, lying between the Mattaponi and Piankatank rivers, and is about sixty miles long by ten miles wide, containing 336 square miles. Its population in 1910 was 5,976.

This is a somewhat brief introduction to one of the most noted counties in our State. To begin with, it is one of the oldest counties in the State and its soil is redolent with heroic memories, for over it passed the vast armies of McClellan during the War Between the States, and some of the most noted men in the history of Virginia were born within its borders. Another peculiarity about King and Queen County is that it never sends an indifferent man to the General Assembly, as anyone can see by scanning its record for years past. This remark holds good with the present representative, John Douglas Mitchell. Senator Mitchell is a quiet man, but is full of reserve power which finds expression when strongly moved.

John Douglas Mitchell is the son of John A. and Sarah P. Mitchell. He was born at Walkerton, King and Queen County, Virginia, on March 3, 1876.

On June 16, 1902, Senator Mitchell married Miss Minnie O. Lewis. He was educated at the public schools in King and Queen County, Virginia, and also the old Aberdeen Academy in his county. He spent two years in the Academic Department at Richmond College and then studied law for two years at the University of Virginia. He has a fine practice in the counties of King and Queen, King William, Essex and the adjoining counties. In 1917, he was elected to the Senate from the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John R. Saunders, who resigned to accept his nomination for Attorney General. Mr. Mitchell was re-elected to the

Senate at the last election. He enjoys the unique distinction of having won the best debater's medal at the University of Virginia in the year 1900.

W. TANSILL OLIVER

The Good Book tells us that he who is diligent in business shall stand before kings. Standing before kings, however, this day, is quite a perilous undertaking, but in the days when Holy Writ was indited it was considered the highest honor one could achieve. This, however, to pursue this thought a little further, is an age of business. Business men are at the front in every department of activity in our government, and it is now an accepted maxim that a man who is successful in his own business, is better calculated to attend to public business than one who has been a failure financially. This, though, is not always the case. Some of our greatest statesmen were financial failures, but brilliant successes as statesmen. What we wish to emphasize is this: Mere oratory is at a discount now. We have thought of these things as we contemplated the career of W. Tansill Oliver, for he brought to the Legislature the same indomitable energy that made him a successful business man, and we say it without wishing to disparage any other member of that body, that a more aggressive and persistent advocate of what he considered the best interests, not only of his own section, but of the State, than W. Tansill Oliver, was not to be found.

Owing to his prominence and ability, Governor Mann appointed Mr. Oliver as a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, and he was re-appointed by Governor Davis. In addition to this, he was appointed a member of a committee which met in Richmond in July, 1920, to consider the fee system in Virginia. This committee consisted of Messrs. Oliver, Brown, and Gibson. They had not published the report of their findings when this book went to press.



J. M. PARSONS

J. M. PARSONS

Webster's definition of the word "resourceful," is that it signifies capabilities of any kind. It, however, has a very extended application from its original meaning, which was "springing from," in the same sense that India rubber or wire when weighted down, will spring to their normal positions when the burden is removed. Resourcefulness, when applied to animals is signified by the word "sagacity." When applied to man, it means possession of power such as money, influence or natural ability. The resourceful man is hardly ever at a loss how to act in case of an emergency. Two of the most resourceful men the writer ever knew were James G. Blaine and Thomas S. Martin. The writer had an opportunity of being in close contact with Mr. Blaine while he was in Congress for four or five years, and during that whole time, he was never at a loss what to do or what to say when the occasion demanded it. As to Senator Thomas S. Martin, the verdict of the whole State, I am confident, is that he was the most resourceful man the Democratic party has had since the war. When he died, it was as if a great column had fallen in the temple of Democratic politics, which shook the edifice from center to circumference. The result of his departure as a leader of the Democratic party is yet to be seen, for it is generally admitted that there is no one as yet who has developed sufficient talents like his to take his place.

And now to come to the gentleman under consideration. We believe the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, will unite in pronouncing J. M. Parsons a most resourceful man. Twice he came within an ace of being elected to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District when the chances of success in that district were far less than they are to-day.

J. M. Parsons is the son of I. C. and Mary Parsons. He was born in 1866 in Grayson County, Virginia, and was educated in the common schools of his county, at Hiwassee College, Tennessee, and the University of Lebanon, Ohio. Senator Parsons has been a very eminent and successful lawyer for many years. He married Miss Mary B. Bryant in 1892. Senator Parsons was Commonwealth's Attorney of Grayson County for four years and has served in the State Senate eight years. As has just been remarked, he made two Congressional races in the Fifth District of Virginia against Judge Saunders, and was defeated by less than one hundred votes. As Senator Parsons is still in the prime of life, his party will, no doubt, call upon him to make the race for the third time.

He was the youngest Delegate to the National Republican Convention, 1892, at Minneapolis, and was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago June 8, 1920.

While in the Senate he introduced and favored bills to increase the pay of witnesses, justices of the peace and all small officers; advocated and voted for increase of salary of all school teachers and strenuously opposed the large increase to the County Superintendents of Schools.

JOHN PAUL

The first time this writer ever came in contact with the father of Senator John Paul, was in Danville, Virginia, in 1880. As is well known, the readjuster movement at that time was in full swing. The whole State was thoroughly aroused; many able debaters appeared on both sides of the question as to whether Virginia should stand for the entire debt of forty-two millions of dollars due the bondholders, or readjust it on such conditions as would enable the State to pay what it promised. A public meeting was held in the city of Danville and it was advertised that Hon.

John Paul and Hon. John W. Daniel would meet in joint debate at the Summerfield Building. The hall was packed and jammed and many people thought that Mr. Paul, who was afterwards made judge, would prove an easy mark for the gifted orator, John W. Daniel. The result proved otherwise, for, while Senator Daniel was a great orator, he was but an indifferent debater. The result was that Judge Paul got the best of the argument, admitted so by even those who were opposed to his side of the question. But it is needless to go into the history of Judge Paul who for many years was the popular and able Federal Judge of the Danville District. His son, John Paul, is now in the Senate of Virginia from Rockingham County.

John Paul is the son of John and Katherine Green Paul. He was born December 9, 1883, at Harrisonburg, Virginia, and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia. Senator Paul has followed the calling of a lawyer since his graduation. He has had quite an extended Legislative career, for he was a member of the Legislature in 1912, 1916 and 1920. After his graduation from the Military Institute, Senator Paul was an instructor there for twelve months. In the late World War he was Captain in 313th Field Artillery in the American Expeditionary Forces, from 1917 to 1919.

CHARLES SUMNER PENDLETON

Anyone bearing the name of Pendleton in Virginia has a title to distinction, for the Pendleton family is written large in the history of Virginia, not only through their own family but through intermarriage with the best families in the entire State, many of whom have risen to National prominence, such as Edmund Pendleton, and others.

The subject of this sketch bears the ear marks of the Pendleton family with his clear cut classical features and easy manners. Charles Sumner Pendle-

ton, son of John E. and Mary A. Pendleton, was born in Scott County, Virginia, on March 28, 1880. He was educated at Shoemaker College, Gate City, Virginia, and has followed the business of farming. On July 15, 1906, Mr. Pendleton married Miss Pearl M. Taylor. His fellow citizens evidently appreciate his worth, for he has been in public life ever since he was twenty-six years of age. He is still active in politics, as a Republican, and has been Chairman of the Republican District Committee of the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia for eight years.

SAMUEL GREEN PROFFIT

The Good Book tells us that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." The French also have a proverb that "no man is a hero to his valet." The reason of this is quite obvious. One's intimates are supposed to know all his weaknesses, and hence the idea of heroism which involves no imperfections in almost everything, is out of the question. This, however, cannot be said of the Hon. Samuel Green Proffit, for he is not only a man of honor in his own country but wherever he is known.

Samuel Green Proffit is the son of Joseph P. and Mary A. Proffit and was born January 20, 1864, in Franklin County, Virginia. He was educated at Oxford Academy in Floyd County, Virginia. Senator Proffit has followed the business of farmer and merchant for many years and has been very successful. For some reason known only to himself, Mr. Proffit is still single, although eligible from every standpoint to matrimony. His course in the Senate was marked by an earnest interest as to Roads and Internal Navigation, Insurance and Banking, Enrolled Bills and Examination of Bonds of Public Officers. He is a Republican; believes in its principles and defends them whenever assailed, yet he is a quiet, unassuming gentleman not given to much speaking.

GEORGE T. RISON

Nearly one hundred years ago, Whitmell P. Tunstall, Clerk of Pittsylvania County, came to Richmond on a business trip. The stage coach at that time was the almost universal method of travel. Mr. Tunstall made it a practice to spend the night at a hotel in Chesterfield County. During his visits there, he noticed a boy who was unusually bright, affable and energetic. He took such a fancy to this boy that he at once solicited his father to let him take him home with him and give him clerical training in his office at Chatham (then called Competition). His father consented, and Mr. Tunstall took the boy with him. In the Clerk's office, he developed a capacity for work and was so genial and affable in his manner as to become a universal favorite. Arriving at manhood, he became Clerk of the County himself and after serving in this capacity for many years, he moved to Danville and was elected Clerk of the Corporation Court, which office he held until advancing age compelled him to retire, having never been beaten in any contest therefor. This gentleman was Col. William Rison, of Danville, Virginia. He lived to a great age and died universally respected. Col. Rison left a very interesting family of boys and girls, all of whom have succeeded socially and in business. This sketch, however, deals mainly with Hon. George T. Rison, whose career is indeed in many respects unique, as the following statements will show:

George Townes Rison is the son of William and Sally A. Rison. He was born at Chatham, Virginia, on February 3, 1850, and received his education in the public schools of Danville, Virginia, and the University of Virginia, where he graduated in law, the practice of which he has followed ever since. Mr. Rison married twice. First, Miss Emma Moschler, and second, Miss Ida Tompkins. He was Commonwealth's Attorney of Pittsylvania County from 1874 to 1895, and has been a member of the Senate of Vir-

ginia successively, since 1904, where he has made indeed an enviable record.

As a lawyer, the late Capt. C. M. Blankford, an eminent Lynchburg railroad attorney, and who practiced at Chatham said he would rather have any other lawyer opposing him in a railroad case, than George T. Rison. A high compliment to Major Rison's legal ability.

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

The Robertson family came early to Virginia. The first immigrant was George Robertson, an Episcopal minister, who came from Scotland in the year 1693. He located in Chesterfield County at an estate which he named Picketts. He became the rector of Bristol Parish and so continued for nearly thirty-one years. He died in the year 1739. His will was probated in Henrico County by his son John. He married twice. The name of his first wife is not given, but his second wife was Mary Eppes, of Bermuda Hundreds, a daughter of Peter Eppes. His son, John, inherited the fine family estate in Chesterfield and was a very liberally educated man and the owner of a large fortune. He married Martha Randolph, daughter of James and Sarah Randolph, thus connecting the family with the noted Randolph family of Virginia. This sketch could be continued indefinitely, for the Robertson family is spread all over the State. Some of them located in what is now West Virginia, and others are located in Rockbridge and other sections of central Virginia.

A. Willis Robertson is the son of F. P. and Josephine Willis Robertson. He was born at Martinsburg, West Virginia on May 27, 1887, and was educated in the high schools of Rocky Mount, Virginia and Richmond College, and is a B. A. and LL. B. By profession, Mr. Robertson is a lawyer. Mr. Robertson has had quite an extended legislative career. He has been a member of the Senate since 1916 to the present time.



ELBERT LEE TRINKLE

ROBERT ACHILLES RUSSELL

Campbell County was formed in 1781 from Bedford, and was named for General William Campbell, a Revolutionary officer. It is situated in the south central part of the State, five hours ride from Washington, six from Baltimore, and 140 miles by rail from Richmond. It embraces one of the largest and most progressive towns in our State—Lynchburg, Virginia, and this, of course, lays a heavy burden and responsibility upon Senator Russell. I dare say no man in the Senate has more to look after than Senator Russell. He was in his seat early and late and hard at work nearly the entire time. His constituents, by reading the record of the General Assembly, will see his name attached to much of the legislation enacted during the session.

Robert Achilles Russell, son of William H. and Judith Douglas Russell, was born June 2, 1886, near Lawyers, Campbell County, Virginia. He was educated at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Washington and Lee University in the school of law. Since leaving college he has followed the practice of law. Senator Russell was a member of the General Assembly in 1916, 1918 and 1920. He won distinction before he came to the Legislature, for he received two scholarship medals at the New London Academy and the Debaters medal at V. P. I., in 1910, he was a member of the W. L. U. Intercollegiate Debating Council. A fine showing for a gentleman as young as Senator Russell.

ELBERT LEE TRINKLE

"Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?"

Nearly all biographers follow the old Latin maxim of "*Nil nisi bonum de mortuis est*," which, being translated, is equivalent to saying, "Speak nothing but

good concerning the dead." When nothing good can be spoken it is best to be silent unless the public good is to be subserved. When Senator Roscoe Conklin died, we had a striking illustration of this fact, as well as the magnanimity of James G. Blaine. When some one asked him if he had anything to say as to Mr. Conklin's death, his reply was, "No. When God Almighty lays his hands on a man, I take mine off." They had not spoken to each other for twenty years. But if we should speak nothing but good concerning the dead, we should speak nothing but good concerning the living, when nearly everything connected with their lives has been good or made good.

Take, for instance, the career of E. Lee Trinkle. His whole life has been the personification of rectitude, moral courage and fidelity to friendship. For example, when urged by his party to accept the nomination for Congress in the Ninth District a few years ago, although he knew defeat was well nigh inevitable, he accepted. Many times, during his service in the Senate of Virginia, he has laid aside personal considerations and urged the adoption of measures which were in direct conflict with his own interests. In the session just passed, Mr. Trinkle, although he knew that the majority of his fellow senators were opposed to female suffrage, made the most powerful speech in that body in favor of this cause. Again, in spite of the most powerful lobbying ever seen in the Legislature, he advocated State Administered Insurance Fund under State Compensation Act Insurance; and although the measure was lost by a small margin, yet the other insurance bills introduced by him and passed will save many thousands of dollars yearly to insurers.

Mr. Trinkle is recognized as one of the leading orators of Southwest Virginia, and oftentimes rises to the height of genuine eloquence as he did on the occasion of his Suffrage and Insurance speeches before the General Assembly.

Mr. Trinkle served on four leading Committees of the Senate, viz.: Finance, Courts of Justice, Roads, and

Social and Moral Reform, and was always to be found attentive to his duties and wise in his advice. When his support can be enlisted for a bill, it generally means success, and that the matter will have active, energetic attention.

We verily believe that E. Lee Trinkle is the best beloved Democrat in Virginia. And why? The answer is easy. He not only has a fine intellect, but he has a great heart. He not only enjoys the highest regard on the part of his own party, but the Republican party also. We believe that no one who reads this sketch and knows E. Lee Trinkle will say that it is overdrawn.

Elbert Lee Trinkle, son of Elbert S. and Letitia M. Trinkle, was born in Wytheville, Virginia, March 12, 1876. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College and graduated with the degrees of A. B. and B. S., and was first honor man of his class. He then attended the University of Virginia, graduating there with the B. L. degree, winning first Moot Court prize. He is a lawyer by profession, and has an unusually large clientele.

In 1914 Mr. Trinkle married the beautiful and accomplished Miss Helen Ball Sexton, of Houston, Texas, and they have two lovely children, a boy and a girl. His home is in Wytheville, Virginia.

This is Senator Trinkle's second term in the Senate. He was nominated by Roanoke Convention as Elector at Large in the Presidential Election of 1916, and resigned when he was nominated Democratic candidate for Congress in the same year for the Ninth District of Virginia. Although defeated, he made the most brilliant canvass ever made in that District, and received 1500 more votes than Woodrow Wilson. Results show that if he had been nominated earlier and poll taxes been paid up as they had been in previous Congressional races, he would unquestionably have been elected.

He is a member of the Sigma Chi and also the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi.

We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Trinkle is yet destined for higher honors at the hands of his party, and his name has been often mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial race of 1921, but he is not a politician and is not seeking office of any kind.

JUNIUS E. WEST

The West family of Virginia is of noble origin. They are descended from George John West, fifth Earl of Delaware, who married Elizabeth Sackville, youngest daughter of the Duke of Dorset. The first West recorded as having landed in Virginia, and from whom Junius E. West is descended, was Anthony West, who landed in America in the year 1622. Bishop Meade, in his book entitled *Old Churches and Families in Virginia*, mentions Anthony West as a justice of the peace in one of the chapters of his book. This Anthony West has many descendants in Virginia. There was a West family living in Henrico County from 1736 to 1771. As a proof of the standing of the Wests in that early day, it is related in the history of Colonial Days, that when Governor Harvey went to England to defend himself from charges brought against him in the Colony, he appointed John West Governor pro tem during his absence, said John West, no doubt, being a descendant or son of Anthony West. The coat of arms of the West family is fully described in Burke's *Peerage of Great Britain*, and need not be given here.

Coming down to the present time and to the last Legislature, one of the outstanding figures in that body was Junius E. West, of Sussex County, Virginia. Mr. West, while not a great orator, is a virile debater, aggressive and yet good natured. In consequence of this, he makes friends wherever he goes. At the time of this writing, Mr. West is a prominent candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Virginia, and will, no doubt, be largely supported by the voters of



DR. JOHN B. WOODSON

the district in which he lives, as well as elsewhere. The family record is as follows:

Junius Edgar West is the son of Henry Thomas and Sue T. West, and was born in Sussex County, Virginia, July 12, 1866. He was educated in the Suffolk Collegiate Institute and the University of North Carolina. Mr. West has pursued the calling, or business of general insurance. On February 17, 1903, he was united in marriage to Miss Ollie Beale. Mr. West has had quite an extended public life. He was superintendent of schools for Sussex County; president of the Town Council of Suffolk; member of the House of Delegates for one term, and is now serving his third term as State Senator. He studied law at Washington University and the University of Virginia, but did not complete his course on account of his health.

JULIAN BELMONT WOODSON

The first Woodson who came to the United States was Joseph W. Woodson, of Dorchester. He came over to Virginia with Sir John Harvey to act as a surgeon for a company of soldiers, bringing his Dorchestershire wife with him. He had two sons, John Woodson and Robert, who married Elizabeth Ferries of Curle's Neck, which afterwards became the seat of the Randolph family. He had five sons and four daughters. Such was the beginning of this family in this State, who afterwards intermarried with the Venable, Watkins, and Tarletons, the latter said to have been a relation of Col. Banister Tarleton, of Revolutionary fame. We find them as time ran on, in Prince Edward, Appomattox, Amherst and Campbell Counties. To give a complete sketch of the Woodson family with its numerous marriages and connections, would require far more space than we can possibly give in this book. Suffice it to say that the family was noble before it came hither, as it has a coat of

arms which may be seen in Burke's British Peerage in our state Library.

Julian Belmont Woodson is the son of David Stapleton and Millie Sandidge Woodson. He was born in Lowesville, Virginia, January 4, 1872, and was educated at the Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Woodson has all his life since graduation been a successful practicing physician in his native county. On June 8, 1901, he married Miss Rosa Lee Gilbert. Dr. Woodson was elected to the Senate of Virginia on November 4, 1919, from the 19th Senatorial District of Amherst and Nelson Counties. He was Medical Examiner of the United States Bureau of Pensions in Washington, D. C., from 1903 to 1909. Personally, Dr. Woodson is a charming gentleman, quiet, kindly and charitably disposed towards those who differ from him politically or otherwise.

House of Delegates

ROBERT A. ANDERSON

It is a well known fact that minority parties always choose high class men to represent them in public life, while on the other hand, the major political parties are not so careful. The reason for this lies in the fact that office seekers are quite shy of the minority. Be this as it may, none can deny that the Republican representation in the General Assembly of Virginia in 1920 was in every respect noteworthy for its work and ability. Their fellow-members of the Democratic party are unanimous in this opinion. Take for example Hon. Robert A. Anderson, who so ably represents Smythe County in the House of Delegates. No man in either Chamber stood higher in their esteem than Mr. Anderson. As a proof of this, he was selected by his fellow-members of the House, to make the presentation speech when a handsome silver service was presented to Speaker Brewer as a token of their esteem at the close of the session. His speech on that occasion was a gem and were we not circumscribed for space, we would feel warranted in giving it in full. Among other striking things that he said was this: That although belonging to another party, yet the members of the Republican party, like those of the Democratic party, were proud of the priceless heritage of their native State, embracing as it does such names as Washington, Jefferson, Lee and Jackson. His speech was received with unbounded applause, showing that he had captured his audience completely by his eloquence and patriotism. We would like to give more of this speech but as we have just said, space forbids, and we must content ourselves with a brief record of his career hitherto:

Robert A. Anderson is the son of Isaac C. and Eliza J. Anderson, and was born near Marion, in Smythe County, Virginia, on June 24, 1864. His primary education was received in the public schools of Smythe County. He matriculated at Emory and Henry College, where he graduated with the A. B. degree. He then attended Richmond College where he received the B. L. degree. Mr. Anderson has filled many responsible positions such as United States Commissioner, Postmaster at Marion for twelve years; Chairman of the Republican Party of Smythe County for twenty-two years. He has served in the House of Delegates for three terms in succession. He was also a delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1916 for the Ninth District. He has always been active in political, social and religious work of his county and section. He was floor leader of his party in the House during the last session. He is editor, lawyer and business man. In 1890, he married Miss Cora E. Wolfe. Such is a brief outline of his busy and useful life.

JOHN C. BLAIR

Pittsylvania County was formed in 1767 from Halifax, and is the central southern county of the State, 110 miles southwest from Richmond, and bordering on the North Carolina line. It is thirty-five miles long and is the second largest county in area in the State, containing 986 square miles. The present population is estimated at 51,500. This county has excellent railroad facilities, having connection with Richmond, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Greensboro and Norfolk, through its various lines—the Atlantic and Danville, Danville and Western, and the Southern Railway and its branches.

