

a pencil. Finally it was turned upside down, and indeed the creature was thought to be dead, when suddenly it sprang to life and splashed about the aquarium apparently quite alarmed at being disturbed. This state of dormancy has since been frequently observed by the writer. It has been noticed with different specimens under various conditions."

Men of Science in Texas, 1820-1880: II

S. W. Geiser

In the last issue of *Field & Laboratory* (26, 86-139) appeared the first 331 sketches (Abadie to Gilbert) of collectors, explorers, and observers, in a series that will extend through several issues. My fears of omissions were justified: I find that a sketch of Samuel Botsford Buckley (1809-84), a graduate of Wesleyan University in Connecticut, and twice State Geologist of Texas (1866-7 and 1874-5) was unaccountably omitted. This omission is the more notable since for twenty years I have been holding in abeyance the publication of a sketch of Buckley (on whom I have very extensive materials) waiting for a portrait of this naturalist to come into my possession. The series continues:

GILCHRIST, Dr. Edward, U.S.N. (1811-69) Dr. Gilchrist sent to the Boston Society of Natural History in 1869, two specimens of *Lycopodium lepidodendron* from Texas. At that time, Dr. Gilchrist was Inspector of Hospitals, U.S.N., stationed at the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts. He was born in Medford, Massachusetts, later moved to New Hampshire. He entered the naval service 26 January 1832 after attending the Dartmouth Medical School during the year 1828/9. Where he secured his M.D. degree I do not know. He served for fifteen years as surgeon on board naval vessels: on the U.S.S. *Peacock* off the coast of Brazil (1832/3); on the *Vincennes* of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition to the South Seas (1837-40); on the *Savannah*, *Levant* and *Portsmouth* (1843-48), and for shorter periods on a number of other vessels. From the complete service-record of Dr. Gilchrist, furnished me by the U.S. Navy Department, it is difficult to ascertain when he had an opportunity to make a collection of plants from the coast of Texas. Most of his cruises took him to others parts of the world. He was required to make but few reports, and this adds further to the difficulty of tracing his movements. . . . *Biographical materials*: Massachusetts Historical Society, *Proceedings* (II), 14, 1900, 81; *Boston Post*, November 8, November 9, 1869.

GIRARD, Dr. Joseph Basil, U.S.A. (*d. post* 1902) While assigned to the army post at Fort Davis, Dr. Girard sent (1880) a large package of plants collected near the fort to the Gray Herbarium at Cambridge.

(*Dr. V. Havard to Sereno Watson*, 22 January 1881). Dr. Girard was a native of France. In 1867, while a resident of Michigan, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., and advanced in grade until (1902) he had reached that of colonel.

GIRAUD, Francis P. (1818-77) Engineer, one of the planners of the water system of San Antonio. He was born in Charleston, S.C., studied engineering in Paris; came to San Antonio about 1847, and died there 8 May 1877. He was city engineer of San Antonio (1849-53); an incorporator of the San Antonio Water Company (16 February 1858); of the Hydraulic Company of San Antonio [irrigation] (14 February 1860), and of the Texas Powder Company (20 December 1861). An account, especially of his architectural and engineering operations at San Antonio, is given at page 264 of Chabot's *With the Founders of San Antonio*, 1937. . . . *Biographical materials*: "Twentieth Century History of Southwest Texas," 1907, vol. 1, 404.

GIRAUD, Jacob Post, Jr. (1811-70) Published (1841) a folio contribution of sixteen leaves (eight plates) entitled "A Description of Sixteen New Species of North American Birds . . . collected in Texas in 1838." Nothing further regarding their collection is forthcoming save the title, and a note in the preface that they were "received from Texas." From the fact that but three of Giraud's "species" have ever been collected in Texan territory, I am dubious of the collection's having really been found in present Texas. The types of these "species" were presented to the Smithsonian Institution in 1867. Giraud was engaged in business in New York City, 1837-59; he then moved to Poughkeepsie, New York, and became somewhat of a recluse. *Biography*, by Witmer Stone, with *portrait* and *facs.*, in *The Auk*, 36, 1919, 464-72. In connection with Giraud's Texan-bird paper, the following may be consulted: "Note on the sixteen species of Texas birds named by Mr. Giraud of New York in 1841." *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (London) 23, 1855, 65-66; also printed in *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (II) 17, 1856, 426-27.