Market advantages of this county are excellent, supplied by its convenient railroad facilities and the large demand at Danville, its manufacturing city,

located on both sides of the Dan River in the extreme southern end of the county. This city controls the "bright" loose leaf tobacco market of this county, buyers from every country on the globe having their representatives on the Danville market. Her cotton textile mills are the largest in the South. Other towns are Chatham, the county seat, situated on the Southern Railway in the center of the county, a thriving town, with two banks; and Gretna, on the Southern Railway in the north-central part of the county, served by a strong bank.

To represent this great county in the Legislature is considered a high honor, and in consequence there is never a dearth of candidates. The successful candidates in the last election were Messrs. Blair and Warren. Mr. Blair, although a new man in public life, made good, and was the author of a very valuable piece of legislation known as the Blair Fertilizer Bill, protecting the farmers from worthless fertilizers by making the dealers give the source of the chemicals they used. Mr. Blair became very popular in the Legislature after he became more widely known. His family record is as follows:

John Christian Blair is the son of Charles W. and Martha Jane Porter Blair, of Pittsylvania County. He was educated in the common schools and all of his life has followed the occupation of farmer, and has been quite a successful one. He served on the school board for twelve years and on the local tax board for four years. In the Legislature, he served on the important committees of Appropriation, Privilege and Election, Executive Expenditure and Claims.

FRENCH DAVIS BOLTON

The County of Botetourt, named in honor of Lord Botetourt, Governor of the Colony in 1768, was formed in 1770 from Augusta, extending at the time of formation to the Mississippi River. Its present limits are

forty-five miles long and eighteen miles wide, situated between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains, in the western part of the State, 151 miles west of Richmond, at an altitude of 1,250 feet. The area of the county is 548 square miles, with a population of 18,000. This is the foremost canning county in the State, and stands near the head of the list in the United States in that industry, tomatoes being the chief product. The immense product of this enterprise is shipped to distant markets in carloads. There are some striking features to attract the homeseeker and investor to Botetourt. The county is advantageously located; the altitude insures pleasant summers and mild winters. Proximity to Roanoke, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, insures excellent market for all farm products.

It is certainly in keeping with the interests of the county that its citizens should send one to represent them who is identified with its business enterprises, and one who is in touch with the public sentiment of its county. Anyone who knows Mr. Bolton, will say at once, "Botetourt made no mistake in sending him to the House of Delegates," for no one in that body was more keenly alive to what was best for his county, than Mr. Bolton, and yet he is not noted for his much speaking, but is a quiet, dignified gentleman. As everyone knows, good committee work is better than rhetoric, and in this the representative from Botetourt holds his own with the best of them.

French Davis Bolton, son of John A. and Susan Rosser Bolton, was born in Fincastle, Virginia, on February 2, 1862. He was educated at Fincastle, Virginia, in both public and private schools. Since attaining his majority he has followed the business of merchant and canner. He married, first, Miss Pauline H. Aurick, of New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 28, 1891, and Miss Bertie D. Campbell on November 3, 1908. Such is a brief sketch of this estimable gentleman, who deserves a much longer one, and only lack of space prevents us from giving it to him.

ROBERT CRAIGE BOOTHE

The first Boothes who came to this country, as given by Hening, were David, George, Robert, and William. The exact date is not given, but we find that as early as 1677 they had become prominent in the affairs of the State, as well as the church. The family originally came from Ireland and was ennobled before coming hither, as it was granted a coat of arms for distinguished service. This coat of arms is described in Burke's Peerage in our State Library. As Virginia became more and more settled, the Boothe family gradually came westward with the settlement of the State, and we find them in Frederick County, Pittsylvania, Bedford, and other counties. In Danville especially, the Boothe family has been quite prominent financially and socially. The subject of the present sketch, Robert Craige Boothe, is the son of James Lee and Elmira Boothe. He was born on April 13, 1858, in Pulaski County, Virginia. He was educated in Pulaski County, and after finishing his education, followed the business of farmer, live stock dealer, and grazier. On September 28, 1879, Mr. Boothe married Miss Emma J. Summers. He is a member of the present Legislature, not having served hitherto.

Mr. Boothe's ancestors were patriots. There was a Major Boothe in the Revolutionary Army, evidently the great-grandfather of Hon. Robert Craige Boothe. His grandfather was in the war of 1812 and lived to a great age, dying in 1918. Mr. Boothe's father served in the War Between the States, from 1862 to 1865. He lived on a farm until 1918, when he moved to Pulaski City. He is still interested in farming, live stock, banking, and wholesale groceries.

Mr. Boothe is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, diligent in his attention to the business for which his constituents sent him to Richmond, and they will, no doubt, return him again if he so desires.

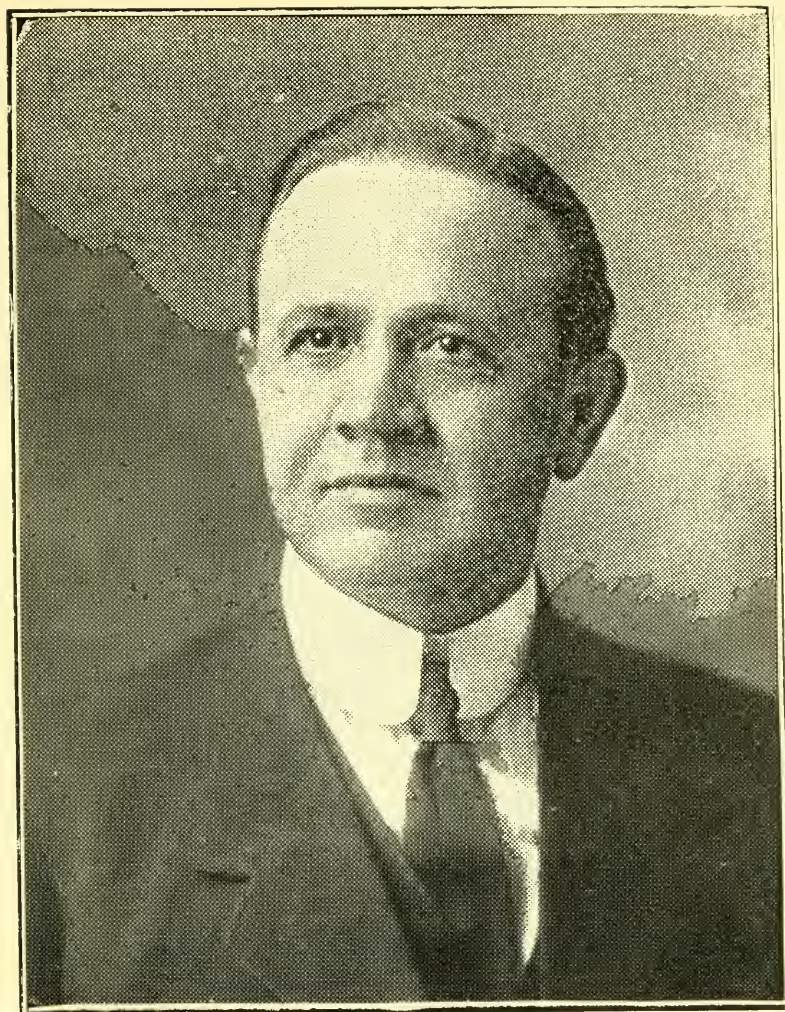
ALBERT O. BOSCHEN

Anyone who comes in contact with Albert O. Boschen will realize at once that he is a bundle of untiring energy, quick conceptions and a moral courage that nothing can daunt. Once convinced that he is on the right track, opposing majorities have no terrors for him. Bless you, no! This dominating trait in his character was manifested many times in the late Legislature. He introduced as many, if not more, bills than any man in the General Assembly and although many of them were defeated, he "stuck to his guns." Here is a brief record of his life so far:

Albert Orlando Boschen is the son of Henry C. and Margaret Boschen, and was born in Richmond, Virginia, on June 25, 1873. He received his first education in the public schools of Henrico County, at St. Mary's Benedictine Institute, Richmond, Virginia, and Richmond College. For many years he followed the shoe manufacturing business, but in February, 1896, he qualified to practise law. On June 27, 1899, he married Miss Mamie J. Toomey. For many years Mr. Boschen was secretary of the City Democratic Committee of Richmond. He has always taken an active part in the Democratic party for his locality ever since 1900. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Junior Order of United Americans, and several other fraternal orders. In the 1920 Session of the Legislature Mr. Boschen served on the following important committees: Privileges and Elections, Labor and the Poor, and Special, Private and Local Legislation.

GEORGE BOSMAN

Ever since William Pitt, son of the illustrious Earl of Chatham, arose in the British Parliament to reply to an old member who twitted him with being a young man, what he said on that occasion has come down to



RICHARD L. BREWER, JR.

us and is now used by young declaimers in our public schools. Mr. Pitt said that he pled guilty to "the atrocious crime of being a young man," but saw no reason why this should disqualify him from being in public life. We have been led to this line of thought by contemplating the career of Hon. George Bosman, who, with one exception, is said to be the youngest man in the Assembly. Mr. Bosman has made good notwithstanding his juvenility. He was placed on many of the most important committees of the House and was instrumental in the formation of many good bills. Here is his record:

George Bosman, son of Dr. J. T. and Mary LeCato Bosman, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, on December 24, 1892, and consequently has just completed his twenty-eighth year. He was educated at Randolph Macon College and the University of Virginia, where he completed his course. Mr. Bosman is now practicing attorney with a bright future before him. On November 24, 1916, he married Miss Marie Guyot Bargamin. His first experience in public life is in the present session of the Legislature. He served on the following committees: General Laws, Insurance and Banking, and Currency and Commerce. In Portsmouth, where he resides, he is general counsel for the American National Bank and the Citizens Trust Company. He was also patron of the Self-insurance bill. This is a fine showing for a young legislator only twenty-eight years of age.

RICHARD L. BREWER, JR.

The Speaker of the House

The Good Book tells us that "he who desires the office of bishop, desires a good thing." Whether this can be said of one who covets the Speakership of the House of Delegates of Virginia, we are not prepared

to say, but one thing is certain: It is a lofty honor and many able men have filled this position. There are two qualifications absolutely necessary for success as Speaker of the House of Delegates. The first is knowledge of parliamentary law; the second is knowing how to manage men. If either of these qualifications are lacking, the Speaker has a stormy time. Now, we dare say without fear of successful contradiction, that no one who attended the daily session of the last Assembly will dispute the fact that Speaker R. L. Brewer, Jr., was at all times master of the situation. In fact, had a stranger come into the Assembly during one of its sessions and witnessed his management of the House, he would have concluded that the Speaker must be a veteran. How, then, shall we account for such a successful presiding officer as Speaker Brewer?

In the first place, he has a large fund of good, hard practical sense. Secondly, he knows how to size up a situation almost at a glance, and in consequence, he never becomes rattled at what is passing before him. This was manifested on more occasions than one during the last session of the Legislature. Another very noticeable and pleasing trait in Mr. Brewer's make-up is his uniform fairness and politeness, not only to both parties, Republican as well as Democrat, but to the speakers on both sides of each question. We verily believe that Speaker Brewer is one of the most popular speakers who has filled the Speaker's chair for many years. His popularity was attested by the presentation on the part of his fellow-members, of a handsome silver service. The following is a brief record of his busy and useful life:

Richard L. Brewer, Jr., is the son of Richard L. and Judith Ann Brewer, and was born in Prince George County on May 27, 1864. He received his education at Suffolk Military Institute. He has followed the businesses of real estate investor, jeweler and banker. On January 28, 1892, he married the beautiful Lelia J. Vellines, of Isle of Wight County,

who was considered the most beautiful woman in that County. At an early age, Mr. Brewer manifested a lively interest in public affairs. At the age of twenty-six, he was elected a member of the Council of the city of Suffolk, where he had resided since a boy fourteen years of age. One year later he was elected mayor, to which position he was re-elected six times, after which, on account of the pressure of private business, he retired. He accepted the call of his people and came to the House in 1912. In 1914, he was made Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, which position he held until 1920, when he was elevated to the position of Speaker, which position he now holds. Mr. Brewer has only one child, Mary Judith Brewer, who graduated at the Warde-Belmont School, in Nashville, Tennessee, in June, 1920.

JOHN SINCLAIR BROWN

Dr. Arnold in his charming book entitled "Tom Brown at Oxford," pays a very high compliment to the Brown family in general. Among other things, he says that the Browns are a sturdy family, holding fast to all that they win, and that they generally win out in the long run. The good Doctor might have gone much farther, for, had he known of our State Library, which was then not in existence to any great extent, and visited it, he would have found by consulting the card index division of the Library, that the Browns occupy one whole case, in which they are shown to be famous in history, science, literature and art, and although none of them that we are aware of, have reached what we would call world-wide fame, yet there is not a family in Virginia or elsewhere whose average greatness is so well maintained as theirs.

The Browns were well represented in our last Legislature, by two fine specimens of the family. We refer to John Sinclair Brown and Mayo C. Brown, of Lynchburg, Virginia. First, as to John Sinclair

Brown. He is the son of George Langhorne and Margaret W. (Anderson) Brown. He was born on the 30th of September 1880, in Bath County, Virginia. He received his education in the free schools and at Burnsville Academy, West Virginia, and the University of Virginia. He has followed the calling of farmer and business man. On October 9, 1907, he married Miss Jane Lewis Johnston, of Salem, Virginia. He was first elected to the House in 1915, and his constituents have been so well pleased with him that they have availed themselves of his services in that body ever since. Mr. Brown has been especially interested in roads and appropriations, serving on those two committees, as well as on a special committee that laid out our State Highway system. He is also Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations; was a member of the Governor's Advisory Board on the Budget. His constant effort has been for a more efficient and economical administration of the State Government.

MAYO CABELL BROWN

It is universally admitted by all students of human nature that a man's face is an index to his character. It does not matter how homely or how handsome he may be, the dominant traits of his character or disposition will be manifest in his countenance. Some physiologies tell us that every emotion of the human mind finds a corresponding expression in the human face. For instance, when one is angry, the brows contract; when pleased, they are raised. Detectives tell us that when they make an arrest of a person on suspicion, if his lower lip falls and trembles, nine times in ten he is guilty. If, on the other hand, they are compressed and give evidence of anger, they conclude that he is innocent or else is a hardened criminal. Be this as it may, however, no one will deny that Mayo Cabell Brown has a fine face on which

intelligence, clear thinking and clean living are plainly stamped. We do not believe that anyone in the House of Delegates enjoyed a higher measure of the confidence of his associates than Mr. Brown.

Mayo Cabell Brown is the son of Robert Lawrence and Margaret Baldwin (nee Cabell) Brown. He was born in Nelson County, Virginia, on February 17, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Osage City, Kansas, and at a private school in Charles Town, West Virginia. He afterwards attended the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, then went to the University of Virginia, where he graduated as a lawyer. Mr. Brown, although of marriageable age, has seen fit to remain single, no doubt bearing in mind what St. Paul said in regard to matrimony, to-wit: "He that marrieth doeth well, but he that marrieth not, doeth better."

Before coming to the Legislature Mr. Brown was the Chairman of the Local Draft Board during the late War. He was also a teacher in the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, from 1895 to 1903. He has served two sessions in the Virginia Legislature, namely in the extra session of 1919 and in the session just closed. He is still in the prime of life with many years of usefulness before him.

WILLIAM H. BUNTIN

Hon. William H. Buntin, of Pittsylvania County, may be truly said to have been the most popular member of the House of Delegates. His politeness and urbanity made him friends by the score. Mr. Buntin is a son of Irby G. and Nancy C. Buntin. He was born at Hyco, Halifax County, Virginia, on October 11, 1847. For several years he taught at private schools in that County. At present he is a dealer in real estate in the city of Danville.

In 1882 Mr. Buntin married Miss Mattie J. Jordan, of Black Walnut, Halifax County, Virginia, and in 1888 he married his second wife, Mrs. Eliza R. Lee,

of Danville, Virginia. In point of office holding Mr. Buntin "takes the cake." He has been constable, notary public, registrar, clerk of election, judge of election, township assessor, township collector, commissioner of the revenue, justice of the peace, member of the City Council, Danville, Virginia, and member of the School Board of Danville. He was three times elected to the General Assembly, and most glorious of all, he served in Company E, First Virginia Regiment, in the War Between the States.

WILLIAM HALLOWELL BURKE

Whether Clerk John W. Williams possesses the Napoleonic gift of reading character at a glance, we are not prepared to say, but we do say that in the selection of his committee clerks and all others within his jurisdiction, he has shown fine judgment indeed. In fact, it is commonly remarked on the part of the members of the House of Delegates, that Mr. Williams' clerical organization is surpassed by none. Nearly all his men are well educated and of an unusual order of intelligence. Especially is this true of the subject of the following sketch, which we are now giving of his Reading Clerk, William Hollowell Burke:

Mr. Burke is the son of Richard F. Burke and Lucy Alice (Sears) Burke. He was born at Appomattox, Virginia, on the 26th of August, 1876. They have a fine school at Appomattox and Mr. Burke graduated with high honors at this school. Today he follows the occupation of farming and the business of real estate agent. On October 5, 1910, he married Miss Ella Macdonald Brown, of Roanoke County, Virginia. Mr. Burke is not without military training, for he served in the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Fifth Company, in the Spanish-American War. He also attended the Second Officers Training Camp at Fort Meyer, Virginia, in 1917 for service in the World War.

EBER ABRAHAM CARPENTER

The French have a beautiful maxim that "conscience is the voice of the soul." A better definition perhaps would be that it is the eye of the spiritual man, enabling him to decide what is right and what is wrong and either accusing or excusing him according as he has acted in compliance with or contrary to it. We must not, however, overlook the fact that conscience is largely a matter of education. Some men have scruples concerning things which others look upon as entirely innocent. The orthodox Jew regards Saturday as the Sabbath, and his conscience is hurt if he is compelled to labor on that day. Not so the Christian man. This, then, is a matter of up-bringing. The Good Book tells us of consciences seared as with a hot iron; in other words, responding no more to its teachings. But not to digress. The conscientious man is absolutely necessary in all organized society and we may say without fear of successful contradiction that he is the salt of all legislative bodies, for if not, expediency, and not right, would govern our public men to such an extent as would be ruinous to the body politic.

We have been led into this line of thought by contemplating the character of Mr. Carpenter. He impressed us as being one of the most conscientious men that we met during the late session of the Legislature. This accounted for his candor in expressing his opinions. This of itself would prove that Mr. Carpenter was an exceedingly valuable man in our legislative affairs. He is the son of John E. and Alice H. Carpenter and was born in Madison County, April 22, 1881. Mr. Carpenter was educated in the public schools, at Roanoke College and Washington and Lee University. He is a lawyer by profession, unmarried, and has been in public life eight years. Mr. Carpenter is the architect of his fortune; is a self-educated man and had to struggle hard to get what he has attained.

SAMUEL REDD CARTER

All persons familiar with the early history of Virginia must have been struck with the fact that there were two dominating characters in the early days. The first was Robert Carter, universally known as King Carter because he was the virtual dictator of the Colonies; the other was Col. William Byrd, II, whose daughter, if we mistake not, the King married. The latter is chiefly remembered by his history of the dividing line and the sad fate of his beautiful daughter, Evelyn. From this family of Carters are descended some of the most illustrious names in the Commonwealth, the most notable of all being General Robert E. Lee. From this fine family, the subject of this sketch traces his descent, a sketch of whose career so far is now briefly given:

Samuel Redd Carter is the son of Hill and Emily Redd Carter. He was born in Hanover County, Virginia, on September 1, 1876. He was educated at Nolley's School, Randolph Macon College and completed his course at the University of Virginia, where he graduated in law. Having been raised on a farm, Mr. Carter has never forsaken his first love, and although a practising attorney, he still devotes much of his attention to his farm in Hanover County. Mr. Carter married Miss Elizabeth D. Lee, of Sumter, S. C. Before entering public life, Mr. Carter had thoroughly familiarized himself with the needs of his native county, and his fellow citizens, realizing this, elected him to the Legislature of 1920. He has made good as a Legislator, and has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow members.

ROLAND E. CHASE

Pope, in his celebrated essay on man says: "The chief study of mankind is man." After all that is said and done, there is no subject under the sun of such

engrossing interest as mankind. We may talk of natural scenery; the charms of music; the thrills of oratory; of science and art, but after all, he who is created in the image of his Maker surpasses all else in interest and fascination. Especially is this true when a man's life has been varied and busy and when his career is full of incidents and annals.

This thought occurred to us in writing these few lines concerning Hon. Roland E. Chase. It is true he is not an old man as we understand that term, but is in the full maturity of his powers, and yet his life has been indeed a busy one, as the following record will show.

Roland E. Chase is the son of Captain John P. and Mrs. Nancy L. Chase. His father served two terms in the House of Delegates, and hence he was "born to the purple." Mr. Chase was born on the 14th of August, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and the national Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. By profession, he is a lawyer, and his friends say he is quite an able one. He married Miss Mary L. Chase on May 19, 1900. They have six children—four girls and two boys. He has served one term in the State Senate, being elected in 1907 from the Third Senatorial District. He served in the House of Delegates in 1907, 1909 and 1920. Mr. Chase is high up in the Masonic Order, as well as the Odd Fellows.

JOHN WILLIAM CHERRY

Did you ever look at a man whose commanding presence, fine face and bright eyes, made you say to yourself, "Here is every inch a man?" Just such a man is Hon. John William Cherry, son of John and Julia Cherry, of Norfolk, Virginia, where he was born. Mr. Cherry received his education in the public schools of his native city, entering into the newspaper business, where he learned to become a practical job

printer. He married, first, Miss Mary A. Petworth. After her death, he married Miss Della Purdue, February 2, 1903.

Mr. Cherry has had quiet an extensive legislative career. He was first elected to the House of Delegates in 1886, was re-elected in 1918 and again in 1920. He has been a member of the city Executive Committee of Norfolk, for several terms. In the present (1920) Legislature, Mr. Cherry served on the following important committees: Labor and the Poor; Currency and Commerce; The Chesapeake and its Tributaries, and Counties, Cities and Towns. He is a ready and strong debater, and as will be seen from what we have said of him, he is a self-made man in the best sense of the term.

THOMAS COMMINS

We daresay that the average intelligence of the members both of the House and Senate of Virginia, will compare favorably with that of any other State in the union. In some instances, however, they are above the average. For instance, take the case of Hon. Thomas Commins. This gentleman is of English birth, having been born at Cornwall, England. When he arrived at the proper age, he received his first training in England and was afterwards sent to Germany, where he completed his course. Thomas Commins is the son of Thomas and Katherine May Commins. In 1882, he married Miss Katherine Ritchie, and in 1898 Miss Kathleen N. Roane. Mr. Commins is a Legislator of long experience. He has served five sessions in the House of Delegates and for twenty years was supervisor in King William County, Virginia. He also served as delegate from the counties of King William and Hanover. Mr. Commins is a very valuable member of the House and is thoroughly acquainted with all legislative procedure. He is decidedly popular and useful in every

respect. When we remember that he came to Virginia in 1876 when a mere youth, we realize that he has certainly made good as a citizen of Virginia. In the 1920 Legislature, Mr. Commins served on the important committees of Privileges and Elections; Roads and Internal Navigation; Claims, and Chesapeake and its Tributaries.

JOHN HOMER COPP

The name of the county (Shenandoah) represented in our Legislature by the Hon. John Homer Copp was originally called Dunmore. It was formed from Frederick County in 1772 and was changed to Shenandoah in 1777, after the infamous conduct of Lord Dunmore while Governor, after whom it was first named. This county ranks among the best grain counties in the State, especially for wheat, which is exported principally in the state of flour and has a high reputation as such, for it crosses the ocean without injury.

Long before the Revolutionary War, a body of German immigrants from Pennsylvania and elsewhere, settled in the Valley of Virginia. These people were industrious, economical and thrifty and it is a well known fact that the Valley of Virginia, long before the war was called the Garden Spot of the Old Dominion, and well it might be, for as Keats says, "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," and these German immigrants made it so. Throughout its whole extent flows the beautiful Shenandoah River for quite a distance along the western base of the Blue Ridge mountains. Mr. Copp comes of this fine stock of which we have just spoken and is the able representative of this splendid county in our Legislature.

John Homer Copp is the son of John W. and Ellen Kern Copp, and was born in 1882 in Shenandoah County, Virginia. The Kern family also is a noted family, among them being Professor John A. Kern,

a leading member of the Baltimore Conference and of the faculty of Randolph-Macon College. Mr. Copp was educated at Lynchburg College. Living as he does in a fine fruit country and knowing its possibilities Mr. Copp has devoted his time to the fruit-growing business. He married Miss Edna Copp on December 25, 1906. The session of 1920 was Mr. Copp's first entrance into public life. That he has made good is evidenced by the bills which he offered and supported.

PARKE POINDEXTER DEANS

Isle of Wight County was one of the original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. It is situated on the south side of the lower James river, ninety-eight miles southeast of Richmond, but only fifty miles air line, and extends from James river, its northern boundary, to within eight miles of the North Carolina line. The county is thirty-five miles long with a mean width of about ten miles, containing an area of 352 square miles and a population of 14,500, according to 1910 census, with a normal increase reported to date.

One glance at the fine face of Parke Poindexter Deans reveals at once that Mr. Deans is a gentleman of gentle blood, and that intellect and clear thinking are plainly shown in his countenance. Mr. Deans has had quite a busy career both as a public man and an active church worker. He was Moderator of Blackwater Baptist Association; Vice-President of Virginia Baptist Association; Chairman of the Executive Committee of Virginia Sunday School Association. For ten years he was Commonwealth's Attorney of Isle of Wight County; Member of the House of Delegates for Isle of Wight County from 1918 to 1920. He was delegate of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1912; Chairman of the Second District Democratic Committee; was appointed by Governor Mann on Commission for Uniformity of State laws.

The Governor appointed him on the Staff with the rank of Colonel. He is past Grand Master of the Order of Odd Fellows of Virginia, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Parke Poindexter Deans is the son of Joseph Franklin and Lightfoot Poindexter Deans. He was born at Windsor, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, on August 23, 1880 and was educated at Windsor Academy, Richmond College and the University of Virginia. By profession he is a lawyer. On June 28, 1906, he married Miss Lucy Virginia Saunders. In the present House, he served on the committee of Courts of Justice; Appropriations; Chesapeake and its Tributaries; Enrolled Bills.

GILBERT L. DIGGS

The Diggs family is very ancient and was very honorable both in Virginia and England. The first authentic record that we have of the family, is that of Sir Dudley Diggs, who was a member of the Council, and son of Edward Diggs, who was Governor of Virginia and grandson of Sir Dudley Diggs, who was Master of Robes in England during the reign of Charles the First. The great grandson of Sir Dudley Diggs, Cole Diggs, was born in Belfield, York County, Virginia, in the year 1692, and died there in 1744. He was a member of the Council in 1719 when he was only 27 years of age. He married Miss Elizabeth Power, daughter of Dr. Power, of York County, and was the father of Dudley Diggs, the Third, who was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775-6, and of the Council of State during the Revolutionary War. To write an extended sketch of the Diggs family would require volumes, and we must content ourselves by simply observing that the family is still making good in this State, socially and politically.

We had in our last Legislature a scion of this noble family in the person of Hon. Gilbert Lee Diggs, whose

parents were Willie L. and Alice A. Diggs. Mr. Diggs was born in Peary, Mathews County, Virginia, on March 21, 1894, and hence is quite a young man. He received his education at New High Point School and by private tuition. By profession he is a lawyer. On April 23, 1916, Mr. Diggs was happily married to Miss Ruby L. Bassett. His legislative experience was not his first in public office, for he was Commissioner of Revenue of Mathews County for four years, being elected when he was only twenty-one years of age. Mr. Diggs was placed on very important committees in the last Legislature and for such a young man, stood high in the regard and esteem of his fellow-members.

HUGHES DALTON DILLARD

Franklin County was formed from Henry and Bedford in 1784, and lies at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge mountains, in the southern part of the State, 140 miles southwest of Richmond. It is thirty miles long and about twenty miles wide, containing an area of 690 square miles. The population is about 32,000. This county is memorable in many ways. In the first place, in 1861, there was a strong union sentiment in Franklin County, and when the Convention met in Richmond to decide the destiny of Virginia, it sent as its representative, the celebrated Gen. Jubal A. Early as its spokesman in that great body. Gen. Early was a native of Franklin County. Coming to the present time, we will state that there is no more prominent family in Franklin today than that to which Hughes Dalton Dillard belongs. For many years, they have been identified with the government of Franklin, serving as Commonwealth's attorneys and judges and in other capacities. The family has always been prominent in Democratic politics since Reconstruction days. One of its representatives, Hon. Hughes Dillard, is now Circuit Judge



E. GRIFFITH DODSON

of the Seventh Circuit, having been appointed by Governor Davis in 1919.

Hughes Dalton Dillard, of whom we are now writing, is the son of Peter H. and Odela Nash Dillard. He was born on January 28, 1875, and was educated at the University of Virginia. After graduating in law at the University, he began its practice at Rocky Mount, in his native county. On January 28, 1903, he married Miss Ethel C. Hale. Mr. Dillard was first elected to the Assembly in 1918 and was re-elected to the present session of 1920. He is a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. Needless to say, Mr. Dillard stands high in point of ability and worth in the General Assembly.

E. GRIFFITH DODSON

The Dodson family is quite an extensive one in Virginia, and members of it have risen to many positions of trust and honor in the State. There is no name in Norfolk possibly, that is more widely and favorably known than that of E. Griffith Dodson. He had led a very active public life before coming to the Legislature. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Norfolk for several terms. The present (1920) is his second session in the Legislature from that progressive and wide-awake city. Mr. Dodson is yet in the prime of life. He is the son of R. A. and Julia E. Dodson and was born April 30, 1884, at Norfolk, Virginia. He received his education in the public schools of his city, and at the University of Virginia. Mr. Dodson married Miss Harriotte J. Winchester on January 29, 1913. He took a very active part in all the great questions which were agitated in our Legislature, such as the Ewell Pilot Bill; the State insurance, good roads, and others.

To show the extent of labor required by a representative of Norfolk, it may be not out of place to state that there are no towns in Norfolk County; they

are all cities, suburbs and farms. Everybody does banking in the great cities in and around Hampton Roads. The census of 1910 gave Mr. Dodson's city a population of 125,000 people with a population of 235,000 in a radius of 25 miles. Is it any wonder that Mr. Dodson was a busy man in the Legislature? We trow not.

ARNOLD EDWIN EWELL

There is no more illustrious name in the annals of the Army of Northern Virginia as a co-commander, than that of General Ewell. The writer had the honor to serve under that distinguished man in the latter part of the great struggle of constitutional misunderstanding. Hon. Arnold Edwin Ewell comes from that illustrious family, which settled in the lower counties of Virginia at an early date. There was no bill offered in our late Legislature that called forth such a brilliant debate and such a prolonged struggle as did that which was known as the Ewell Pilot Bill. In addition to the members of the Assembly, speakers and a large body of men from Norfolk and other cities, both for and against the passage of the bill were to be seen in the lobby button-holing the members with arguments pro and con. It was finally defeated, but by such a small margin that in all probability it will be revived two years hence. Mr. Ewell served on the following important committees in the 1920 Legislature: Federal Relations and Resolutions; Retrenchment and Economy; Chesapeake and its Tributaries; and Counties, Cities and Towns.

Arnold Edwin Ewell, son of Jesse Bain and Angeline Virginia (Fentress) Ewell, was born in Princess Anne County, Virginia. He was educated in the public schools, at Randolph-Macon Academy, and Eastman College. He has followed the calling of farming and grower of Lynnhaven Bay oysters. On January 29, 1902, he married Miss Ada Virginia

Twiford. He first entered the General Assembly in 1899 and served to 1900 before coming to the session just passed. Mr. Ewell held the office of Land Assessor of Princess Anne County in 1910 and was a member of his County School Board for six years. He is at present President of the Virginia Beach Land and Amusement Corporation and Director of the Norfolk Truckers Exchange, the Mutual Benefit Association and Norfolk Lot Corporation.

THOMAS LAFAYETTE FELTS

A man's occupation forms his habits. Or in other words, our minds become biased by the business we follow. For instance, a military man passing by a hill would exclaim, "What a fine situation for a fort." A scholar would say, "What an elegant site for a school." A preacher would say, "Fine for a church," and so on. Anyone looking at Thomas Lafayette Felts will perceive at once from the glance of his eye, that his great forte is character reading; that he has made a study of the human face as his record will show why.

Thomas Lafayette Felts, son of Creed and Celia E. Felts, was born October 16, 1868, at Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia. He was educated in Carroll County in the primary and high schools and at Milligan College, Tennessee. For many years, Mr. Felts has been manager of the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency, Incorporated. On December 23, 1891, he married Miss Lizzie E. Housman. Mr. Felts' business has required him to travel extensively and he has been in every nook and corner of the United States. He had never held any public office before coming to the 1920 Legislature, but no one would believe it unless he told them, as he seemed to be perfectly at home. He is President of the First National Bank of Galax, Virginia, and proprietor and owner of Cliffside Ferries, at Cliffview, Virginia.

ULYSSES GRANT FLANAGAN

It is a remarkable fact, but how accounted for we do not know, that the locality in which one is born and reared in Virginia produces marked characteristics in his physical as well as his mental make-up. For instance, a man reared in the mountainous section of Virginia, as a general rule, is larger physically than one reared in Tidewater. In his methods of thinking he is far less conventional also than the man of Tidewater. Some of our most original and greatest men were natives of the mountainous section of our State. Some of our greatest orators came from that section. Whether it be owing to the fact that they are near to Nature's heart in daily view of Heaven kissing hills and lofty mountains, that produces these men, we are not prepared to say, but the fact remains that there is a breeziness, so to speak, about a mountaineer that is wanting in the lower counties of the State. He is less conventional, foot-loose, fancy free, and independent as a wood-sawyer. This is a somewhat singular introduction to a citizen of that section, but is borne out by the facts.

Ulysses Grant Flanagan, son of Adam H. and Amanda M. Flanagan, was born February 8, 1866, in Montgomery County, Virginia. He received his education at V. P. I. and Roanoke College. Since leaving school he has followed the business of merchant and farmer. He has had quite an extensive service in the House of Delegates, having been elected five times. Mr. Flanagan enjoys the distinction of having represented Montgomery County in the House of Delegates longer than any man from that County since the close of the War Between the States. Mr. Flanagan is an influential man in the House of Delegates, serving on one of its most important committees: The Appropriations Committee, and several others as well.

EDWARD R. FULLER

What a pleasure it is to any writer to have in the very beginning of a subject, material enough almost to write a history, and whose only trouble is in making a selection of what should be said. It is with a feeling akin to this that we give below an epitome of an exceedingly busy and eventful life:

Edward R. Fuller is the son of Warren and Emily Fuller. He was born in New England in 1865 and this, no doubt, accounts for his energy in business, as well as politics. He was educated under the city school system and after completing his educational course, he went into the manufacturing business. On May 6, 1892, Mr. Fuller married Miss Belle D. Pelouze, of Richmond, Virginia. She is a member of the well-known Pelouze family which is identified with the type foundry interest of Richmond.

Mr. Fuller has had quite an extensive business career. He served nine years in the City Council of Richmond and was a potential force in advocating and advancing the interests of this great city. In fact, we do not flatter when we say that Mr. Fuller was one of the most prominent members of the City Council. His fellow citizens called on him four years ago to serve them in the Legislature, and he has been continuously re-elected ever since, and also served in the special session of 1919. He was sub-chairman of the Finance Committee of the Richmond City Council and was patron of the ordinance establishing the present system of Free Text Books in the public schools. He was patron of the resolution for city playgrounds—the first direct appropriation made by the city. He has always been very active in public school matters.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Fuller served on the Finance Committee, Schools and Colleges, and other minor committees. In the session of 1920 he was made Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House and ranking second by virtue of continuous

service, on the Committee on Schools and Colleges. He was appointed member of the Joint Commission (1918 session) to report recommendations to the General Assembly of 1920 as to a suitable memorial to our soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the great World War. He was one of the appointees under the Act of 1920 of a committee on part of the State, to erect a great memorial library building in the city of Richmond under certain conditions. From this, it will be seen that Mr. Fuller's life has indeed been a useful and a busy one. He is still in the prime of life and much may yet be expected of him.

TERRY REID FULTON

The name of Fulton brings happy memories to the heart of the writer, for one of the best friends that ever sweetened his life was Captain William J. Fulton, of Pittsylvania County, at one time a member of the legislature of Virginia, and serving in this capacity for the good of his native county. From this fine family comes the subject of this sketch.

Terry Reid Fulton was born July 6, 1869, in Grayson County, Virginia. He is a son of Samuel Monroe and Mary C. Fulton. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, that fine institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has given many illustrious names in the annals of Methodism. Whether a vein of piety runs through the Fulton family or not, I am not prepared to say, but several of them have been ministers in the Methodist Church. Among these, I recall the name of Rev. Robert Fulton, who was, as Bishop Fitzgerald says in his California Sketches, the most prayerful and pious man he ever knew. Mr. Fulton is also a preacher as well as a farmer. On September 25, 1891, he married Miss Hattie L. Warren. For twenty years Mr. Fulton has been a local preacher. He is a strong, successful and resourceful dispenser of the Word. He

is also one of the county's best business men. He is an ardent supporter in the Legislature of all bills pertaining to the development of this State morally, educationally and materially. He has especially been active as a patron of school bills and good road measures.

JACOB AARON GARBER

There are four recognized powers belonging to men, to-wit: Spiritual power, moral power, intellectual power and physical power. We name them in the order of importance in which they come. First, as to spiritual power. This is the power that exalteth a nation; that enables a mother to mold the character of her children; that commands the respect even of wicked men. Second, as to moral power, which is that species of power apart from mere religion that is based on principles of right and justice. Third, intellectual power is that power of the human mind which embraces the ability to create, to persuade, and to rule. Lastly, physical or bodily power, which anyone can understand without any explanation. In considering the question of moral power, we are naturally led into the domain of legislation. It is a curious fact that when any great question has a moral and political side, in the long run the moral side always wins. Take two illustrious examples: Under the Constitution of the United States, a man had a perfect right, as well as legal authority, to hold slave property as he would any other species of property. The South took this side of the question and, constitutionally, they were right. The North contended that slavery might be constitutionally right, but it was morally wrong. The result: A bloody war of four years and the freedom of the slaves. Again: the liquor business was legal. A bar-keeper after paying his license to the State had as much right to sell whiskey, wine or any intoxicant, as a grocer had to sell a pound of butter or a dozen eggs. The wet people took the

legal side of this question; the drys took the moral side. Result: Prohibition written into the Constitution by such a majority as the law required to make it effective.

We are led into this line of thought by considering the career of Jacob Aaron Garber, son of Jacob B. and Rebecca Garber. He was born near Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia, and was educated at Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, and Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Massachusetts. For a time he was principal of the Commercial Department, Bridgewater College, from 1900 to 1903. Afterward he was principal of Prince William Academy, Brentsville, Virginia, in the year 1904. From 1905 to 1907, Mr. Garber was a student at Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Massachusetts. From 1907 to 1908, he was Secretary of the Emerson College of Oratory and teacher in Public Speaking at Wells' Memorial Institute, Boston. Since 1908, he has been cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Timberville, Virginia. He has been Mayor of the Corporation of Timberville for two terms. We may state in conclusion that Mr. Garber is an ardent advocate of social and moral welfare, and one of the most convincing speeches in behalf of the retention of the Prohibition Department was made by this gentleman in the 1920 Legislature, saying as he did that prohibition was a moral and not a political question and hence not a party question.

MARSHALL PENDLETON GATEWOOD

We find frequent mention of the name of Gatewood in our Colonial annals, but it is in Essex County that we first find the family firmly established, long before the Revolutionary War. They were large property holders and their deeds and transfers of property are quite numerous. In tracing up this family, we find that they intermarried with some of the most prominent families in the State.

Coming down to modern times, however, we find that Hon. Marshall Pendleton Gatewood is the son of Rev. Thomas Breckenridge and Editha J. Gatewood. He was born on January 25, 1863, and received his education in the public schools, academies, and the University of Virginia. Mr. Gatewood, before entering public life, followed the avocation of a merchant. He married on September 14, 1892, Miss Amanda Victoria Smith. When he was twenty-one years of age, he began teaching and so continued for eleven years. He was elected to the General Assembly first in 1915 and again in 1919. Mr. Gatewood has an interesting family, consisting of three daughters, Miss Ruby Gatewood Wiley, Crozet, Virginia; Minnie Pearl, who passed to her reward at the age of twenty-two, on December 10, 1918, and Miss Mary Smith Gatewood, of Pleasant View, Virginia.

It is perfectly veracious to say that Mr. Gatewood made his presence felt in the late Legislature, taking a prominent part in all bills affecting the social and moral welfare of his State. In fact, he was unflinching whenever a moral principle was involved in any bill. This may have been the result of the example and teaching of a pious father, who was a preacher of the Gospel in the Baptist Church for forty years, and died a triumphant death on June 2, 1913. He stood for truth and righteousness and was uncompromisingly opposed to everything that was actually wrong, or seemed wrong. The same is true of his son, Marshall Pendleton Gatewood.

KENNETH N. GILPIN

The importance and position of a county in value to a State, determines the importance of its representative. It is a renown to be the representative of such a county as Clarke. When the Whigs elected their candidate as President in the year 1840, they held a great celebration in Rochester, N. Y., having

as their speaker the celebrated Tom Marshall, of Kentucky. When he arose to speak, he said: "Fellow Citizens, I came from the blue-grass region of Kentucky, celebrated for its fast horses and beautiful women." Omitting the rest of his speech, we wish to say that such a fine county as Clarke, while not noted for its fast horses, is certainly noted for its fine men and beautiful women. As a matter of course, Clarke never fails to fall below its reputation in sending fine men to our State Legislature. It is eminently so in the present case, for we daresay no man in the Legislature had a more winning personality and made friends faster than Mr. Gilpin. He was a strong candidate for the Speakership of the House, being urged thereto by a host of friends, but realizing that his opponent had a majority, he withdrew. Here is a brief biography of Mr. Gilpin:

Kenneth N. Gilpin, son of Henry B. Gilpin, was born at Boyce, Clarke County, Virginia. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and having large landed interests which demanded his entire attention, he has pursued the avocation of a farmer since attaining his majority. His fellow citizens chose him to represent them in the House of Delegates in 1916, 1918 and 1920. He was a member of Governor Stuart's Staff; a member of the Commission which mapped out the State Highway System, and during the late war he served in France six months in the United States Flying Corps. Such is a brief outline of one who in all probability is destined to still higher honors.