GLASCO, Jesse Martin (1819-87) Civil Engineer, naturalist, resident of Gilmer, Upshur County, *ante* 1850-1887. He was a native of Tennessee. In 1859-61 and 1867-73 he was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Gilmer; in 1860, Glasco sent a collection of reptiles in alcohol to the Smithsonian Institution; in 1867, a collection of grasshoppers from Texas; in 1871, a collection of Indian pottery (described in *Texas Almanac for 1867*, 165-67). He was interested primarily in botany and mineralogy (Cassino, 1878). He sent meteorological reports monthly to the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., 1875-79; and wrote an account (1880) of the geography and agriculture of Upshur County, printed by Loughridge, 1884, at p. 727. (See *HBTx*, 1, 694.)

GLENN, John Wright (1836-92) Civil Engineer; meteorological observer in Austin for the Smithsonian Institution (1854); state geologist of Texas, 1873/4. He was born in Urbana, Ohio and died in New York. He seems to have completed his formal education at about the age of sixteen; came to Austin, Texas, well before the

- Civil War. [In 1854 he was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Austin.] He was a civil engineer at the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South. He entered the C.S.A. 20 April 1861 as major in the engineering corps, served until 19 April 1865, when he was captured at Mobile. He served under Generals J. E. Johnston, G. T. Beauregard, and W. J. Hardee. After the War he returned to Texas and was appointed acting-mayor of Austin (1871/2). In 1881 Glenn went to New Orleans, where he lived the rest of his life. He became superintendent of construction of the Customs House. A great fire in 1882 nearly destroyed one side of the Customs House, and Glenn rebuilt it. He later resigned from the position of superintendent of construction, and became chief of installation, and assistant Director-General of the Cotton Exposition, New Orleans (1883/4). Later, Colonel Glenn engaged in the practice of civil engineering, and accepted a commission to construct a railroad in Yucatan, and naval-engineering work at Progreso for the Mexican government. Here he took malaria, and later died in a hospital in New York City. . . . *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine*, 10, 1874, 513-15, has a paper by Col. Glenn, entitled, "The pneumatic process of sinking piles." For *biographical materials*, see Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 13, 1945, 64-69, *portrait*.
- GOODE, William H[enry?] (-----) Smithsonian meteorological observer at Blue Branch, Lee County, 1870.
- GOODFELLOW, Edward (1828-99) While connected with the U.S. Coast Survey, Goodfellow determined the longitude of Galveston over a period of two weeks—Feb. 5-19, 1868. (*Report U.S. Coast Survey*, 1868, 30). Goodfellow was born in Philadelphia; took A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1848; entered service of the Coast Survey as Aide; became Assistant (1860), and Executive Assistant (1861-2 and 1875-82). Over a term of years he was editor of the *Annual Reports* of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society (1871) and the Philosophical Society of Washington (1875). *Biographical materials: ACAB*.
- GOODRICH, Levi Whitney (1831-1911) Engineer, surveyor. In 1860-61, District Surveyor of Brown, Coleman, and McCulloch counties; Goodrich was a native of Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio; entered Norwich University in 1854, and left next year without a degree. He engaged in engineering work in Chicago, Wisconsin, and Illinois (1856-59); removed to Texas, where he taught school in Brown County, and later was District Surveyor (*supra*). He died in Marlin, Texas. ...*Biographical materials: W. A. Ellis, Norwich University, 1819-1911...*, 1911, v. 2, pp. 605-06, *portrait*.
- GOODWIN, Dr. Sherman (1814-81) Medical geographer, physician. He practiced medicine in Victoria (...1850-80...), and died there. He took his M.D. degree at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1837. The *Victoria Texian Advocate*, Feb. 1, 1850, mentions him in practice; and Polk, 1880 (but not 1886) places him at Victoria. ... In T. J. Heard's 1868 monograph (*q.v.*), (pp. 283-4) there is a

summarized report on the diseases of Victoria by Drs. Goodwin and J. B. P. January (*q.v.*) *Biographical materials: Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 55, 1952.