R. L. GORDON, JR.

Louisa County is situated in the central part of the State in what is known as Piedmont, Virginia, 45 miles northwest of Richmond. It was formed in 1792 from Hanover and is 30 miles long and 18 miles wide. It contains an area of 529 square miles, and the population, according to the 1910 census, was

16,579. Such is a brief history of the county represented by one of the most striking men in the House of Delegates. Many years ago there was a member of Congress from Indiana named W. S. Holman. Mr. Holman made it a point during his whole career in Congress, to object to every measure carrying an appropriation which he considered as wasteful. Many a pork-barrel bill with money for creeks and streams unknown outside of a Congressman's district was turned back into the Treasury. He had a habit of arising in the House and saying: "Mr. Speaker, I object." In consequence of this, he was called the Great Objector, as well as the watch-dog of the Treasury.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. R. L. Gordon, Jr., has also earned the same titles. His characteristics as a public speaker, are these: He is not an orator as we understand that term, but he is a strong and ready debater. There is an earnestness about him which shows that his heart is behind all that he says. Although somewhat fierce in debate, he is a most genial gentleman with a keen sense of humor. His biography is as follows:

R. L. Gordon, Jr., is the son of R. L. and Elizabeth S. Gordon. He was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, on January 21, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of Virginia and is a lawyer by profession, and has been practicing since March 1898. On October 28, 1884, Mr. Gordon married Miss Alice Maud Winston, a member of the well known Winston family of Albemarle. He was Commonwealth's attorney for about sixteen years and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1901-02. He has been representing Louisa County in the Legislature since 1914. Mr. Gordon never went to college, but taught in the public schools for two years, after which he studied law in the office of his uncle, James L. Gordon, at Louisa Courthouse, Virginia. He has since resided in that county and practiced law there. Mr. Gordon's wife died on September 19, 1919, a loss keenly felt by one so tenderly devoted to her, as he was.

CHARLES GREEN

Robert Green, the first of the family of Greens, who came to this country (son of William, an Englishman, an officer in the Bodyguard of William, Prince of Orange) arrived here about the year 1712 and settled with his uncle, William Duff, in King and Queen County. He was born in the year 1695. When a young man, he married Eleanor Dunn, of Scotland, and settled in Culpeper in St. Mark's Parish near what is now Brantley Station on the Washington City and Virginia Midland Railroad. He had several sons, William, Robert, Duff, John, James and Moses. This family, since landing in this country and first settling in Culpeper, can now be found in its many branches in the various counties of the State, such as Rappahannock, Culpeper, Lunenburg, Charlotte, Halifax and Pittsylvania. In Pittsylvania especially, the family was quite eminent, Judge Berryman Green being considered one of the finest chancery lawyers in the State, while Dr. Nat Green was the leading physician for many years in the city of Danville.

The subject of this sketch, Hon. Charles Green, is a descendant of Robert Green, as noted above. He is a son of James W. and Fannie Jett Green, and was born in Rappahannock County on May 3, 1853, receiving his education at Rose Hill Academy. Contrary to the usual occupations of the Green family, who are mostly lawyers, doctors and public officials, Mr. Green has pursued through life the noble calling of farmer. On May 14, 1890, Mr. Green married Miss Julia Nee-son. He has been in public life for twelve years. He is a strict constitutionalist and during the last session of the Legislature vigorously opposed woman's suffrage on the ground that the Anthony Amendment had never been submitted to a referendum of the voters of the State. He is an old-time Democrat in favor of sufficient revenue to economically run the business of the State, and in this regard stands in close touch with Governor Davis.



J. W. GUERRANT

JOHN WILMER GUERRANT

The name of Guerrant occurs quite early in our Colonial history. The first Guerrant who came to this country must have done so before the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis the Fourteenth, in March 1715, because we find that Daniel Guerrant was vestryman in the Episcopal Church in King William's Parish as early as 1715 and his son Peter, or Pierre Guerrant, as it is written in French, also became a member of the vestry in 1725. The last entry, which is 1736, revealed Peter Guerrant or Pierre Guerrant as still holding that office in the Episcopal Church. A peculiarity of this Church was that the Rector who was called Monsieur Maury, or Mr. Maury, preached alternately in French and English. Another peculiarity of this Church is that nearly all the names are French. This Parish was what is known as Manakintown, originally spelled Monocantown, in King William County. All the families of Huguenots are traceable to this settlement of Manakintown and another settlement in South Carolina, of which the famous General Francis Marion was a member. Lord McCauley very well says, that when Louis the Fourteenth virtually compelled the Huguenots to leave France at the instigation of his infamous mistress, that paramour struck a deadly blow to France herself, for the Huguenots embraced the most progressive and enlightened citizens of the Kingdom. The Huguenots also furnished modern history with two of its most illustrious men—Admiral Coligny who was slain in the great Bartholomew massacre, and Marshall Conde. His great grandfather, John Guerrant was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, 1788, and was president of the Virginia State Council and Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, 1805. His father, John Guerrant, was a physician and an ex-Confederate soldier, being a first lieutenant in Guy's

Battery. Of such illustrious stock as this comes the subject of this sketch, John Wilmer Guerrant.

John Wilmer Guerrant is the son of Dr. John and Emily S. Shelton Guerrant. He was born in Henrico County, Virginia, May 8, 1872, and was educated in the public schools and McGuire's School. By profession, Mr. Guerrant is a farmer. He has never married. He has led, so far, not an extended public life, but has made good as far as he has gone. He was justice of the peace for ten years in his county, and was a member of the 1920 Legislature, in which body he served on the following committees: Agriculture, Currency and Commerce, Public Property, and Retrenchment and Economy. Mr. Guerrant for the past twenty years has been living in Caroline County and represents that County in the Legislature.

T. GRAY HADDON

T. Gray Haddon needs no eulogy from this writer. The endorsements which are sub-joined below, are sufficient to show the esteem in which he is held by those who have had business relations with him. From 1907 to 1913, Mr. Haddon was clerk in the office of the Attorney General under Major William A. Anderson, until the expiration of his term in 1910, when Hon. Samuel W. Williams became Attorney General.

In concluding his report to the Governor in 1908, Major Anderson said: "I wish to acknowledge my own and the public indebtedness to Mr. T. Gray Haddon, the clerk in the Attorney General's office, for diligent, faithful and efficient services."

Mr. Williams in his report for 1911, said of Mr. Haddon:

"He has in every way measured up fully to all of the responsibilities of the position, and I desire to specially commend the efficiency with which he has discharged his duties."

Again, in his 1910 report to the Governor, Mr. Williams said:

"Before concluding this report, I must again commend the valuable services of Mr. T. Gray Haddon, who, though styled on the pay roll of the State as 'Stenographer to the Attorney General,' is really and in fact a most valuable assistant in the discharge of the important duties of this office, and I recommend that the next General Assembly of Virginia shall make a reasonable increase in his salary."

In his final report to the Governor, made just before the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Williams said again: "In my former reports, I felt constrained to mention the valuable services rendered by Mr. T. Gray Haddon for the diligent and able services rendered by him. I desire to repeat with emphasis that a more faithful public servant, to my knowledge, has never been in the service of the State.

It gives us pleasure to add in conclusion to these fine things which have been said about Mr. Haddon, that he is pre-eminently a self-made man and a lawyer by diligent application and study, without the benefits afforded by a law course in the University or elsewhere. Richmond is well aware of Mr. Haddon's capacity and retains him in her service. Without going into an extended notice of Mr. Haddon's services in the House of Delegates, it is sufficient to say that no man in the Assembly was more prominent or looked with a more vigilant eye after the interests of his constituents than did this gentleman. That he will be re-elected if he so desires, goes without saying.

Thomas Gray Haddon, son of Thomas G. and Musa D. Haddon, was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, on March 15, 1884. He was educated in the public schools of Richmond, and is by profession an attorney-at-law. On July 5, 1905, he married Miss Lottie I. Robertson. Mr. Haddon has been a member of the City Council of Richmond since 1912, and was presidential elector for the Third Congressional District in 1916. He was a member of the Legislature for 1920.

WILBUR C. HALL

Loudoun is the northernmost of the Piedmont counties of Virginia. It is one hundred miles north of Richmond, lying on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge mountains. It contains an area of 519 square miles and had a population ten years ago of 21,167. Loudoun County was formed in 1757 from Fairfax and was named in honor of Lord Loudoun, an English nobleman, as were nearly all of the counties lying in the vast domain granted to Lord Fairfax in the early history of Virginia. Leesburg, the county seat, by the census of 1910, had a population of 2,500 people. Loudoun is a fine county in every respect, and it has historic associations that will ever make it famous in the annals of Virginia. Many noted battles were fought on its soil. It is noted for the nobility of its citizens, and like its cattle and horses, they are high bred. It is quite an honor to represent such a people as those of Loudoun, and that honor fell in the last election to Wilbur C. Hall. (The writer had personal knowledge during the last session of the Legislature, of the high standing of Mr. Hall in that body. No new member of the House attained more prominence than the subject of this sketch during that session. More could be said about this gentleman, but we must content ourselves with a short sketch of his parentage and career:

Wilbur Curtis Hall, son of John W. and Annie E. Hall, was born at Mountain Gap, Loudoun County, Virginia, on February 5, 1892. He received his education at the Leesburg High School, Washington and Lee University and Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Mr. Hall is an attorney-at-law with a fine practice. Although he has brought many successful suits in court for others, there is one suit which so far he has not won—the suit for matrimony, for he is still unmarried. The session of 1918 was Mr. Hall's first venture in the Legislature, and having made good,

we do not doubt, if he wishes, that his fellow citizens will send him back as long as he wishes to come. Although quite a young man, he was appointed as a member of the Finance and Privileges, and Election Committees in the 1920 Legislature.

NORVELL LIGHTFOOT HENLEY

Anyone coming to the Legislature of Virginia from Williamsburg, commands respect, for he has such an amount of legislative and State history piled up around him as makes him, as it were, a representative of a glorious past, as well as an inviting future. We are told that the mind grows upon what it feeds; that we are creatures of environment. This is eminently true in other respects, and why should it not be also true of an atmosphere of former greatness? There is no city in the Union more famous than Williamsburg, and yet, strange to say, its history has never yet been adequately written. Having these things in mind, we are aware that Mr. Henley has an unusual problem to solve in representing such an ancient and historical city. But anyone who will read his record in the legislature, will be convinced that Mr. Henley, while venerating a great and glorious past, is keenly alive to the problems of the twentieth century. His face is set toward the rising, and not the setting sun. He is no back "number," but a virile, alert and worthy representative of such a community and city as that of Williamsburg. Here we give a few facts concerning Mr. Henley's career and life so far:

Norvell¹ Lightfoot Henley is the son of Richardson Leonard Henley, late judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and Ida Dudley Spencer, and was born at Locust Grove, James City County, Virginia, May 10, 1869. He was named for his great-great uncle, William Norvell, who was a member of the Continental Congress in 1776, representing James City County, and a member of the House of Delegates, representing

James City County from 1776 to 1792, inclusive; and for his great-grandfather, Major William Lightfoot, member of the House of Delegates from James City County, from 1799 to 1809, inclusive. His grandfather, Richardson Henley, was a member of the House of Delegates representing James City County from 1822 to 1827. Mr. Henley was educated in the public schools of his county, William and Mary College and the University of Virginia, and is by profession an attorney-at-law. On June 16, 1897, he married Miss Edmonia Pendleton Turner. From 1899 to 1901, he was a member of the City Council of Williamsburg, and from 1904 to October 1915, was Commonwealth's Attorney for Williamsburg. He was a member of the House of Delegates, representing the counties of Charles City, New Kent, James City, York and Warwick, and the City of Williamsburg, in 1916, 1918 and 1920.

HON. JOHN ROLFE HORSLEY

There was a class of man in Virginia and the South before the War Between the States that was so unique as to require a personal description. There were gentlemen in Virginia, as well as the entire South, but the man known as the "old Virginia gentleman" was peculiar to Virginia. A few of his characteristics were as follows:

His sense of honor was high indeed; his generosity was unbounded, and his hospitality proverbial. He was unsophisticated as to the tricks of trade, and hated meanness with all his soul. While in many instances classed as an aristocrat, yet he lived the simple life in all its beauty. If anyone wishes to know more about the "old Virginia gentleman" we would advise him to read what Dr. George W. Bagby says about him in his writings. We are sorry to say that this type of Virginian is fast disappearing, and yet some of his descendants still retain his traits.

Notably so does the subject of this sketch. Mr. Horsley comes from an old and well established family in Appomattox County (we might say Buckingham, for Appomattox was carved out of Buckingham in 1845). The writer has known of the Horsleys all his life and never knew anything about them except what was good. Mr. Horsley is a great-nephew of one of the most noted men who figured in the politics of Virginia before the Civil War—Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, who represented what is now known as the Fifth District in Congress for many years and who came within one vote of being elected speaker of the House of Representatives. But to return to Mr. Horsley:

John Rolfe Horsley, son of Dr. Wm. N. and Frances D. Horsley, was born in Appomattox on February 12, 1868. He was reared upon the farm and was educated under the tutelage of his father at home, in local private and public schools, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. After attending V. P. I., he returned home and resumed farming, for which he always had a great fondness. In 1892 he was appointed county surveyor, which position he held for twelve years. In 1899 he was elected to the House of Delegates, representing Appomattox County, and served in that body at the regular session and the extra session of 1901. He did not offer for a second term in the House, having accepted the position of Secretary to Congressman Flood. While in the Assembly of 1899, he was the patron of the Fertilizer Tonnage Tax Law which is still in force and put the agricultural department on its feet. In 1905, he was elected Clerk of Appomattox County, which office he held until April 1919, when he resigned his office and returned to farm life. In 1917, as Clerk of the Court, he became ex-officio member of the Local Draft Board, to which work he gave nearly all his time during the war period. In 1919, after resigning the clerkship, against his judgment and inclination, he yielded to the pressure of his friends and became a candidate for the House of Delegates in the Demo-

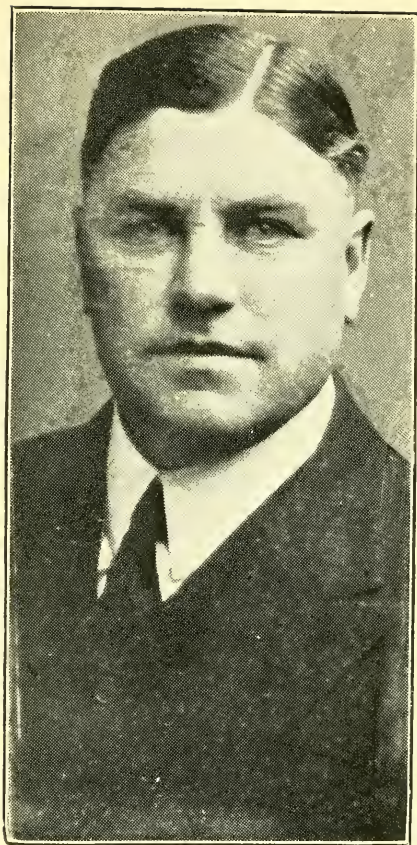
cratic primary, and was nominated without opposition. In the general election, however, he had very active opposition. On account of sickness in his home he was unable to make an active canvass, which, together with the prejudices resulting from his work on the Local Draft Board, reduced his majority materially.

Mr. Horsley has devoted a great deal of his time and energy to road improvement in his county. However, in the General Assembly of 1920 everybody was a good roads advocate, and there was little room for distinction along that line. He believes that something more than advocacy of good roads will be required to bring the great State highway system into reality, nor can it be done piece-meal with good results; that to allocate millions of dollars for the construction of this system of roads without a preliminary survey and estimate of cost, was not practical. He therefore drew and introduced a bill in the House providing for a complete survey of the State system as a whole, as a basis of operation. This bill became law, and while it attracted little or no attention at the time, promises to be of immense saving in the cost of construction and to greatly facilitate the work. Here are some of Mr. Horsley's characteristics:

He is one of the best farmers in the country; is loyal to a fault, and is intellectual to a high degree. His devotion to his aged widowed mother, which has been ever constant, is unparalleled. He is a man of culture and possessed of a strong mind, good habits, and character of a rare degree.

HARRY R. HOUSTON

The Houston family is one of the most renowned in our early history, and one whose members thrilled the entire land with their bold and daring exploits. Sir William Houston, from whose family they de-



HARRY R. HOUSTON

scended in England, although of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was a General in the British Army and was born May 10, 1776. The arms of the Houston family are described as follows:

ARMS: Or (gold), a chevron sable and silver between three swallows. CREST: A sand glass winged and collared and chained on the other side a greyhound also collared and chained. MOTTO: "In time."

It is not definitely known who was the first immigrant, but it is believed to have been the grandfather of General Sam Houston, whose stirring history reads like a chivalric romance. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, as already said, from the ancient house of Houstons, of Middlesex County, England. He settled in Rockbridge County, Virginia, about six miles from Lexington, where Samuel Houston was born in 1793. His career is so well known, it need not be given. Suffice it to say that Texas and Sam Houston form an indissoluble union in our history. One of the Virginia descendants is father of the subject of the present sketch. Before giving this sketch, we may add that the Houston renown did not cease with General Sam Houston, but the family today is still prominent, one of them being Secretary of the Treasury in President Wilson's Cabinet, while another member of the family was quite prominent in Botetourt County and was a candidate for Congress in the Lynchburg District in 1874. Before giving this record, it is but justice to say that Harry R. Houston was one of the most popular Speakers of the House of Delegates that ever sat in that chair. Mr. Houston was not only popular, but he was also a most efficient Speaker, thoroughly versed in Parliamentary law, sweet in his manner but firm in his purpose—in fact, an ideal presiding officer, as everyone who knows him will attest.

Below, we give a short account of the parentage and career of Harry Rutherford Houston:

He is the son of Rutherford Roland and Margaret Steele Houston, and was born May 20, 1878, at Fin-

castle, the seat of his ancestors in Botetourt County, Virginia. He was educated by his father, who was a highly educated Presbyterian minister, and at Hampden-Sidney College. Mr. Houston has followed mainly the business of general contractor. On December 20, 1905, Mr. Houston was happily married to Miss Elizabeth E. Watkins. The extent of his public life comprises fifteen years continuously—from 1905 to 1920, without opposition at any time for nomination or election. Could anything prove his popularity more fully than this? In 1914 Mr. Houston was Chairman of the Joint Caucus of the Senate and House of Delegates. In 1916 he was elected speaker of the House of Delegates and was re-elected without opposition in 1918. He served as speaker of two regular sessions and two special sessions. In 1916 he was made Chairman of the Roanoke Democratic State Convention. He was candidate for Congress in the First District in 1918 and came within an ace of being nominated. This is a brief epitome of a splendid and spotless career.

DEANE HUNDLEY

During the War Between the States, an incident occurred which has ever made the name of Hundley venerated by every member of Company A, 44th Virginia Regiment, and later Company A, 20th Virginia Battalion of Heavy Artillery. Nearing the close of the War, they were ordered to Tappahannock, Essex County, Virginia. Here they found the leading citizen of the place was a gentleman by the name of Hundley, in all probability the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hundley had a large and beautiful lawn in front of his house. He invited the company to camp upon it, and not only this, but gave them a banquet—a feast indeed for the ill-fed Confederates. No wonder then, that this recollection gives an added touch to the interest the author feels in this sketch.

Anyone looking at Mr. Hundley reads the word gentleman in his face just as plainly as if it were printed upon his brow. As a public man we took notice of him. He was careful, cautious, yet prompt, hardly ever out of his seat when any question of importance was being debated in the House.

Deane Hundley is the son of John T. T. and Sarah Garnett Hundley. He was born on October 11, 1880, at Dunnsville, Virginia, and received his education at Richmond College, and after his graduation, having studied law, he at once began its practice. On June 3, 1908, he married Miss Lucy H. Hart. He has been a member of the House of Delegates since 1916 and will serve until January 1922. Mr. Hundley served on the following committees in the 1920 Legislature: Appropriations, Claims, and Insurance and Banking.

THOMAS LOMAX HUNTER

Mr. Hunter comes from a family that gave to Virginia one of its wisest and most eminent statesmen, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, who long and ably represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. He was a man of presidential size and his name was frequently mentioned in connection with that exalted office. But Hon. Thomas Lomax Hunter, what about him? To begin, he is a poet. A singular way, is it not, to begin a sketch of a public man, and yet to describe Thomas Lomax Hunter you have just "got to knock the bung out and let Nature cut her capers," for that is evidently the way that Dame Nature has fashioned Mr. Hunter. He is a bundle of contradictions, and yet is one of the most consistent persons the author has ever met. In the first place, he is an idealist and a realist; a progressive and a reactionary; a wit and a philosopher; a practical politician and a most artistic poet. As an idealist, he revels in the lofty realm of imaginative creation. As a realist, he comes down to facts. He does not believe for one moment that

he can dip the Potomac dry with a teaspoon or tunnel the Blue Ridge with a toothpick. As a progressive, no man exceeds him in his advocacy of extending the ballot to women. As a reactionary, he opposes prohibition tooth and nail. In fact, he never has favored it. But laying metaphor aside, Mr. Hunter is a charming man with a bright intellect and a warm heart. He is the soul of every company. He looks less like a poet than one could possibly imagine. His countenance is not sick with the pale cast of thought, but is ruddy with abounding health as if he enjoyed physical life to the utmost. This is as we see Mr. Hunter. In the Legislature, he is an exceedingly practical man, advocating such bills as he deems will redound to the interest of his State and county. He served on the following committees in that body: Appropriations, Officers and Offices at the Capitol, Printing, and Agriculture and Mining.

Thomas Lomax Hunter, son of Frederick Cambell Stewart Hunter and Rese Turner Hunter, was born at Port Conway, King George County, Virginia, on March 6, 1875, and was educated at William and Mary College and Georgetown University. Mr. Hunter is by profession a lawyer. On December 2, 1910, Mr. Hunter married Miss Marie Reed Doherty. He has served two terms in the General Assembly.

JOSEPH METTAUER HURT

Anyone looking at the honest face of Joseph Mettauer Hurt would say at once, "Here is an honest man," nor would he be mistaken in his reckoning. Mr. Hurt's whole life, his neighbors say, has been devoted, not only to his business but to the social and moral welfare of the community in which he lives, and that he has the confidence and esteem of everyone who knows him. In fact, he is what we understand by the term, "a solid man." If he has any weak spots in his character, so far, no one has

discovered them. The author saw enough of him while in the Legislature to prove that his moral courage cannot be daunted when he believes he is doing the right thing.