- GOODWIN, Dr. William H. (1831-85) Chemist, physician; published a note on "Photographic printing" in the *Galveston Medical Journal*, 5, 1870, 276-7. Dr. Goodwin was at the time professor of chemistry in the Galveston Medical College. He was born in Louisa County, Va., studied (1849-50) at Washington College, Lexington, Va., and took M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, 1852. He was living in Galveston in 1876 and 1880; died in Atlanta in 1885, and is buried at Chamblee, DeKalb County, Ga.
- GORDON, Dr. George (-----) In *The Country Gentleman*, 28, 1873, 187 is an interesting letter from Dr. Gordon of the address, "Trinity River, Texas." He sent to the editor a vial of cotton-worms, *Aletia*, in various stages of development, as they were picked from his sea-island cotton. The letter shows an intelligence and progressiveness quite unusual for that day and place. ... In ...1849... he lived at or near Clarksville, Red River County, in the practice of medicine, and the *Northern Standard* from 1844 to 1858 had numerous news-items of him. (See, also, *Dallas Herald*, Sept. 29, 1866, p. 2.)
- GOREE, P. K. (-----) Wrote "[Agricultural report of Madison County, Texas]" printed in Loughridge, 1884, 744. Beyond the fact that he lived at Midway in 1880, no other information is forthcoming.
- Goss, Benjamin Franklin (1823-92) Brother of the succeeding; an enthusiastic and careful collector of all natural-history objects, especially of birds' eggs and nests. His home was in Pewaukee, Waukesha County, Wisconsin; he collected with G. B. Sennett (*q.v.*) in Corpus Christi, early in 1882. *Biographical materials: The Auk*, 10, 1893, 385.
- Goss, Nathaniel Stickney (1826-91) Collected bird's eggs and nests in Texas (Corpus Christi) in 1878 (*vide* Frank M. Chapman), and also in May, 1882. He was a very accomplished ornithologist, with a fine collection. He wrote chiefly on the birds of Kansas—his *Birds of Kansas* was standard. ... Like his brother, he was born in New Hampshire, and reared in Wisconsin. In 1857 he moved to Neosho Falls, Kansas, where he died in 1891. He became one of the original members of the American Ornithologists' Union. An extended biography is printed in *The Auk*, 8, 1891, 245-47.
- GOUHENANT, Adolphe (1804- ?) Sent a collection of Cretaceous fossils from Dallas County to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (*ackn.* 8 August, 1854). Gouhenant was a painter and art-dealer of Toulouse, and leader of the advance-guard of 69 pioneers who left France for Texas in the spring of 1847, to establish Étienne Cabet's Icarian colony in northeastern Texas. Of him, and of his difficulties with Cabet (and, later, with Victor Considérant), see J. Prudhommeux, *Icarie et son fondateur, Étienne Cabet ...*, Paris, 1907, *passim*, but especially pp. 217 and 234; V.

Considérant, *Au Texas*, 1855, *passim*. Gouhenant, with others, later purchased the site of Fort Worth (?1853) and started a village there. Masonic records show Gouhenant a member of a Dallas lodge from 1850 to the end of 1860. See A. Savardan, *Un Naufrage au Texas*, 1858, 36-37; Clarksville *Northern Standard*, July 10, 17, 24, 1852; Dallas *Herald*, March 6, 1869, p. 2.

GRAHAM, Dr. Alfred H. (-----) Sent 14 Cretaceous fossils from Bagdad [present Leander], Williamson County, to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (1874); and in 1879, certain *naturalia*, and a collection of human bones, presumably Indian, from a mound in Texas. ... Dr. Graham went from Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N.C., to the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and took his M.D. degree two years later. (His graduation thesis was titled, "Fractures of the Cranium"). During the year 1856-57 he was an assistant surgeon in Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia. He seems to have been in Texas as early as 1866; and practiced medicine at Bagdad (...1874-80...), Lampasas (...1886-90...), and is not in Polk, 1900.

GRAHAM, Col. James Duncan, U.S.A. (1799-1865) Topographical engineer, naturalist. As a young lieutenant, he came into Panhandle Texas (down the Canadian River) in 1820 with Major Stephen H. Long's Expedition; in 1840 he was Astronomer on the part of the United States for the demarcation of the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas (with Lieuts. T. G. Lee and George G. Meade he worked along the Sabine); and was Principal Astronomer and "Head of the Scientific Corps" on the part of the United States for the joint demarcation of the boundary between the United States and Mexico (1850-51). ... Colonel Graham was born in Virginia, and died in Boston, Massachusetts. He was graduated from West Point in the Class of 1817, along with (later) General E. A. Hitchcock of Mexican War and literary fame. ... He was admirably trained in the sciences (in which he had great interest), and was a member of several scientific and literary societies—notably the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; was one of the original members of the A.A.A.S., etc. ... Notable work that he did included running the boundary line between the United States and New Brunswick (1842-3), the re-survey of the Mason & Dixon Line (1850); he also demonstrated tidal waves in the Great Lakes (1861-64). The Royal Society Catalogue lists his publications. *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 1, 157-8; Drake, 1872, 373; Lamb, 3, 1900; DAB, ACAB.

GRANGER, F. D. (-----) Worked on the hydrography of Matagorda, Lavaca, and Espirito Santo bays, for the U.S. Coast Survey in 1871. In this he was aided by F. W. Ring. (*U.S. Coast Survey Report*, 1871, 52-3).

GRAPPE, François (-----) Explored the Red River from about 40 miles above Natchitoches, La. to near Spanish Fort in [present] Montague County, Texas, during the period from about 1770 to

1800 (See Sibley's account, published in *American State Papers*, 4, 1832, 725-31). Grappe's itinerary can be followed on topographic maps, and his account is replete with information on the character of the country. Sibley says (p. 725) that Grappe's father was "a French officer, and superintendent of Indian affairs at a post or station occupied by France, where they kept some soldiers, and had a factory [trading post], previous to the cession of Louisiana to Spain; situated nearly 500 miles, by the course of the river, above Natchitoches, where he, my informant, was born, and lived upwards of 30 years; his time, during which, being occupied alternately as an assistant to his father, an Indian trader and hunter; with the advantage of some learning, and a very retentive memory." He was a good Indian interpreter for the Spanish Government to all the tribes of Louisiana. The *Austin Papers* show that François Grappe was living in Natchitoches (his birthplace) in 1825.

GRASSMEIER, F[riedrich] W[ilhelm] (1801-87) One of the earliest settlers of Fayette-Gonzales counties; Grassmeier is listed in *Cassino's Directory* for 1882 as actively interested in American archaeology. Grassmeier came to Texas at least before August, 1837, as he is mentioned in the August 19, 1837 issue of the *Houston Telegraph & Texas Register*. His large collection of early Texas newspapers went to the University at his death.

GRAVES, A. G., Jr. (-----) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Collin County, Texas]", printed in Loughridge, 1884, 775-6. Graves lived at McKinney, ...1880-84..., in 1884/5 he had 166 acres of land, assessed at between three and four thousand dollars.

GRAVES, Dr. Ralph L. (-----) In a paper entitled "Typhoid or Enteric Fever" (*New Orleans Med. & Surg. Jour.*, 15, 1858/9, 125-28), Graves gives data on the history and statistics of typhoid fever in Texas. Graves seems to have come to San Antonio in 1854 from Lake Providence, La., where he had practiced from ...1850 to 1854. He took his M.D. degree at Transylvania University in 1844 (his home address being given as "Orange, N.C.") Newspaper references to Dr. Graves in Texas continue until late in 1872.

GRAY, Andrew Belcher (1820-62) Native of Virginia, Surveyor on the part of Texas [with Genl. Memucan Hunt *q.v.*] on the U.S. & Texan Boundary Commission (1840); Surveyor for the government of the Mineral Lands of the Lake Superior Region (1842); Surveyor on the running of the Maine boundary; Surveyor on the part of the United States, of the boundary of the U.S. and Mexico (1850-53); later he surveyed routes for proposed private railroads in Texas (*post*). ... Gray drew a "Map of the river Sabine from Logan's Ferry to the 32 Degree of North Latitude. Shewing the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas between said points, as marked and laid down by the Survey in 1841, under the direction of the joint commission appointed for that purpose, under the first article of the convention signed at Washington, April 25, 1838. Drawn by A. B. Gray." [18¼ x 26½ inches, Washington, 1841] It was later included (as no. 173 of the series) in a folio collection