Joseph Mettauer Hurt, son of Jethro M. and Virginia (Irby) Hurt, was born in Nottoway County on November 14, 1861, and received his education in private schools. He has followed the business of banker and farmer all his life. On November 24, 1886, Mr. Hurt married Miss Mary Holcombe Cralle. He has served but one term in the Legislature and that is the present, and while there served on the Finance Committee, Military and Police, and Retrenchment and Economy. In 1914 Mr. Hurt was elected President of the Virginia Bankers Association. In all moral questions that came before the Legislature, Mr. Hurt was conspicuously active.

ROBERT FRANCIS HUTCHESON

The Hutcheson family came early to Virginia, although the date of their arrival is not given. The first immigrants came from Scotland and settled in Caroline County not far from Bowling Green, where they lived in frontier style. The old log cabin in which Mr. Hutcheson's ancestors first lived, was still standing about twenty years ago. We next hear of the Hutchesons in Lunenburg County and as Charlotte County was a portion of Lunenburg at that time, there can be no doubt that the Charlotte family and the Lunenburg families are one and the same. We take pleasure in adding that the Hutchesons have always been held in high esteem and have occupied many positions of public trust and honor.

By profession Mr. Hutcheson is an attorney with an extensive practice in his native county. He is the son of Robert F. and Mary C. Hutcheson and was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, August 20, 1878. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College and

Washington and Lee University and it need only be said that anyone educated in these two places, when he graduates, is surely equipped for the battle of life, and Mr. Hutcheson so far has waged a very successful fight. On November 27, 1913, he married Miss Lucy N. Eggleston. So far, he has only served two sessions in the Legislature—the special session of 1919 and the regular session of 1920, serving in the later session on the Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, and Agriculture and Mining Committees. We may add in conclusion that Mr. Hutcheson was very popular with his fellow members.

CAMPBELL C. HYATT

Lee County is situated in the southwestern part of the State. Contrary to the usual belief, it was not named after General Robert E. Lee, but Henry Lee, Governor of Virginia, after its formation from Russell in 1792. It lies on the southeastern slope of the Cumberland mountains in the extreme southwest corner of the State, 450 miles from Richmond, having Kentucky on the north and west, Tennessee on the south, and Scott and Wise counties on the east. At its extreme western limit it is marked by the widely known Cumberland Gap. But that for which Lee County is most remarkable, is its wealth in minerals such as iron, coal, lead, zinc, limestone, barytes and kaolin, but the most important are iron and coal, which have proven a source of vast wealth to the county.

Of course, to represent such a county as this, requires not only a man of affairs but also a good business man, and we find that such is the case with Hon. Campbell C. Hyatt, for he is President and General Manager of the Richlands Brick Corporation, Richlands, Tazewell County, Virginia, and has since been in charge of a brick plant at Richlands. He was also engaged in the banking business from 1902 to

1911 at Norton, Wise County, Virginia. Mr. Hyatt is a Republican in politics but no partisan, being too broad a man to be such. He was elected without opposition to represent the counties of Tazewell and Buchanan in the 1920 session of the House of Delegates. His home is at Richlands, Tazewell County, Virginia. Mr. Hyatt is a son of Major John A. G. and Eliza A. Hyatt, and was born at Turkey Cove, Lee County, Virginia, receiving his education in the public schools at Jonesville, Virginia. On April 10, 1906, he married Miss Mary Bell Robinson of Wythe County, Virginia. This is his first experience as a legislator but he made good in this first venture, as his fellow members universally attest.

CHARLES THOMAS JESSE

The County of Caroline has certainly been prolific of many eminent men, both in Church and State. In this county, one of the greatest Baptist divines which that great Church has ever known, was born and reared, the Reverend Andrew Broaddus, whose notes on the New Testament are said to be the best ever given in modern times. Of course, then it is a great honor to represent a county so rich in intellectual associations as Caroline. There is such a thing as upholding the dignity of one's section, and we are not saying too much when we state that Charles Thomas Jesse is a worthy representative of this historic county.

Charles Thomas Jesse is the son of Joseph B. and Sarah Annie Jesse. He was born at Hunter's Hill, Caroline County, Virginia, and was educated at the public and high schools in Washington, D. C., and the University of Virginia, and has followed the profession of a lawyer. On the 4th of October, 1904, Mr. Jesse married Miss Annie Graham Collins. Although he has served only one term (1920) in the General Assembly, no man made a better record during his

first term than Mr. Jesse. After graduating from the Washington, D. C., high school, Mr. Jesse spent nine years in Operating Departments of the Davis Coal & Coke Company, miners and shippers of bituminous coal; two years in West Virginia and five years in New York City. In 1907, Mr. Jesse gave up business and after a two years course in law at the University graduated in that study and located in Alexandria County, where he has practiced steadily since.

WILLIE LEE JOYCE

Patrick County was formed from Henry in 1781, and was named in honor of Patrick Henry. It is in the southwestern portion of Virginia, 158 miles from Richmond, and is the most western county of the State south of the Blue Ridge, which forms its western boundary. It contains an area of 489 square miles. The population in 1910 was 17,195. Patrick County is an exceptionally fine fruit county. The soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth, and this fact being appreciated, vast areas have been converted into orchards. There are six large commercial orchards, two of which contain 60,000 trees, all having near railroad transportation. In addition to these, there are twelve other orchards, containing from 1,000 to 10,000 trees each, besides hundreds of smaller ones giving phenomenal profit. Great productions per tree are recorded in Patrick—90 to 220 bushels per tree in a single year are certified facts. These apples have won first premiums at State fairs and National exhibitions.

We give this brief sketch of Patrick County in order to show that its representative in the Legislature, as St. Paul said of Tarsus, "that it was no mean city," so we can say that Mr. Joyce represents no mean county. Mr. Joyce, as the author of a bill to abolish the Prohibition Department, raised quite a storm in the Legislature and gave him wide publicity

all over the State, which is quite an adjunct to the career of such a young man. He is a gentleman, handsome in appearance, engaging in manner and well calculated to make warm friends wherever he goes.

Willie Lee Joyce is the son of Richard L. and Emma L. Joyce. He was born at Shuff, Patrick County, Virginia, March 4, 1895. He was educated at William and Mary College, Washington and Lee University and Columbia University, and is a lawyer by profession. So far, Mr. Joyce has not known the pleasures of double blessedness. He served during the special session of the General Assembly, in 1919, as a member of the House of Delegates and represents Patrick County, and in the present session. He also served in the United States Army during the late war.

WILLIAM HENRY LANGHORNE

First impressions are the most lasting, especially those made upon the senses of sight and hearing. As an evidence of this, when the writer was a boy, he saw a picture or cartoon rather, of an old worn out race horse running down a railroad track in front of a steam engine, which apparently could not overtake the old race horse. Underneath it was written: "Blood will tell; age ain't nuthin'." When the writer began this sketch of Hon. William H. Langhorne, somehow the motto beneath that picture came into his mind for the simple reason that Mr. Langhorne, on both sides of his house, comes from distinguished ancestry. First, as to the Langhornes.

John Langhorne, a member of the House of Burgesses in 1677 was the immigrant to this country. His son, John, was high sheriff of his county in 1727, and his son John, was Burgess in 1748, and a William Langhorne was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1774—all direct ancestry of William H. Langhorne, the member of the House from Albemarle County, Virginia. On his mother's side, whose name was

Nannie Witcher Keen, Mr. Langhorne is descended from two of the most notable families in Pittsylvania County, noted both for their intellectual attainments and business sense. In fact, the brainiest woman in Pittsylvania County was said to be Mrs. Decatur Jones, who before her marriage was a Miss Keen. This, of course, explains why the Langhorne family is still virile and strong to-day and shows no signs of giving out.

Hon. William Henry Langhorne was born in Richmond, Virginia. He was educated at McGuire's School and Virginia Military Institute. Although a highly educated man, Mr. Langhorne has followed the calling or business of farmer. His estate, Boiling Springs, near Warren, Virginia, is one of the best cultivated and finest in that whole section. About fourteen years ago, Mr. Langhorne married Miss Edith Forsythe. His service in the 1920 Legislature was his first entry into public life. "Buck," as his friends call him, was a decidedly popular member of the General Assembly, and his confreres sincerely hope he will come back again.

J. W. MASSEY

There is no name in the political annals of Virginia more unique than that of Massey. Twenty-five years ago the name of John E. Massey could have been seen in nearly every newspaper of the State from one week's end to the other. It will be recalled that Hon. John E. Massey, or Parson Massey, as he was familiarly known, came first into prominence as a re-adjuster. So great was his powers in debate that if he ever got the worse of an encounter, we cannot recall it. On one occasion he debated with Hon. John Randolph Tucker, George C. Campbell and Thomas Whitehead, and it was the opinion of the regular Democrats at that time, that Parson Massey got the best of them all, able as they were. Then again he came prom-

inently to the fore when General Mahone attempted to re-district the State so as to insure a Republican majority in nearly every Congressional District. Parson Massey formed a coalition known as the Big Four to fight this proposition. The warfare of words that ensued was terrific, but the Parson defeated the General, and thereby won the undying hatred of every readjuster with whom he had formerly affiliated. Hon. J. W. Massey is of the same family, members of which are to be found in Clarke County, where Hon. E. W. Massey was long a most prominent citizen. The subject of this sketch, while not a pushing man in the Legislature, was, nevertheless, one whose presence was felt. He was of that sturdy mold which is not easily unbalanced. There were several men with the same cast of mind as Mr. Massey in our last Legislature, who made no pretensions whatever to oratory, and yet could always be relied upon to vote for what they regarded as the best interests, not only of their own county, but of the State at large.

WILLIAM MORTON McNUTT

Rockbridge County was formed from Augusta and Botetourt in 1778 and received its name from its great natural curiosity, the Natural Bridge. It is one of the great valley counties, lying between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains, 159 miles due west from Richmond. It is thirty-one miles in length and twenty-two miles in width, containing 593 square miles. One peculiarity about Rockbridge is that the average farm in that county is about 150 acres. We do not undertake to say why Rockbridge has furnished the State with so many eminent men, but anyone familiar with the history of the State will know that it has. It enjoys the rare distinction also of being the county in which are situated two of Virginia's greatest schools, Washington and Lee University, and the Virginia Military Institute. Wash-

ington and Lee University was first chartered in 1782 as Liberty Hall Academy; was endowed by Washington and later received the added lustre of the name of Lee, its president for six years after the Civil War. As a representative of this famous county we have William Morton McNutt. Those who have made a study of the settlements of the different portions of our State, will recall that what are known as the Scotch-Irish ancestry of our population settled largely in the Valley counties, especially Rockbridge and other counties. Of this sturdy race comes William Morton McNutt. Those who became well acquainted with Delegate McNutt were bound to be struck with his sterling qualities of head and heart. There was little or no foolishness about him. He meant business from the word "go." He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, on October 15, 1865, and is the son of John Rice and Sarah Mildred McNutt. He was educated in the public schools of Lexington, Virginia, and Washington and Lee University. He has followed that noblest of all callings—that of a farmer. In November, 1898, he married Miss Ann E. Houston, and secondly, in March, 1908, Miss Louise Tompkins. He was elected in 1903 and served until 1907 as Clerk of the Natural Bridge District School Board, and from 1907 to 1913 was supervisor for Natural Bridge District, Rockbridge County. He has also served as Examiner of Records for the 18th Judicial Circuit. In 1920, Mr. McNutt was elected as representative from his county and the city of Buena Vista to the House of Delegates. In that body he was on the Committees of Economy and Retrenchment; Moral and Social Welfare; Insurance and Banking, and Appropriations.

WILLIAM STUART MOFFETT

Such a thing as modesty in these commercial and aggressive days has well-nigh become obsolete, especially in the political field. If a man wants anything to-day, instead of waiting for it to come to him, he must go for it. There was a time when the office sought the man, but now the man must seek the office. This is well illustrated by a story told of an old darkey who wanted a Christmas turkey. He said he prayed the whole week before Christmas that the Lord would send him a turkey for his Christmas dinner, but up to Christmas Eve, the turkey had not appeared. He then prayed the Lord to send him after the turkey, and his prayer was answered, for next morning the turkey was in the dinner-pot. There are some exceptions, however, to this lack of modesty for in our last Legislature there were several shining examples of gentlemen who possessed it, none more so than Mr. Moffett. He has no taste for politics and the only way that he was ever induced to enter politics was on the petition of one hundred names of his fellow citizens, urging him to run, although there were already three other candidates in the field. Out of the four, only two could be elected, and he was one of the two. This same trait of modesty characterized Mr. Moffett's services in the Legislature. He took an active part but was never officious nor obtrusive. Before coming to the Legislature, he was first aroused to a sense of his public duty when the Liberty Loans came up. He deemed it his duty to do what he could for it and was so successful that his fellow citizens, as has already been said, petitioned him to run for the Legislature. He was educated as a civil engineer and was employed in Petersburg for three years, but confinement in the office impaired his health so that he returned home and located on a farm in 1905. His health improved and, along with farming, he resumed the practice of engineering. He still does a consid-

erable amount of heating and ventilating work, both as engineer and contractor.

William Stuart Moffett is the son of Robert W. and Nannie E. (Harris) Moffett, and was born in Augusta County June 2, 1880. He was educated in the public schools, at Cornell University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He is proud of his record as a member of the Football Team of the latter institution. In 1905 he married Frances A. Bailie. As already noted, he has followed the vocations of engineering and farming. This is his first term in the Legislature.

B. F. NOLAND

In the New Testament, St. Luke is called the beloved physician. This expression of itself brings to the mind of the writer one of the finest characters that has ever existed so far in the history of this world. We refer to the old-fashioned family physician. What men ever enjoyed to such an extent the confidence as well as the secrets of almost every family in his native county and who never betrayed the confidence reposed in them? Indeed, the sense of professional honor which these old physicians always maintained, made them scorn anything that looked like quackery or false pretense. But of late years there has been such a tendency towards specializing that this fine class of our population is vanishing with none to take their places. To this class belongs the subject of the present sketch, Dr. B. F. Noland.

Dr. B. F. Noland is a son of George W. and Ruth H. Noland. He was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was educated at an academy in his native county, following since his graduation the practice of medicine. In 1883 he married Miss Kate Langdon Bentley, and in 1906 was married to Miss Effie Davidson Hunter. He was first elected to the General Assem-

bly in 1909, and has been continuously sent back ever since. Dr. Noland had four boys in the war with Germany—three of them being in France at one time. One came home a major; one a captain and the other a first lieutenant. Needless to say, Dr. Noland was a popular member of the Assembly.

He retired from public life at the close of the 1920 session, carrying with him to private life the love and best wishes of all who knew him.

ROBERT OPIE NORRIS, Jr.

It can be truly affirmed that a more industrious, hard-working Legislator was not to be found in the last Legislature than Robert Opie Norris, Jr. There was hardly a bill of any importance in which he did not take an active part either in its adoption or rejection, and anyone familiar with the Journal of the House, or the Acts of Assembly since 1912, will see that his name is written large in the legislation of Virginia.

Robert Opie Norris, Jr., is the son of R. O. and Alice Chilton Norris, and was born in Lancaster County, Virginia, November 4, 1890, at the old family home, "Lively Oak." He is, therefore, in the very prime of life when it is said that one's faculties are at their very best. He was educated at Randolph-Macon and Richmond College. Mr. Norris is a lawyer by profession and is unmarried. He has had, as already intimated, quite an extended public career. He was in the General Assembly in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1919, 1920, and served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee in Lancaster County from 1901 to 1906. He was Chairman of the Committee on General Laws in the House of Delegates in the years 1916, 1918, 1919 and 1920. He is an aggressive and ready debater, always loaded with facts to support his arguments.

JOHN EDWARD NOTTINGHAM

Anyone who will take the pains to examine the records of Colonial Days will quite frequently see the name of Nottingham. Nor is this all. By going still further back to England, we find these Nottinghams are descended from the nobility of the Mother Country, including both the Earl as well as Lord Nottingham. While the exact date when the first immigrant landed in this country we were unable to find, yet from State papers published in that early day, we find the name of Nottingham figured conspicuously. Of course, then, Hon. John Edward Nottingham belonged to what we Virginians term our F. F. V's. We find they held various civil offices in Northampton County, such as clerks of courts, etc. The Nottinghams have always been noted for public spirit, as well as an ardent devotion to their native State. But this, of course, could be easily inferred by remembering the family from which the present generation is descended.

Coming down to the present time, we find that John Edward Nottingham is the son of John Edward and Lejeune F. Nottingham. He was born at Franktown, Virginia, on September 10, 1877. Of course, he is not yet an old man and has many years of usefulness before him. He was educated at Richmond College and the University of Virginia and like most of our gentry who follow professions, he is a lawyer. He married Miss Maude T. Nottingham on January 16, 1907. Before coming to the Legislature, he was Commonwealth's Attorney for Northampton County. Personally, Mr. Nottingham is a genial, pleasant gentleman.

R. L. OMPS

Frederick County was formed from Orange in 1738. It is the northernmost county of the State at the head of the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, 116

miles north of Richmond. It is 20 miles long, about 18 miles wide and has an area of 425 square miles and had a population in 1910 of 14,000. Fruit growing, grain farming and stock raising constitute the most important industries of this county. It is also one of the finest live stock counties in the State. Horses and cattle in large numbers and of superior quality are raised and shipped to northern markets. Dairying has been fostered and a convenient market for the product is furnished by a commercial creamery which has been in successful operation in Winchester for twenty-five years. In orchard values, this county stands in the front ranks, especially in the vicinity of Winchester. There is splendid co-operation between the business men and fruit growers of this county, which is, of course, very conducive to the best interests of all in that section. We have gone to some length concerning this county on account of the fine gentleman who represents it in the House of Delegates, for it will be seen from his record that he is thoroughly identified with the county in which he was born and raised.

R. L. Omps is the son of N. and M. C. Omps and was born in Frederick County, Virginia, December 11, 1865. He was educated at the Shenandoah Normal and State Normal Schools. Mr. Omps has all his life been a busy man engaged in farming, stock raising and fruit growing, in which he has achieved merited success. On December 23, 1888, Mr. Omps married Miss Phena C. Dick. He has been in public life for over eight years and is an experienced man in this line of activity. He served on the following committees in the 1920 Legislature: Roads and Internal Navigation, Agriculture and Mining, Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, and Officers and Offices at the Capitol.

DANIEL WILLIAM OWEN

The name of Owen in Halifax County is well known, as well as in other parts of the State, and in Lynchburg especially. Daniel William Owen, is the son of Col. William L. and Harriet Easley Owen, and was born at Cluster Springs, Halifax County, Virginia, on June 24, 1852. He was educated in the public schools in Halifax County and all his life has followed the career of a farmer and business man. On the 11th day of October, 1876, he married Miss Nannie E. Hundley, of Prince Edward County, Virginia. Mr. Owen has been in public life practically since he became of age. His first public service was that of Superintendent of Roads, which he held for twelve years. His next public service was that of school trustee for five years. Afterwards, first by appointment of the court to fill a vacancy, and later by election, he became a supervisor of his county for twelve years and is now serving his fourth term (8 years) as a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia. Mr. Owen has clearly proven his usefulness, not only to his county but to his State, for he is identified with all looking to the best interests of Virginia, and what is better still, is diligent in spirit, hardly ever absent from his seat in the House except in case of sickness. In the General Assembly of 1920 Mr. Owen served on the Finance Committee, Labor and the Poor, and Enrolled Bills.

THOMAS WILLIAM OZLIN

We have already said that Lunenburg County was formed in 1746 from Brunswick. It lies near the North Carolina border, 51 miles southwest of Richmond and 125 miles west of Norfolk. The county is 30 miles long with an average width of 5 miles, and contains an area of 471 square miles. It is one of

the largest and most fertile counties in the State and was the least known until railroads began to penetrate it. Its rich and verdant soil; its vast forests of timber long lay dormant, awaiting the shrill whistle of the locomotive and the quickening touch of progress to awaken them to life and to bring wealth to the capitalist, the inventor and the farmer.

Lunenburg is the County represented by Thomas W. Ozlin, one of the most energetic and persistent advocates of measures which he thought right, to be found in the Legislature. All those who combated his position on any question found he was a foeman worthy of their steel, quick at repartee with a keen sense of humor withal.

Thomas William Ozlin was born in Lunenburg County on July 12, 1884, and is the son of William T. and Emma J. Ozlin. He was educated in the public schools of Lunenburg and Richmond College, and is a lawyer by profession. On June 17, 1914, Mr. Ozlin married Miss Letty Lassiter Hobgood. His public life embraces the position of mayor of Kenbridge and membership in the Legislature since 1918. Mr. Ozlin is especially interested in school and road legislation and was, in the 1919 Legislature, patron of the County Aid Road Bill, and in the 1920 Legislature the patron of a resolution to reject the Anthony Amendment. Mr. Ozlin belongs to the Jeffersonian School of Democratic politics and believes that people who are the least governed are the best governed.

A. L. PITTS

The place of one's birth or residence in early life lingers longest in his memory. It matters not how insignificant this place may be, it is ever dear to him. Nor is that all. Through the association of ideas, every other place that reminds him of this, brings back pleasant memories. Take for instance, the town of Scottsville, Albemarle County, Virginia. In 1867, this writer was a student at Scottsville High School,

located at that place. Rev. A. C. Bledsoe, of the Virginia Conference, was principal of the same. At that time, Scottsville was a long, straggling village and yet it had many redeeming features. There were many fine families living within and around it. It had a virile weekly newspaper edited by the breezy John L. Brady. Scottsville, at that time, depended entirely on the James River and Kanawha Canal for its public conveyance, leaving out, of course, the stage coach. The freight boat brought goods to the merchants and the packet boat did the same for travelers. Of course, everything went slowly in those days. There was one hotel in the place kept by a Mr. Purvis, which was the center where the floating element of the town gathered. So much for Scottsville. It is of a young fellow about fourteen years old, and who was a roommate of the writer, who made the deepest impression upon his youthful mind. This young fellow was named Pitts, and, if we mistake not, was from Fluvanna, just across the line. He was very popular in the school, for he was a genial, bright little fellow.

Hon. A. L. Pitts, who represents Buckingham County in the Legislature, belongs to the same family, and hence we feel an interest in him which is greatly heightened by our association with the young student referred to. Mr. Pitts belongs to that class of men who, as the saying goes, make good wherever they go. He has been quite successful as a business man and as a legislator, and so far as we are able to judge and learn from others, he has been a decided success there also. At any rate, his record will show that he was a prime factor in much of the legislation passed by the last Assembly. His family record is as follows:

A. Laurie Pitts, Jr., son of A. L. and Sallie M. Pitts, was born in 1885 at Arvon, Virginia. He received his education in the elementary schools and the University of Virginia, where he graduated in law, since which time he has been a successful prac-

ting attorney. He served on Governor Mann's staff during his administration, and has been in the General Assembly one term. Truly, a promising record for such a young man

N. B. POWERS

It may not be very agreeable to Virginians to have anyone say it, and yet North Carolina in many respects is far ahead of old Virginia. In the first place, the rate of taxation is far less than that of Virginia, and in consequence, the expenses of running the State are also much less than that of Virginia. In addition to this, North Carolina ranks first of any State in the South as to good roads. Tourists traveling through Virginia are wont to say: "Thank God when they strike the North Carolina line." One reason for these things is that North Carolina is far less conservative than Virginia. Her citizens when they see a good thing, never rest until they get it. There is another thing that differentiates North Carolina from Virginia, and that is the individuality of her citizenship. You can generally tell a "tarheel" wherever you see him, and it is very seldom you see one in any State of the Union that has not made good. Let us take as an instance, the career of N. B. Powers, whose career is as follows:

N. B. Powers, son of W. C. and C. A. Powers, was born in 1865, in Currituck County, North Carolina. He received his education in the public schools in his section, and has followed the calling of farmer and merchant. In 1888 he married Miss Joanna Rutter. Mr. Powers' first entrance into public life was as representative for Norfolk County in the Legislature. He has a very interesting family of eight children—five girls and three boys, and has been living in Virginia since his marriage. Mr. Powers is very active in religious work, having been superintendent of the Northwest Baptist Church for twenty-five years, and deacon for more than twenty years.

JAMES HUBERT PRICE

It has been remarked before, during the course of these sketches, that there were many young men in the session of the Legislature just closed and what is more remarkable still, there was scarcely one of them that did not make his mark. But this is the era of young men not only in business but politics and everything else, and if they make good this is as it should be, for they will continue to be better as they grow older. Anyone walking into the House of Delegates and casting his eye over that body and scanning the faces of its members, would be struck at once with that of James Hubert Price with its intelligent kindly expression at all times. As a matter of course, Mr. Price is a highly educated gentleman having graduated at Washington and Lee University and followed the business of a lawyer since his graduation. He has served three terms in the Virginia Legislature, although the dates are not given. He was former Captain in the Virginia Militia. He is active in the Masonic fraternity and Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Virginia; and is Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Virginia, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Price is also a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. He is the son of Charles W. and Nancy S. Price and was born in 1882 at Lewisburg, W. Va. On October 2, 1918, Mr. Price married Miss Lillian M. Martin, daughter of Dr. R. S. Martin, of Stuart, Virginia.

WILLIAM DANIEL PRINCE

It has been asserted by some that the practice of medicine and surgery has a tendency to materialism and that the daily sight of physical suffering has a bias towards making one calloused towards it. That this idea is entirely erroneous, is proven by all the facts in the case. On the contrary, we verily believe that the medical fraternity are the most sympathetic

class of our entire population. During a long life, the writer has never met but one physician who was a materialist and an infidel. As a general rule, physicians are members of the different churches and always attend church unless prevented by calls of their patients, from doing so.

Another thing about physicians which is a great error. A great many people accuse the physicians of being a "close corporation," admitting no one within their charmed circle who does not carry a diploma from some medical institution or college. This is true and it should be so. Your genuine doctor stands between you and every fakir who has cure-alls for everything, but who cures nothing. If their advice was listened to, the list of mortality would be greatly lessened. Besides, no one would think of getting a novice to build a house for him. He would want an architect who understood his business. The fakir understands that the general public are easily deceived and that mankind loves to be humbugged, and hence he flourishes.

These thoughts have been suggested to the writer from his acquaintance during the Legislature, with Hon. William Daniel Prince, M. D., of Sussex County, Virginia. Dr. Prince, as all his confreres call him, is a most genial gentleman and no one would ever suspect that he was careless as to whether our cemeteries grow rapidly or not. This is the impression that Dr. Prince made upon the mind of the writer.

William Daniel Prince is the son of John and Virginia Anne Prince, and was born in Sussex County, Virginia, on June 28, 1872. He was educated at Richmond College and the University of Virginia, and is a practicing physician of many years standing. He married Miss Grace Houser on October 3, 1911. Before Dr. Prince went to Richmond College he spent four years at Warrenton, N. C., at an academy there. His conversation very clearly reveals that he is a gentleman of wide information, of public spirit and culture.

J. HARRY REW

Accomac is one of the oldest, as well as the most historical counties in Virginia. Everyone familiar with the history of Virginia knows that it is the birthplace of Henry A. Wise, who was one of the most brilliant public men Virginia has had in modern times. It is the home also of another notable Virginian, Hon. G. Walter Mapp, who won fame as the author of the Mapp Law.

Accomac is situated in what is known as the Eastern Shore section of Virginia, eighty miles east of Richmond and sixty miles from Norfolk by the way of railroad and steamer. It is about forty miles long, with an average of ten miles wide, and has an area of 478 square miles. The population ten years ago was 40,000. The surface of the county is smooth, even, and almost level. It is drained by the Pocomoke River and a number of small inlets. The soil is light loam with red clay sub-soil, easily tilled, warm and productive. It is one of the greatest sweet and Irish potato counties in the State, leading in the first-named product any other county in the United States. Accomac is well provided with schools. There are six or more four year high schools in the county, and several two year ones. Every community has a grammar school. Accomac is among the best of Virginia counties in almost everything that contributes to the development of a great and thriving rural community. The climate is delightful, being neither extremely hot nor cold. The air is cooled in the summer by the breezes from Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic, and warmed in the winter in the same manner.

It is needless to say that to represent such a county as this in the Legislature of Virginia, is indeed a high honor. That honor was enjoyed by the subject of this sketch, and anyone familiar with his activities during the last Assembly, will conclude that he was worthy of it. There was hardly any great question brought

before that body, in which Mr. Rew did not take an active part. In the Legislature of 1920, Mr. Rew served on the important Committees of Finance and Immigration. We may add in conclusion that Mr. Rew was very popular in the House, on account of his genial and kindly disposition.

WALTER H. ROBERTSON

The following account of the Robertson family, although brief, is entirely authentic. As the record will show this family is of Scotch origin. In 1646 the clan Robertson raised eight hundred fighters to aid the Earl of Montross in his struggle for the Stuarts. The badge of the clan is heath and fern. Any member of the clan could wear this badge, but only the descendants of the chiefs of the clan were entitled to its coat of arms, which was granted as early as 1391. The crest was granted to Robertson, of Struan. It is a hand holding a crown with this motto: "Vertutis gloria merces."

The first Robertson who came to Virginia was William Robertson, a blood relation of Alexander Robertson, of Straun, who was proprietor of Bradwardine. William Robertson settled in Virginia in the first half of the Eighteenth Century. His son, William, Jr., born in 1750, was a member of Virginia Colonial Council. He married Elizabeth Bolling, daughter of Thomas Bolling, of Cobbs, a lineal descendant of Pocahontas. They left several children, among whom were Wyndham Robertson, who became Governor of Virginia, 1836, and Thomas B. Bolling Robertson, who settled in Louisiana and became governor in 1920. From such fine stock comes the subject of this sketch.

Walter Henderson Robertson is son of Wyndham Bolling Robertson, of Richmond, Virginia, and Florence Henderson Robertson, of Lynchburg, Virginia. Mr. Robertson was born at Saltville (now Plasterco),

Washington County, Virginia, on February 22, 1879. He was educated at the College of William and Mary, Roanoke College, and the University of Virginia. Mr. Robertson is a lawyer and a member of the well-known firm of Morris, Morris & Robertson, of Bristol, Virginia. On October 12, 1905, Mr. Robertson was happily married to Miss Bessie White, of Abingdon, Virginia.

Owing to his busy life as a lawyer, Mr. Robertson was averse to going into politics, and only did so at the urgent solicitation of his friends. He was a member of the 1920 session of the General Assembly and served on the following important committees: Privileges and Elections, Courts of Justice, Confirmations, and Special, Private, and Local Legislation.

A. A. ROBINSON

There are a great many unpretentious and unassuming gentlemen in public life, whom no one would suspect to be of what is known as gentle blood. Take the case of Hon. A. A. Robinson and read what follows of his family.

John Robinson, the first immigrant, was born in England. He and his wife, Elizabeth, first settled in York County, Virginia. He died there in 1688 and his wife in 1691. To give a list of all their descendants would require a volume. Suffice it to say, that they have made good in all their history from that day to this. By inter-marriage they are allied to many of the leading families of Virginia, as well as other Southern states. One of them was a great lawyer and published several law books. Another was Dr. William L. Robinson, of Cumberland, who was an eminent surgeon in Danville, Virginia, to which city he had removed from Cumberland, but it is Hon. A. A. Robinson of whom we now write, and we only wanted to show from what fine stock he came. This also is evident from the fact that the family was granted a

coat of arms, which is fully described in Burke's Peerage of Great Britain. Below we give a brief sketch of Mr. Robinson's life:

Austin A. Robinson, son of Charles A. and Rebertah V. Robinson, was born at Mountain Grove, Bath County, Virginia, December 25, 1875. He received his education in the public schools, and since attaining manhood has followed the vocation of farming. On November 11, 1901, Mr. Robinson married Miss Hortense M. Henderson. Mr. Robinson was left an orphan at the early age of nineteen years with two younger sisters and one brother to support, and with a small amount to start with, and by dint of hard work has risen both financially and politically. The past term (1920) was his first term in the Legislature, to which, no doubt, he will be returned by his constituents many times. Mr. Robinson is a devout Christian and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL DAGNELL RODGERS

Anyone familiar with the early history of Virginia will quite frequently see the name of Rodgers recorded therein, for they came early to Virginia and have frequently figured in our military, as well as civil history. We do not give this as a mere matter of opinion, but anyone who will take the trouble to investigate their history in our Library at Richmond, Virginia, will find this statement true.

The subject of the present sketch is the son of Albert Gallatin Rodgers and Sarah Ann Rodgers, and was born August 10, 1874, at Hampden-Sidney, Prince Edward County, Virginia. Mr. Rodgers has followed the business of newspaper work for many years. He married Miss Elizabeth James Barksdale on June 20, 1917. Mr. Rodgers has served but one term (1920) in the Legislature, but he has been prominent in other lines. He was manager of the Index-Appeal from 1910 to 1917, and in the years 1917, 1918

and 1919 was business manager of "The Bayonet," a soldiers paper edited at Camp Lee. From 1917 to 1920, Mr. Rodgers was engaged in relief work at Camp Lee. He has been superintendent of the Old Street Presbyterian Sunday School of Petersburg, Virginia, for many years. It will thus be seen that Mr. Rodgers has had a very useful and busy life. In the Legislature of 1920 he served on the following committees: Asylums and Prisons, and Enrolled Bills.

WILLIAM HOWE RUEBUSH

There are four callings in life which do more to elevate humanity than possibly any others. They are preaching, teaching, healing and the law. To achieve distinction in either of these callings is just about the highest honor that can be reached in our Republican form of government. To be a great preacher is, indeed, to reach the pinnacle of fame. To be a great teacher possibly may be as useful as that of a great preacher, but is not so full of fame as preaching. The author of this book spent twenty of the best years of his life in the noble art of teaching the young and his sympathies naturally go out to all those who follow this noble calling. Apart from the mother, the teacher has more to do with the formation of character than any other individual in his community. To say that such servants of the public should be poorly paid is a travesty on civilization itself.

We make this statement in view of the fact that the subject of this sketch, William Howe Ruebush, is a teacher, and we honor him for it. William Howe Ruebush is the son of E. and Mrs. L. V. Ruebush. He was born at Singer Glen, Virginia, on June 4, 1873, and was educated at the local high schools and in New York and Chicago, and as we have just said, has followed the calling of teacher. In 1901, he married Miss Valley Virginia Shumaker. Mr. Ruebush's public service before coming to the Legislature was

mainly military, having served in the National Guard on the Mexican Border, and having gone with the boys to France in 1918 in the U. S. service to fight in the World War. Considering his services to his State, as well as to the Nation, this sketch by no means does him justice.

BEVERLEY WATKINS SHELTON

According to the census of 1910, the farmers of the United States constitute 80% of its population, and although this percentage has been decreased of late years by the great influx of young men to the cities, it is still the dominant factor in the business of the United States. The name of Mecklenburg seems to have been a favorite in the early settlement of the Colonies, as we have a Mecklenburg County both in Virginia and in North Carolina. The one in North Carolina especially being prominent by the claims of North Carolina historians as being the place where the first Declaration of Independence was framed. Mecklenburg was formed in 1764 from Lunenburg. It is situated on the southern border of the State, ninety miles southwest of Richmond. It has an average length of thirty-six miles and a width of twenty miles and contains an area of six hundred and forty square miles and a population of 29,256 according to the 1910 census. The principal towns are Chase City, Clarksville, South Hill, Boydton, LaCrosse, Baskerville, and Union Level. Boydton is the county seat. Three large tobacco markets are active in Chase City, South Hill, and Clarksville. The county is served by ten banks.

Owing to its large farming interests, this county is represented, as it should be, by an up-to-date farmer, Hon. Beverley Watkins Shelton. He is the son of Dr. James and Fannie T. (Watkins) Shelton. He was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and received his education in the public schools. Mr. Shel-

ton has followed the business of farming, in which he has been very successful. Early in life he married Miss Mary T. Burnett. Mr. Shelton stands high in his county, as the following list of offices which he has held proves: He has been Tax Collector, Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue, Trustee of the School Board in Clarksville Magisterial District, and in November, 1919, was elected to the House of Delegates from Mecklenburg County. Mr. Shelton has been very useful to his party in his county. As a citizen, he enjoys the esteem and confidence of the public. He is an influential member of the Baptist Church and is active in all Christian work. As a neighbor he is full of sympathy and helpfulness. He is a man of the highest type of personal integrity of character. All who came in contact with Mr. Shelton during the session of the Legislature just passed, were impressed by his amiability and the utter absence of ostentation.

GORDON WILLIAMSON SHEPHERD

The Shepherd family came early to this Country and settled in the lower part of Virginia and as the country opened up along the James River, they penetrated further and further west in Virginia until today you will find the Shepherds widely represented in southside, as well as Piedmont, Virginia. W. B. Shepherd, a member of this family, was for nearly thirty years clerk of the county court of Pittsylvania, Virginia. You will also find, by reference to Shepherds Gencalogy, that on the maternal side the Shepherds are represented in some of the most distinguished families of this State.

The subject of this sketch, Gordon Williamson Shepherd, son of Thomas Joseph and Fannie Jackson Shepherd, was born in Sussex County on September 21, 1897. He graduated from the Chester Agricultural High School and Richmond College and is by pro-

fession a lawyer. Mr. Shepherd is one of the youngest men in the Legislature, being at present only twenty-three years of age. He has never married. In the Legislature of 1920, he served on the following committees: Labor and the Poor, Confirmations, and Finance. Mr. Shepherd is another striking illustration of an old and wise head on young shoulders, for he is just as level-headed as the best of them.

CHARLES ARMISTEAD SINCLAIR

The original name of Sinclair was spelled St. Claire, and was of French Huguenot extraction. Anyone familiar with the history of the American Revolution and the conquest of the northwest territory after that war, will frequently read of General St. Claire, who enjoyed in every way the confidence of General George Washington, and who was deeply grieved over his defeat by the Indians, being ambushed by that wily foe and many of his men and officers slain. Although Mr. Sinclair has only served one term in the Legislature, he is widely known because of his advocacy of many very important bills which came before that body. He was Chairman of the Committee on House Expenses and was a member of the Committees of Assignments, Counties, Cities and Towns, General Laws, and Federal Relations.

Charles Armistead Sinclair, son of Arthur Williams and Ella Armistead Sinclair, was born on August 3, 1880, in Prince William County, Virginia. He was educated in the public schools, the Manassas High School, and graduated in law at Richmond College, which profession he now practices very successfully. In February, 1905, he married Miss Frances E. Taylor. Mr. Sinclair began his public life as Mayor of the town of Manassas, serving as such for six years. He was also a member of the extra session of the Legislature in 1919.

CHARLES FLETCHER SMITH

Charles Fletcher Smith, as his record will show, like the other Smiths in the General Assembly, by virtue of his personality, quick perception and energy, won quite an enviable reputation in that Assembly. His constituents evidently agree with this estimate, for they have sent him to Richmond three times in succession—1918, 1919, and 1920, and, indeed, they made no mistake in their choice. That he has made good goes without saying. In the last Legislature he was a member of the following committees: Agriculture and Mining, Asylums and Prisons, Manufacturers and Mechanic Arts, and Library. Of the latter committee he was Chairman.

Charles Fletcher Smith, son of John Charles and Laura A. Smith, was born at Kingston Farm, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, on November 27, 1873. His education was received in a little one-room school in Dinwiddie County. Mr. Smith is a farmer. In 1894 he married Miss Marion M. Meade and married the second time, in 1901, Miss Gertrude O. Ivey. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1918 and 1920, representing Dinwiddie County, serving also in the extra session of 1919.

E. HUGH SMITH

Hon. E. Hugh Smith, son of Lloyd T. and Estelle (Betts) Smith, was born at Heathsville, Virginia, on August 1, 1883. He was educated at V. M. I., William and Mary College, graduating from the latter with the degrees of A. B. and L. I., and the University of Virginia, with the degree of B. L. He is by profession a lawyer and has also followed the calling of a business man. On November 24, 1914, he married Miss Maude Elizabeth Nelms. After graduating in law at the University of Virginia in 1906, Mr. Smith

began the practice of that profession in Heathsville, practicing in the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, Richmond, and Lancaster. He is on the Board of Directors and is attorney for the Peoples Bank of Reedville, Virginia. He is also Associate Counsel for the Bank of Northumberland, at Heathsville, Virginia. He is a director and attorney for the Newport News Telephone and Telegraph Company, and attorney for four manufacturing corporations in his section engaged in the manufacture of fertilizer and oil.

It will be seen from this sketch that Mr. Smith is an important man, not only in the Legislature, but also in the business enterprises of his section. Although young in years, he impresses one as a man, not only of fine business sense, but intellectual ability. He served on the following important committees in the General Assembly of 1920: Committee of Chesapeake and its Tributaries, General Laws, and Confirmations.

LEMUEL F. SMITH

Lemuel F. Smith, son of Downing L. and Wilhelmina Smith, was born April 21, 1890, at Shadwell, Virginia. By profession, Mr. Smith is an attorney-at-law, having received his education at Randolph Macon College and the University of Virginia. He was married on October 27, 1916, to Miss Grace Stulting.

Although the name Smith is legion, being found in every county of the State, yet it is greatly to the credit of that numerous family that they have able representatives in all departments of business and honor. Many of them have been in Congress. Some have been governors of Virginia. This, of itself, should cause the Smith family to feel proud of their name. Of course, coming as he does, from Albemarle County, he early imbibed the Jeffersonian spirit of Democracy, which still survives in that grand old

Revolutionary County in all its pristine vigor. In the General Assembly of 1920, Mr. Smith served on the following important committees: Schools and Colleges, Enrolled Bills, and Retrenchment and Economy.

HARRY LAMONT SNEAD

Although Fluvanna County is generally considered as the original seat of the Snead family, yet you will find them not only in Fluvanna, Albemarle, and the adjoining counties, but also in Lynchburg and Danville, Virginia. In Lynchburg, the Snead Tobacco Company was one of the institutions in that city many years ago. In Danville, Charles Snead has been a member of the Board of Aldermen and City Council for many years. Although the subject of the present sketch is quite a young man, yet as he possesses the "get-there" spirit of his family, he rose high in the Assembly just past. He served on the following committees in that body: Committee on Appropriations, Library, Officers and Office Buildings.

Harry Lamont Snead is a son of James A. and Fannie Putney Snead. He was born at Fork Union, Fluvanna County, Virginia, on February 27, 1890. He received his education at the Fork Union Military Academy, and graduated in law at Richmond College in 1913. For two years Mr. Snead was a teacher at the Richmond Academy, and for one year was principal of Sunny Side High School, in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. He was also President of the Business Men's League of Chester. On December 23, 1913, he married Miss Eva O. Nichol. Considering how young he is, this is a remarkably good record.