- of maps published by order of Congress in 1843. *Other publications*: "Report and Map ... relative to the Mexican Boundary" (U.S., 33 Congress, 2d Session, *Senate Executive Document 55*, 1855); "Texas Western Railroad. Survey of Route, its cost and probable revenue, in connection with the Pacific Railway; nature of the country, climate, mineral and agricultural resources, etc.", Cincinnati ... 1855; "Southern Pacific Railroad, Survey of a route for the Southern Pacific R.R., on the 32d Parallel, by A. B. Gray, for the Texas Western R.R. Company" (Cincinnati, 1856); "On the *Ammonobroma sonorae* (*Proc. A.A.A.S.*, 9, 1855, 233-36.) (See *HBTx*, 1, 722).
- GRAY, F. R. (-----) Resident of Yorktown, DeWitt County, in 1879; in that year he sent monthly meteorological reports to the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A.
- GRAY, J. E. (-----) Wrote "[Chicken Cholera in Washington County, Texas, 1877]" (*Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1877, 1878, 498). Mr. Gray, who lived at Brenham (...1877-84...) was a considerable land owner in Washington County in 1884/5 (381 acres, assessed at between five and ten thousand dollars). I believe he is the "J. E. Gray" who was captain of Co. I, Col. A. W. Terrell's Regiment, Texas Volunteer Cavalry, C.S.A.
- GREEN, Alexander B. (1846-1911) Author of "[The Mustang Grape in Lee County, Texas]", printed in U.S. Dept., Agric., *Special Rept. no. 36*, 1881, 101. He lived at Giddings from 1873 to 1898, where he was postmaster (1884-5), and County Clerk of Lee County (1886-98).
- GREEN, Dr. Rowan (*d.* ?1888) Medical geographer, physician. Dr. Green wrote "Abstract of an article on the medical topography of Wharton, Texas", published in *Atlanta Medical & Surgical Journal*, vol. 6, 1860-61, pp. 445-48. In a pamphlet on "Health of Columbus, Colorado County" Green gives a list of white persons over 50 years of age; the original publication is lost, but Dr. W. G. Kingsbury (*q.v.*) has reproduced this list at p. 39 of his 1883 pamphlet. Fragmentary information seems to indicate that Rowan Green was a land-agent and lawyer at Columbus in 1878-9. He is not to be identified, I believe, with Dr. Roland Green, Eclectic, of Lone Star, Cherokee County (1876), nor with "Dr. R. Green", of Saltillo, Hopkins County, 1876.
- GREENWELL, W. E. (-----) Mr. Greenwell worked on the triangulation and topography of the Southwestern boundary of Texas for the U.S. Coast Survey (*see* his "On the general features and peculiarities of the coast of lower Texas, with suggestions in regard to facilities for navigation" (*U.S. Coast Survey Rept.*, 1854, 30*-31* [*appendix*]).
- GREGG, Dr. Aaron (1822-99) Lived in San Saba, San Saba County, 1875-89... He was in charge of the Minerals and Soils department of the Texas exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition, 1883-4. Later he published a paper, "Economic Minerals of San Saba County" in Dumble's *First Report*, 1889, 74-76 of the Texas Geological Survey.

... Dr. Gregg was born in Rushville, Rush County, Indiana, and died in Ballinger, Runnels County, Texas. He took his M.D. degree (at the Medical College of Ohio?) *before* 1853; for in that year he was in Whampoa, China. Two years later he was in Batavia, Java. In 1856 he was again in Whampoa, leaving for America. On 31 May, 1858, he wrote the U.S. Navy Department of the desirability of an exploration of the island of Papua, or New Guinea, from the Astor House, New York City. He was a cavalry officer in the Union army during a part of the Civil War, and in 1865 was appointed City Physician of Memphis, Tenn., by the military. He was U.S. consul at Kingston, Jamaica, 1865-69. Later he removed to Kansas, and thence, in 1875, to San Saba, Texas. Here he practiced medicine, and busied himself as an amateur in geology and natural history.