WILLIAM BANE SNIDOW

It is a very remarkable fact, as you can ascertain by an examination of the register of the General Assembly, that William Bane Snidow is the fourth of his name to represent Giles County in the General Assembly, he being a great great grandson of Colonel Christian Snidow who for many years represented Giles County, Virginia. Here is a short sketch of his life:

William Bane Snidow is the son of John D. and Jane Bane Snidow. He was born on March 2, 1877, at White Gate, Giles County, Virginia. He has followed the profession of lawyer, having been educated at William and Mary College and the University of Virginia. On February 28, 1905, he married Miss Sadie Slaughter, a daughter of the late Dr. Alfred E. Slaughter, of Orange County, Virginia. Mr. Snidow began the practice of law in his County in May, 1902, and has three times been elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the County of Giles. He was elected to the General Assembly of 1920 and served on the following important committees at that session: Federal Relations and Resolutions, General Laws, and Insurance and Banking. A much longer sketch of this estimable gentleman is deserved and it is only limited at his request.

WILLIAM JOSEPH STORY

In the census of 1910 it was stated that eighty per cent. of the American people were either engaged in farming or in some way connected with it. While the percentage perhaps is not so high to-day owing to the influx in the cities, still agriculture holds the most commanding position in all industries in which the human race is engaged. As printing is called the "art preservative of all arts," so may agriculture be called

the business preservative of all business, for without it every other business would perish from the face of the earth. Is it any wonder, then, that the people in their wisdom should select the most intelligent man in their midst who is a farmer, to represent them in the House of Delegates. We do not believe that any mistake was made when William Joseph Story was sent to the Legislature, for a more diligent, up-to-date and progressive man was not to be seen in that body. He served on the following important committees in the 1920 Legislature, and took an active part in all legislation: Privileges and Elections, Roads and Internal Navigation, Agriculture and Mining, Claims, and Immigration.

William Joseph Story, son of Edwin R. and Mollie F. Story, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, on November 17, 1872. Mr. Story has followed the calling of farmer. On April 18, 1900, he married Miss Lena L. Rudwill. This is Mr. Story's first term in the Legislature, and we are sure his people will send him back for several successive terms.

JOHN WHITE STUART

It is almost needless to recall the fact that the very name of Stuart gives a thrill of pride to every Virginian. Especially does it evoke brilliant marshal memories of every Confederate veteran, of which fast vanishing band the author of these sketches is one. He was in the vicinity when General Stuart fell at Yellow Tavern, and well does he remember the grief of every Confederate as he was borne from the field, and greater still when they learned a few days afterwards that his heroic spirit had passed away. But to return to the subject of the present sketch, who is of the same family as this illustrious man:

Mr. Stuart is the third youngest man in the House, being only twenty-five years of age. Notwithstanding this fact, he took an active part in the Legislature,

having served on the following committees: Schools and Colleges, Military and Police, Library, Counties, Cities and Towns.

John White Stuart, son of Dale Carter and Sallie Preston Stuart, was born on January 9, 1895, at Abingdon, Virginia. Since graduating from Emory and Henry College, Mr. Stuart has followed the businesses of farmer and cattle dealer. Up to the present time he has not married.

JOHN NEWSTEAD TABB

The Tabb family is quite old in Virginia, having settled early in the lower counties of the State, and they intermarried with many of the most prominent families in the State. We find that Thomas Tabb was a member of the House of Burgesses in the year 1754, and we find that he was long a member of this body. He married Miss Rebecca Booker in 1736. There can be no doubt, however, that the Tabb genealogy is well preserved in the Tabb family, for it is on record in all genealogical publications, more or less. The subject of this sketch belonged to Lee's immortals and heard the earthquake voice of victory on many a bloody field. His old heart is still true to the Cause which long, long ago was so dear to it, and in his declining years, it still responds to the Bonnie Blue Flag and Dixie.

John Newstead Tabb has had quite an extended public service, having served five sessions in the Legislature. He is son of John H. and Margaret Adams Tabb and was born in Gloucester County, the seat of his ancestors. He was educated in private schools and the Virginia Military Institute, and has followed the noble calling of farmer. His wife was Miss Cynthia Claxton Tabb. One more remark: The Tabb family do not seem to have the wandering spirit of most of our Colonial families, for they have clung tenaciously to their old home in the lower counties of Virginia.

HERBERT J. TAYLOR

Augusta County was formed from Orange in 1738. It is situated near the head of Shenandoah County, and is 35 miles long and 30 miles wide, containing 1,012 square miles, being the second largest county in the State. It has the Blue Ridge on the east and the Shenandoah range of the Alleghanies on the west. The average size farm is 175 acres, probably the largest average in the State, and its real estate value exceeds that of any other county in the State. Its population was 35,689 ten years ago. There is but one county in the State, possibly, that excels Augusta County in extent of territory. Staunton, as the principal town, has sometimes been called the Athens of Virginia on account of its fine schools and good citizenship. It had this reputation before the war and retains it in a measure still. This fine county is represented in the Legislature, as it should be, by a fine man—a man in every way calculated to reflect honor on such a county as Augusta and such a city as Staunton. He is not a political accident, but a man of real worth. His record in the Legislature reveals Mr. Taylor as a man fully alive to the needs of his constituents. He belongs to the well-known Taylor family, members of which settled in the Shenandoah Valley many years ago. Below, we give a short record of him.

Herbert J. Taylor is the son of Samuel K. and Sallie R. Taylor. He was born in Augusta County, Virginia, on June 24, 1869. He received his education in the public schools in Staunton and afterwards at Washington and Lee University and George Washington University. Mr. Taylor is a lawyer—a calling eminently adapted to a legislator. He married Miss Charlotte A. Ranson on May 22, 1902. His service in the Legislature was not his first public experience, for he was Clerk of the Congressional Committee on Elections of President and Vice-President; also City Attorney of Staunton, and has been a member of the House of Delegates since 1914.

ROBERT R. TEMPLETON

Anyone coming in contact with this gentleman, reads in his face at once the features of a man who does his own thinking, and although a strict party man, he is too conscientious to lose sight of his soul. We regret very much that we do not know more of this estimable gentleman. He stood high in the estimation of his fellow members, and served on the following committees: Special, Private and Local Legislation, Immigration and Claims.

Robert R. Templeton, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Templeton, was born at Gate City, Scott County, Virginia, on May 28, 1897. He is a graduate of Berea College, Kentucky, having received there the degree of Ph. B., in 1917. Since graduating he has been engaged in the farming business and social welfare work. On June 4, 1919, he married Miss Agnes Richardson. During the late war, Mr. Templeton served from June, 1917, to May, 1918, as Y. M. C. A. Secretary, and from May, 1918, to March 11, 1919, as private in the United States Marine Corps. Although one of the youngest members in the Legislature, he served on the following important committees: Special, Private and Local Legislation, Immigration, and Claims. We predict for this young man a brilliant future.

GEORGE GIDEON TURNER

The Turner family is of ancient date in this Commonwealth. It is related that when the first Turner came to Amherst County along with the ancestors of John B. Floyd, that that county was well-nigh an unbroken wilderness. We also find that the Turner family intermarried with the celebrated Morehead family of Rockingham County, North Carolina, which family, by the way, furnished North Carolina with one of her most famous governors—Hon. John Motley

Morehead. Mr. Turner took a very active part in the last Legislature and was ever on the alert for the farmers interest. He served on the following committees in the past Legislature: Privileges and Elections, Agriculture and Mining, and Officers and Offices at the Capitol. Of the latter named committee Mr. Turner was chairman.

George Gideon Turner, son of Milton J. Turner and Sallie A. (Snow) Turner, was born in Bedford County, Virginia, on October 19, 1866. Mr. Turner was educated in the primary schools of Bedford County, Virginia, and at the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois. He taught in the public schools from 1894 to 1896. He is at present a farmer and merchant. On July 5, 1891, Mr. Turner married Miss Sallie S. Nichols. He was school trustee in his county three years preceding his election to the House of Delegates, in which body he has been since the year 1916.

CHARLES RANSOM WARREN

The word "sincerity" is derived from two Latin words which literally signify "without wax," which by an easy application, could be translated "strained honey," but evolved into our language it signifies purity of motive. In our acquaintance with the members of the General Assembly, and recognizing that we would be called upon to say something in regard probably of each member, we made a study of them individually as far as possible. What struck us more forcibly than anything else was Mr. Warren's sincerity. Now it goes without saying that a sincere man will believe what he says, and if he has sufficient moral courage, will say what he believes. In an eminent degree, we believe that this applies to Mr. Warren. Another thing: The author has attended a good many sessions of the Legislature and witnessed the rise of many young men in public life, but he does not recall anyone who sprang into public notice faster

than Mr. Warren. His very first speech brought him into notice and as he became accustomed to the ways of the House, he became one of its most ready debaters. He was quick at repartee and it was somewhat dangerous for anyone to try to confuse him. We predict many years of public usefulness for Mr. Warren.

Charles Ransom Warren is the son of Granderson and Susan Reagan Warren, and was born in Lynchburg, Tennessee, in the year 1880. He was educated at Trinity College, Durham, N. C. For many years he has been engaged in the newspaper publishing business at Chatham, Virginia. In 1908 Mr. Warren married Miss Henrietta Watkins. So far, his service as a member of the House of Delegates from Pittsylvania County and Danville, embraces his public life. Mr. Warren won distinction at Trinity College, where he took a degree of A. B. in 1906. He received his preparatory course for college at Peoples and Morgan's School, Fayetteville, Tennessee. He was educated absolutely by his own efforts, as his parents were too poor to afford him this blessing. Mr. Warren is the founder of the Chatham Training School at Chatham, Virginia. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word.

PITT MARVIN WATTS

By examining our genealogical records in the State Library, the reader will find that the Watts family early settled in Virginia. Furthermore, that many of its members have risen to prominence in various sections of the State, in business, in the ministry, and in the law. Especially is this true of the family in Amherst and Lynchburg, Virginia, where the Watts family are leaders in the business, as well as the social realms of the communities. Quite an extended sketch might be given of the Watts family in the city of Lynchburg, of which the subject of this sketch is a connection.

Pitt Marvin Watts is the son of Otis S. and Elizabeth C. Watts, and was born in Amherst County, Virginia, in 1881. He received his education mainly in the public schools of his county. Mr. Watts has followed the business of insurance and has been very successful therein. In 1904 he married Miss Bessie Perry, of Orange County, Virginia. Although this was his first term in the Legislature, Mr. Watts' worth was soon recognized, for he was placed on the following important committees: Roads and Internal Navigation, Insurance and Banking, Officers and Offices at the Capitol, and Roads and Internal Navigation. This, of itself, shows that he is a gentleman of solid qualities.

GEORGE LUTHER WILCOX

We now come to deal with a busy man and a busy life. In consequence, we cannot indulge in a speculative theory as to his character. Suffice it to say that George L. Wilcox has been before the people of Richmond and the surrounding counties for many years and has built up a reputation that anyone no older than he is might well envy.

George Luther Wilcox is the son of George Major and Rosa B. Wilcox and was born at Providence Forge, New Kent County, Virginia, on December 30, 1886. He was educated in the Richmond Public Schools, and is by calling an iron moulder. For several years he was post office clerk. On July 1, 1909, he married Miss Katie G. Grine. On January 4, 1920, Mr. Wilcox was elected a member of the State Legislature. Previous to this time his life had been spent in fields of activity which well qualified him to take an active interest in public life. For thirteen years he was an active member of organized labor, and has served as President of the Virginia Federation of Labor, where he was looked upon by many as being the real leader of the Labor forces of Richmond. Mr.

Wilcox has traveled extensively in Virginia and is favorably and well known all over the State. He is a public speaker of pleasing personality and convincing logic. He is not fond of politics or public life, but simply considers himself as being delegated to represent his people in whatever capacity they may indicate.

J. E. WILKINS

Wise old Benjamin Franklin is credited with saying that "honesty is the best policy." The New England philosopher, however, without any explanation, made a very serious blunder in making this statement, for honesty is not a policy, but a principle, and a man who acts honestly through policy, cannot be really honest in the best sense of that term. During my long life I have known several men who were commercially honest, meeting all their obligations in bank, paying cash for goods, and yet had no scruples in skinning their customers alive.

We are led to this line of thought in contemplating the character of Mr. Wilkins. The human face is the best index to human character, and if Mr. Wilkins is not an honest man, he should certainly take down the sign. If he has any enemies, and no doubt he has, as all honest men have them, they were made mainly through his outspoken candor. Anyone who was in Richmond during the last session of the Legislature must have seen also that Mr. Wilkins, in addition to being honest, was also a very efficient man of public affairs, as no great question came before that body that he did not bring to its consideration the powers of a well trained intellect.

Mr. Wilkins represents a county which is one of the smallest in the State, as to its area, and yet it is one of the most historic counties in the Old Dominion, having had an existence ever since 1634, being named for the town of Warwick, in England, said Warwick in England being named in honor of the Earl of War-

wick, who was called the "king maker." We read of certain men placing or keeping certain cities or counties on the map. Mr. Wilkins certainly did this for his county, for a more efficient and up-to-date representative was not to be found in the General Assembly. He served on the following important committees in the 1920 Legislature: Schools and Colleges, Finance, Currency and Commerce, Immigration, and Moral and Social Welfare.

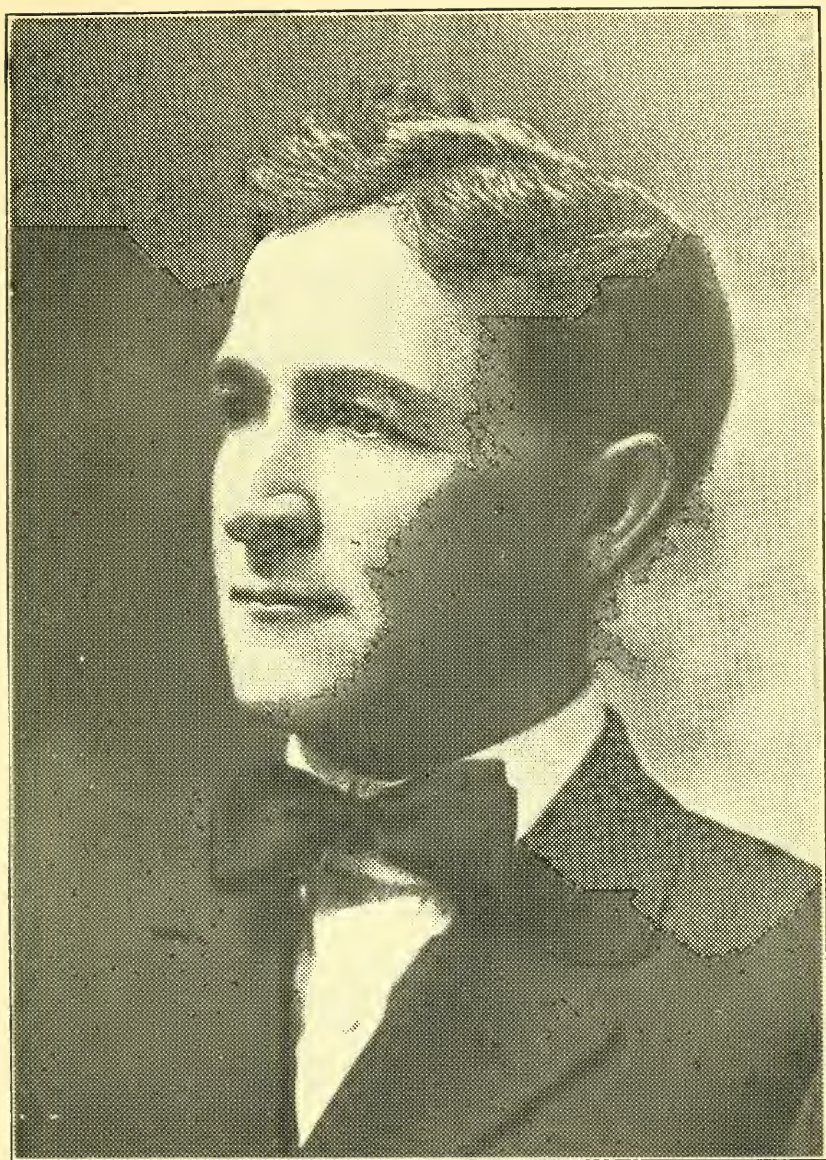
James Edward Wilkins is the son of Albert J. and Susan H. Wilkins. He was born at Sassafras, Gloucester County, Virginia, on September 20, 1874. As a matter of course, he was educated at William and Mary College, the alma mater of some of the most distinguished men in Virginia's history. After leaving college, Mr. Wilkins followed the business of wholesale grocer. Twenty-two years ago, on September 20, 1898, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Waters Hovey. Before coming to the Legislature, Mr. Wilkins was member of the City Council of Newport News for one term, and President of the Board of Aldermen of the same city for one term. As he is still comparatively young, he has yet many years of usefulness before him.

FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

It is very refreshing in these temporizing times to find a man who dares to take a stand without equivocation on any question. It can never be said of Franklin Williams

"He either fears his fate too much
Or his deserts too small,
Who will not put it to the touch
To win or lose it all."

We presume every gentleman who sat in the last Legislature will realize that Mr. Williams is a man who dares to "put it to the touch" and is not afraid



FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

to express his opinions on any subject concerning what he considers the good of his country, as well as his State. In fact, this was one of the outstanding characteristics of Mr. Williams during the whole session. A good many people who were present when he delivered his speech in the caucus when Mr. Harry Smith was nominated over Dr. Peters, pronounced it the most convincing speech in behalf of Mr. Smith delivered by anyone in that body.

This sterling gentleman is the son of Franklin and Katherine F. Williams. He was born December 10, 1868, in Fauquier County, Virginia. He received his education in the public schools and Richmond College. Mr. Williams has followed the business of farming, but has not neglected in so doing the cultivation of his mind, for he is a well read man, as shown by his readiness in debate and public speaking. On October 9, 1902, Mr. Williams married Miss Augusta Hollins. During four years Mr. Williams was justice of the peace; for nineteen years a school trustee, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1916, 1918, and 1920.

HOLMAN WILLIS

The Willis coat of arms with its noble motto, "Defend the Right," is the frontispiece of the book giving an account of the family.

The American Willises are of English extraction, and as we read we conclude that notwithstanding the connection across the water is not absolutely fixed, this good old Virginia family must have come from English progenitors of scholarship and good breeding. From the first they have married into the most prominent Virginia families and have in every period filled eminent social and official positions. The Willis family is closely allied to the Washington, Warner, Lewis, Reade, Carter, Byrd, Champe, Dangerfield, Burwell, Bassett, Ambler, Tayloe, Lightfoot, Thornton, Innes,

Taliaferro, Madison, and Smith (of Shooter's Hill), families, each of which has mention in "The Willis Family."

By marriage the Willises are connected with Napoleon Bonaparte and George Washington, and when Catharine Murat (nee Willis) was in London, Paris, and other foreign capitals she received as much courtesy by reason of her kinship with Washington as she did from having married the nephew of the great Napoleon.

It is one of the peculiarities of our Republican form of government, that many men who are of almost royal descent, have become the great commoners of to-day. Who, as he looks at the modest countenance of Holman Willis, would detect any false pride or airs of importance on account of family descent? Not one. And yet what we have said about Mr. Willis is no guess, but a matter of record. He is a son of John Milton Willis and Mary Holman Willis, and was born in Marshall, Missouri. He received his education at Richmond College and has always followed the career of a lawyer. On June 18, 1913, he married Miss Bessie Brower. Mr. Willis has been a member of the General Assembly since 1917, and such were his qualities of leadership and knowledge of parliamentary law that he has been serving as floor leader for several sessions past.

PERE BRUCE YOUNG

The record which we present below of Hon. P. B. Young is a sufficient eulogy without another word being added thereto:

On the 6th day of May, 1842, the subject of this sketch was born at Lovingsston, the County seat of Nelson County, Virginia. His parents, Pere Wethered and Sarah Eleanor Perrow Young, were married November 17, 1840. The mother of Pere Wethered Young was Mary Wethered, whose direct ancestor

was granted a coat of arms at the old castle at Berkhamstead, by the Heralds College, where the Monarch's Court was held, A. D. 1523. Sarah Eleanor Perrow was the daughter of Charles Perrow, who at one time represented Nelson County in the General Assembly of Virginia, and who was of Huguenot extraction, his ancestors having settled at Jamestown Island in the year 1665. William Teas, the maternal grandfather of Sarah Eleanor Perrow, came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1772, and was a Lieutenant in the Regiment of William Washington in the War of the Revolution, fighting with conspicuous gallantry until its close. Perrow was originally spelled Perreux, but in the course of time was anglicized into Perrow.

The subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources very early in life, as his father died when he was only eight years of age. Being forced to go to work in order to help care for his widowed mother and two dependent sisters, his educational advantages were negligible indeed. In the war of 1861-'65 he volunteered in Company B, 8th Virginia Cavalry, first serving in the Brigade of General A. G. Jenkins, and later in the Brigade of General William E. Jones. He fought with his Regiment in the battle of White Sulphur Springs, where the Federal forces under General Averill were defeated. He was in the battle of Rogersville, in East Tennessee, when the Federals were again defeated with great loss in supplies, guns and prisoners; and was also in the retreat of General Longstreet from Knoxville, Tennessee, the 8th acting as rear guard. In June, 1864, the Brigade of General Jones was ordered from Southwest Virginia to the Valley to meet the forces of General Hunter. Early on the morning of June 5, 1864, a detachment of the 8th Virginia, under Capt. I. A. Paul, of Company B, was deployed as skirmishers near the village of Piedmont in the County of Augusta. Soon the most hotly contested engagement of the War followed, resulting in the defeat of the small force of some 3,000 under

Jones, by the 12,000 under Hunter. In this battle the subject of this sketch was severely wounded and left in the hands of the enemy. While lying on the field in the hot summer sun, a German regiment charged over him, one of which in passing contemptuously said, "And how doose you feel now, you damn Rebel?" Soon another Regiment came along, in which there were some Irishmen, one of whom said: "In faith, are you bardly wounded? And have you had any warther?" Upon receiving a negative answer to his last question, he said: "In faith, you shall have warther," at the same time emptying his canteen of water into that of his erstwhile enemy, thus demonstrating the difference between a German and an Irishman in their treatment of a fallen foe. When the War ended in 1866, the subject of this sketch, disabled by wounds received fighting for a cause he still believes to be just—the rights of the States, and without home, food or clothing, had to start the battle of life. In 1866 he began the study of law at Howardsville, Virginia, under favorable conditions offered him by Wm. C. Carrington, a practicing attorney at that place. Under the guidance and by the assistance of Mr. Carrington, he obtained a license to practice law in the courts of the Commonwealth, which profession he followed with moderate success up to 1918. In November, 1919, he was elected without opposition to the lower House of the General Assembly of Virginia, taking his seat in the session of 1920, where his services were commendable and endorsed by his constituents and recognized at the close of the session by a resolution of his fellow members.

Other Prominent Virginians

HENRY DE LA WARR FLOOD

Four of the most illustrious names in the annals of Irish oratory are those of Flood, Curran, Grattan, and O'Connell. It is of the first, as an introduction to this sketch, of whom we would say a few words, for Hal Flood, as his friends love to call him, is descended from the same family.

Henry Flood, the great Irish orator and patriot, was born in 1732, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected to Parliament in 1759, and for Callan in 1761, which, young as he was, shows he must have been an extraordinarily brilliant young man to become so soon the leader of a popular party. His oratory was vigorous and impassioned, and especially did he excel in invective. In 1775 he took the position in office as Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, but on account of his strong nationalism, he was removed in 1781. Disliking Grattan's Irish Bill of Rights as not going far enough, he strove without success to carry a more sweeping measure. This involved him in a bitter controversy with his former friend and would have resulted in a duel had not mutual friends intervened. It may be said here that he had already fought one duel with a political antagonist in 1769, in which his antagonist was slain. For this he was tried, but honorably acquitted. He died at his residence, Farmley, near Kilkenny, in 1791, leaving a large estate and donating five thousand pounds yearly to Trinity College, Dublin.

Coming to the Floods in Virginia, we find that John Flood came over to Virginia in the ship *Swain*, in 1610, a short time after the *Yeadleys*, *Strachans*,

and Rolfe had landed. As late as 1616 he was living in Charles City with that pious man, Rev. Alexander Whittaker, who married Rolfe and Pocahontas. In 1625 John Flood was living at Jordan's Journey, with his wife, Margaret, who came over in the Supply. She was a widow, her first husband being named Finch. John Flood soon rose to eminence, for he was elected Burgess for thirteen years in succession. He was also appointed Indian interpreter, for which he was paid by the Colony four thousand pounds of tobacco annually. He was also a captain in the militia, and died in 1691, leaving quite a large family of sons and daughters who intermarried with the most notable families of the State, such as the Cocke's, Cary's, and Nicholson's.

Coming down to recent times, the Flood family, with that of Bocock, were two of the most prominent in Appomattox County, being noted for their ability, wealth, and public spirit. Personally, Mr. Flood strongly reminds one who is acquainted with the career of the great Irish orator, Henry Flood, of that great man, for he is vehement, eloquent and abounding in invective. In other words, Mr. Flood is a born fighter. He is generous to his friends and as true as steel, and it can be said without fear of successful contradiction, that his enemies always know where to find him, for he never resorts to camouflage, for his flag can be seen floating above the redoubt where he fights.

Mr. Flood, comparatively speaking, is quite a young man, and yet he has accomplished a great deal. He began his public life as Commonwealth's Attorney of Appomattox County. He served in both branches of the General Assembly of Virginia, and while a member of the Senate he introduced and secured the passage of a law providing for a constitutional convention to re-adjust the franchise provisions of the then-existing Constitution. He was a member of the succeeding Constitutional Convention and was also a member for eight years of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. Mr. Flood has long been

a member of Congress, having been first elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress, and continuously until the present (66th Congress) and no doubt will continue to serve in the Sixty-seventh.

He was Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives, and the author of the resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood. He was Chairman also of the Committee on Foreign Affairs from January 13, to March 4, 1919. He, it was, who introduced on April 2, 1917, the resolution declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and the Imperial German Government, and on December 5, 1917, the resolution declaring war on the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. A brilliant record, to be sure!

Henry De La Warr Flood is the son of Major Joel W. Flood, and his mother's name was Eleanor William Faulkner, daughter of Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, who was United States Senator and Ambassador to France during Buchanan's administration. He was born at Appomattox, Virginia, on September 2, 1865, and was educated at Washington and Lee University and the University of Virginia. Mr. Flood has long been a most successful lawyer with a large practice in Appomattox and the surrounding counties. On April 18, 1914, he married Miss Anna V. Portner, and their union has proved to be a happy one.

HORACE A. HAWKINS

Printing is said to be the art preservative of all arts, and we may add that the newspaper press is one of the greatest aids that civilization has ever known. In our every day life, we lose sight of what the printing press has accomplished for mankind. Before the advent of the printing press, the cost of books written by hand was so enormous as to make them almost unattainable by the common mass of mankind, and were mostly confined to the libraries of scholars and the

very wealthy. Indeed, less than seven hundred years ago there were kings of England who could not even sign their own names. But when the art of printing was discovered, a vast change came over mankind. The printing press brought within the reach of the masses great truths and facts which had been hid for centuries, and masterpieces of Roman and Grecian literature became the property of mankind.

But to come down to the press of modern days. We state without fear of successful contradiction that when a free press ceases to exist, liberty dies. Thomas Jefferson once said that Truth never suffers from error when the former is left free to combat it.

Realizing all this, the writer would include in this list of sketches, at least one representative of the press who holds no office, but is a genuine public-spirited man. We refer to our friend, Horace A. Hawkins, whose name in this book is in the nature of a tribute of the author's affection, not only for him personally, but for the newspaper fraternity, of which he was himself for nearly twenty years an active member as an editor, manager, reporter and solicitor. The writer has known Mr. Hawkins more than forty years. What he has accomplished, has been entirely by his own effort without any outside help whatever, and he surely deserved recognition. Below we give a brief sketch of his career:

Horace A. Hawkins was born in Oktibbeta County, Mississippi, on September 10, 1861, and is son of Abner Witt and Mary Nichols Hawkins. When only sixteen years of age, he moved to Danville and entered service with the Danville News, in May, 1878. He then went to the Danville Post, edited by the late Major Robert H. Glass, and later was with the Danville Register. In 1882, he went to Lynchburg and was employed on the Lynchburg Virginian, edited by the late Charles W. Button, and two years later went with the Lynchburg News, of which Carter Glass, now United States Senator, was editor. In 1887 Mr. Hawkins married Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of

the late Capt. John T. Taylor, and came to Richmond, being with the old Richmond Dispatch. He helped to establish the Richmond Star and then went with the Richmond Times, going to the Richmond News with the late Harvey L. Wilson. Later he worked with Col. Alfred B. Williams on the News-Leader and became associated with the Evening Journal about twelve years ago.

Mr. Hawkins received his education in the county schools of Halifax County, and in the Old Field University. Practically all of his life has been spent in newspaper work in its various branches.

LEWIS H. MACHEN

From *Men of Mark*, by Dr. L. G. Tyler, we learn that the subject of this sketch, Lewis H. Machen, lawyer and State Senator, was born near Centerville, Fairfax County, Virginia, July 10, 1871, and his parents were James P. and Georgia Dent (Chichester) Machen. His father was a farmer and was for many years county surveyor of Fairfax County, being noted for his honesty, modesty and public spirit. His grandfather was Lewis H. Machen, who for forty years was chief clerk of the United States Senate, and his paternal grandmother was Caroline Webster, of New Hampshire. Among his earliest known ancestors were Thomas Machen, who came from England to Westmoreland County, Virginia, about 1780, and Richard Chichester, who settled in Lancaster County about 1700.

Mr. Machen entered the University of Virginia in 1891, where he spent two years in the academic department and one year in the department of law. He received two medals during his stay there, the orator's and debater's medals in the Jefferson Literary Society. He was also closely identified with the college publications, being assistant editor of "Corks and Curis," and editor-in-chief of "College Topics" and of the

"University Magazine." In May, 1892, he represented the University in the Southern intercollegiate oratorical contest at Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1893, he was president of the University Democratic Club. After leaving the University Mr. Machen taught one session (1894-1895) at the Episcopal High School, and the following year engaged in newspaper work in Washington, D. C. In November, 1896, he entered Columbian University at Washington, and received the degree of B. L. from that institution in June, 1897. He then located for practice at Fairfax Courthouse, Va. He continued there until 1904, when he moved to Alexandria, Virginia, where he became a partner in the firm of Machen & Moncure. He has taken an active part in the politics of the State, and has stumped the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia three times. In 1900 he was presidential elector, and in 1903 was elected to the State Legislature from the Fourteenth Senatorial District for a term of four years. During his first session in the Legislature he led an unsuccessful fight for a legalized primary, and was the author of the statute allowing depositions of the prosecutrix in assault cases. During the session of 1906 he secured the passage of amendments to the Constitution intended to secure greater opportunity for the consideration and discussion of measures. He took an active part in the more important debates, and secured the enactment of a number of laws.

Since this sketch was written by Dr. Tyler, Mr. Machen has held office as head of the Legislative Reference Bureau, and it is needless to say that he gave entire satisfaction to both branches of the General Assembly and all others who had business with him, and it was a source of sincere regret when he resigned. He is now holding office in the Federal Prohibition Department in this city. Personally, Mr. Machen is a charming gentleman of unusual versatility. He proves by his host of friends the old saying that "if you wish to have friends, you must be friendly." On May 17, 1911, he married Miss Adine Putnam Mc-

Gowan, a native of New York City, in Washington, D. C. They have one child, a son, Valentine Machen, born on November 8, 1918.

S. M. NEWHOUSE

Anyone frequenting the hall of the House of Delegates while in session would have seen a dignified, well-dressed, courteous gentleman, somewhat advanced in life, and yet erect and martial in his bearing. He would also have noticed that this gentleman seemed to be a great favorite of the members of that body and to be well-acquainted with almost everyone from all parts of the State, especially northern Tidewater and Piedmont, Virginia. Who is he? That is Col. S. Mortimer Newhouse, a gentleman whose engaging conversational qualities and brilliant wit make him a toast in every company. Col. Newhouse has had a wide and long experience in public life, having been engaged therein for fully fifty-five years. He has served two terms in the Virginia Legislature and was Collector of Income Taxes for the Eighth District of Virginia under Cleveland's administration. He served four years as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and twenty years as First Doorkeeper of the House of Delegates, and is at present a member of his City Council. This is a brief sketch of Col. Newhouse, and we now give that of his family:

Col. S. M. Newhouse is the son of S. H. and Bellfield Newhouse. He was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, several years ago. He was educated at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, and has followed the business of farmer and merchant and is said to be the best judge of cattle in northern Virginia. His wife, before marriage, was Miss Mary E. Rixey. As Col. Newhouse is quite a young man, we will not enter into any minute details as to the number of his children, nor approximate anything concerning his age or that of his better half. Suffice it to say whatever his age, it can be said of him, that "age does not wither nor custom stale his infinite variety."

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

Comptroller of the Currency

It is the universal consensus of opinion for all men who are capable of judging such things, that Boswell's Life of Johnson is one of the greatest biographies that has ever been written. Why? Simply because the garrulous Mr. Boswell described the gruff old doctor exactly as he was.

In keeping with this thought we would remark in the beginning that the subject of this sketch has been in the limelight for nearly twenty years. This light he created himself by his business genius and energy. The writer's acquaintance with Mr. Williams began in the year 1906. From the very first, he impressed him as being a man of extraordinary business ability. He had just emerged from a great railroad fight waged upon him, which will be described later on. There is one fact, and one only, connected with this contest, which has never been published. It is this: When Mr. Williams was forced out of the presidency of the S. A. L. Railway, he informed the leader of the movement to oust him, that under his plan of re-organization of the property, a great many widows and orphans who had invested in it, would lose every dollar they had in it. "I know it," replied the leader. "But," said Mr. Williams, "How do you reconcile doing this with your conscience? On what moral grounds?" Then it was that the leader of the movement, looking Mr. Williams in the face without batting an eye, said to him, "Mr. Williams, business is business." "I know it," replied Mr. Williams, "But this is something else."

In other words, John Skelton Williams believes in a square deal and stands four-square to all the winds of Heaven. But don't imagine from this that Mr. Williams opposes big business. He is a big business man himself, but he believes in doing business on

right principles. Pardon a little deviation at this point. Big business seems to have few friends and from what seems to the writer a very flimsy reason. For instance, when a small business man looks after his interests, he is commended, but when a big business man attempts to protect his, he is "cussed out" as a malefactor of wealth or some other opprobrious epithet. What an inconsistency is here!

But to return to the subject. Nothing that this writer could say will equal the record that Mr. Williams has made in the last twenty years. Enemies by the score, and yet to use the language of General Bragg, "We love him because of the enemies he has made," for if there is one solitary upright man in Congress or elsewhere who has fallen out with Mr. Williams for what he has done as Comptroller of Currency we cannot recall his name.

We will now close this sketch by what others have said of Mr. Williams. In the Outlook of June 5, 1918, will be found the following tribute to Mr. Williams as a business official:

Of Lloyd George it has been recently said: "If ever there was a man who glories in conflict and eats trouble alive, it is he. It is the breath of his life, the flint that strikes sparks from his steel."

These words are as applicable to John Skelton Williams as to Lloyd George, for ever since the Comptroller of the Currency has been in public office, and long before, he has been eating trouble alive, and his appetite seems to grow by what it feeds upon.

He may be described as the man who has put the office of Comptroller of the Currency on the map; for while nearly everyone knows that he has filled that position for some years now, it is to be doubted whether there are many persons in the United States who can name any of his predecessors. While the office, first established in 1863, has been held by some men who subsequently became prominent as bankers, it can hardly be said that any of them were, during the time of their incumbency as Comptroller, the National

figure that John Skelton Williams is to-day. It may, perhaps, be true that the conditions have favored Mr. Williams, for he has been in office during a period in which the constructive man has had unusual opportunities, but if he had not been constructive and forceful he might have remained Comptroller without impressing himself upon the country as he has.

Since 1863 the duties and responsibilities of the Comptroller of the Currency have been vastly increased, and he has become almost an adjunct to the Secretary of the Treasury, with whom he is, of necessity, in constant touch. Under the Federal Reserve Act he is ex-officio a member of the Federal Reserve Board and Mr. Williams is, in addition, Director of the Division of Finance and Purchases of the United States Railroad Administration, a member of the Capital Issues Commission, which determines what securities may or may not be issued during the war, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross, and, under appointment of the President, a member of its Central Committee. As Director of the Division of Finance and Purchases of the United States Railroad Administration Mr. Williams has supervision of the purchase yearly of some \$2,000,000,000 worth of supplies and equipment for 300,000 miles of railway, and has general direction of the financing of the component systems to enable them to meet these vast requirements and also provide for the hundreds of millions of dollars of bonds maturing every year.

As a sidelight upon his character and methods, I may mention that when the list of his various offices was supplied to me by one of his subordinates, I remarked, "I suppose he is simply Honorary Treasurer of the Red Cross," and was answered, "Mr. Williams couldn't be 'honorary' anything. He knows all about the Red Cross, where the money is kept, and how it is spent." The impression that the man makes upon his associates may be inferred from a statement made to me by one of his colleagues in the Railroad Administration, who said, "I am really astonished by the un-

yielding thoroughness that Williams shows. He is ruthless in demanding facts, and gets things done with amazing speed."

In so far, however, as these problems are those of finance and transportation, Mr. Williams is peculiarly well qualified to deal with them by his experience before he became Comptroller. He is a Virginian of distinguished ancestry. His father, John L. Williams, who had been in the Confederate army and Financial Agent of the Confederate Government, was a prominent banker in Richmond, Virginia, and made his son a partner in the firm of John L. Williams & Son in 1886, as soon as the younger man reached his majority. It was not long before his genius for financial organization commenced to assert itself. He has been an active factor, as either director or president, in banks and trust companies in Baltimore and New York, as well as in the South, since he was twenty-five years old; and in 1901 was elected President or Chairman of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers Association and a member of the Executive Council of the Association. He found time to direct his energies towards the development of railway interests in the South; and by the time he was twenty-nine years of age he had put together a railway 300 miles long in Georgia and Alabama, of which he was chosen president.

Mr. Williams is too busy, even if he were not too big, to be looking backward, and his passion today is to make the financial and transportation agencies of the country so efficient that they will be equal to any demands that were made on them during the war and in the subsequent era of prosperity that he foresaw. He is one of the group to whose vision of the future, its opportunities and its requirements, we are largely indebted for the Federal Reserve Act, the Farm Loan Bill, the measure providing for Federal administration of the railways, the law creating the War Finance Corporation, and much other legislation designed to safeguard, develop and give increased flexi-

bility to the credit and transportation machinery of the country.

It is to be doubted whether the public realizes, or will ever realize the obligation that the Nation is under to this group of men, especially notable among whom, besides the President, under whose inspiration and stimulus they worked, are Secretary McAdoo, Senator Owen, and Representative Glass.

Their success in securing the adoption of the most constructive and progressive plan of fiscal reform and reorganization ever devised in this or any other country enabled us to avert National bankruptcy during the early stages of the war, and is now making it possible for us to carry so lightly the enormous financial burdens that we have assumed.

From his earliest youth, Mr. Williams has been a constructive optimist. When he was but twenty-six years of age he delivered an address in Nashville upon the "Credit of the South," that presaged the future of that section with extraordinary accuracy, and ever since the synthetic quality of his vision has been evident in deed, as well as in word. A man of education and a student of law at the University of Virginia, he has a gift of eloquent and picturesque expression and the capacity for inspiring leadership. Naturally, he has enemies. They are always the proof and the penalty of aggressiveness; but he has also innumerable friends, and one of them said to me that his chief fault, if it be a fault, is his loyalty to his friends. This instinct of loyalty to the obligations of friendship is, after all, but a form of the honesty that demands fidelity in every relation of life.

John Skelton Williams is the son of John L. and Maria W. Skelton Williams, and was born at "Paxton," the family home, in Powhatan County, Virginia. He received his education at McGuire's University School and the University of Virginia. In November, 1896, Mr. Williams married Lila Lefebre Isaacs. All his life he has been in the banking business and is now holding the position of Comptroller of Currency for

the United States. Of course, anyone who has shown such a genius for business, would not fall down in the selection of a wife, nor has he, for Mrs. Williams is a bright, beautiful and charming woman, zealous for good work, charitably disposed, and truly a fit companion for her talented husband.

JAMES P. WOODS

The Woods family is of ancient date as far as that term applies to Virginia, for the first Woods that came here was Michael Woods, born in North Ireland in 1684, and with his wife Mary Campbell Woods and his children came to this Country in 1720. He first came to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and then went up the Valley of Virginia and across the Blue Ridge at what is known as Woods Gap. He is said to have been the first man that ever settled in the western part of Albemarle County east of the Blue Ridge. In 1734 he became owner by purchase of a large landed estate. He died in 1762, and left three sons and three daughters, Archibald, John, William, Sarah, wife of Joseph Lapsley of Rockbridge, Hannah, and Margaret.

A fuller account of this fine family which in the long ago occupied a very prominent position in governmental, as well as social circles, can be found in Wood's History of Albemarle, as well as the Old Churches and Families of Virginia, by Bishop Meade.

Coming to the subject of the present sketch, we would observe that the childhood of James P. Woods was surrounded by the grandeur of mountain ranges and repose in nature in the beautiful Catawba Valley of Virginia. James Pleasants Woods has, by environment been given influences of calmness and steadiness that are reflected in his solid character. Should anyone be asked what is his dominant characteristics we would have no hesitancy in saying that he is reliable, conservative and accurate. There is nothing ostenta-

tious or ingratiating in the manner of Mr. Woods. Beyond this, he is impressive and magnetic. In the town of Roanoke, he has grown up with it, and he and his brother, the late Judge John Woods, were known as two of the best men in the vicinity, identified with the progress of the city and interested in its churches and the welfare of its citizens. These things were always first on their consciences and in their efforts. They were two companions that were all in all that made for the uplift of the prosperous southwest Virginia, and we may add in this connection that the law firm of Robinson & Woods was one of the strongest in southwest Virginia, their practice extending even to Kentucky and West Virginia in important cases.

Mr. Woods' representation of the Roanoke District is only a fitting tribute of the commendation of those associated with him in the interests and developments of that section of the Old Dominion, possessed as he is with every qualification to meet the demands of his constituents.

As already intimated, he was born on an old plantation at Catawba, a few miles from Roanoke, and is son of William and Sarah Jane (Eddington) Woods. He was educated at Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, and the University of Virginia. He grew to manhood an energetic and ambitious young man in Big Lick, or Roanoke, as it is called. He became a prosperous banker and was interested in various financial enterprises, succeeding his brother, Judge Woods, as mayor of the city. He has been active in every avenue that promoted and advertised the advantages and prosperity of his home town. On July 20, 1906, Mr. Woods was happily married to Miss Susie Moon, one of the handsomest and most popular belles in the Old Dominion, representing the State at the Confederate Reunion and other functions where her grace and charm of manner made for her an extended circle of admirers and friends. Their attractive home, Catawba, called after the home of Mr. Woods' birthplace in Roanoke, is characterized by a generous hos-

pitality and expresses the esteem of a wide acquaintance and coterie of friends.

Before entering public life, as we have said, Mr. Woods was a very successful lawyer and banker, and was mayor of Roanoke from 1898 to 1900. Upon the resignation of Hon. Carter Glass, he was elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress to succeed him. He was also elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress, and nominated by the Democratic party to the Sixty-seventh Congress for the Sixth Virginia District. Although comparatively a new member he has been assigned to several important Congressional committees, and is, no doubt, destined to occupy a prominent part in that party.

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