GREGG, Dr. Josiah (1806-50) Historian of the Santa Fe Trail, "a close and scientific observer, making copious notes of everything that interested him" (*DAB*); and botanical collector for John Torrey and Asa Gray in Chihuahua and the valley of the Rio Grande. Gregg, in the spring of 1839 conducted a caravan across Panhandle Texas, up the Canadian River from Van Buren, Ark., to Santa Fe and Chihuahua. He returned by the same route (25 February-April, 1840.) In the summer of 1840 he made a brief summer excursion among the Comanches, "living in the heart of the prairies". Gregg had begun his journeys as a Santa Fe trader in 1831; this, therefore, was his last trip across the prairies (*see* ch. 8, vol. 2, of his *Commerce of the Prairies*—an admirable account of the Santa Fe trade). *Biographical materials*: besides sketches in *DAB*; Sargent's *Silva ...* (vol. 6, 1894, 33); *Garden & Forest*, 7, 1894, 12; and Harshberger's *Botanists of Philadelphia*, 1899, 246 ff., the following may be listed: "Dr. Josiah Gregg, historian of the Santa Fe Trail", by Ralph E. Twitchell (*Histor. Soc. N.M., Publication no. 26*, 1924; William E. Connelly, "Dr. Josiah Gregg, historian of the Old Santa Fe Trail" (*Proc. Miss. Valley Histor. Assn.*, 1919-20, 334-48); John Thomas Lee, "New-found letters of Josiah Gregg, Santa Fe trader and historian" (*Proc. Amer. Antiq. Soc. (n.s.) 40*, 1930, 47-68); "Josiah Gregg and Dr. George Engelmann" (John Thomas Lee, *ed., ibid.*, 41, 1932, 355-404). Material of great value on Gregg's journey into Texas (28 July, 1841 to 13 January, 1842; and in 1846) is given in M. G. Fulton's *Diary & Letters of Josiah Gregg ...*, vol. 1, 1941, *passim*. Gregg received the *honorary* degree of M.D. from the Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1846.

GREGORY, Dr. David G. (*d.* 1890) Published "Letters from Texas" (*American Stock Journal*, 4, 1869, 13, 112-13, 131-33, 200-201)—a fine, comprehensive account of Texas: lands, topography, climate, agriculture, natural resources. Dr. Gregory came to Fayetteville, Texas, in the late 'forties from ?New York State; was a physician at Fayetteville (...1868...) and LaGrange (...1880...). Later he removed to Alleyton near Columbus, where he died on 1 January, 1890. During his last ten years he did good work as a horticulturist and nurseryman, proprietor of the "Valverde Nursery and

Fruit Farm". He was one of the incorporators of the "LaGrange Collegiate Institute" (14 Feb., 1852—the name was changed to "Ewing College", 11 Feb., 1860); and of Colonel C. G. Forshey's "Texas Monumental & Military Institute" (6 August, 1856). Masonic records show Gregory member of lodges as follows: at LaGrange, 1848-61; Fayetteville, 1862-63; LaGrange, ?-65; Columbus, 1880-90. *Biographical materials*: Geiser, 1945, 47.

GRIEVE, James H. (-----) Made a journey to Texas in 1844, and left Texas early in 1845; wrote a paper, "Texan Grasses" in *The Gardener's Chronicle & Agricultural Gazette*, London, 1845, p. 125 [reprinted in *The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil*, 3, 1850, 499]. Mr. Grieve (*res.*, 43 King's Road, London) sent a report "to the Council" on the Mesquite Grass, which he praised very highly. "These grasses abound in many parts of the interior of the country. In the extensive prairies where those grasses are to be found, they almost exclude all other growth; and the numbers of cattle and wild horses that range upon them, and their sleek skins and fine condition bear ample testimony to the nutritive qualities of the pasture. It may also be observed that even the deer were fatter, and offered a richer venison, than those of the eastern districts of Texas". ... Grieve spoke, in his introduction, of his "late rambles at Texas". (See *Texas National Register*, Dec. 28, 1844, p. 4; Jan. 11, 1845, p. 4).

GRIFFITH, Thomas Musgrove (1823-1908) Engineer; builder of the Waco suspension bridge. *Van Nostrand's Engineering Journal*, 2, 1870, 660, has the following to say of this bridge, built from 1868 to 1870 by the Waco Bridge Company (*inc.* 1 Nov., 1866) from the plans, and under the superintendence of Griffith: "It is a suspension bridge of 475 foot span, 18 feet wide. The towers are of brick; the foundations are upon rock on on[e] side and quicksand on the other. The iron work was constructed in New York, and the entire amount of wood work was hauled 80 miles by ox teams. A pile-driving machine was improvised by the engineer, the hammer being of live oak, banded with iron from old wagon axles. The pumping inside of the coffer dams was done by a force of negroes, using log pumps." Griffith started work on the suspension bridge in October, 1868. The work proceeded slowly because of the difficulty of finding a sufficiently solid foundation for the immense east towers and anchor houses. A. Roebling furnished the cables, and it was under way by the first of January, 1869, and was completed and thrown open to the public on 6 January, 1870. It cost \$130,000, and 2,700,000 bricks were used in the towers. ... This was not the first suspension bridge built by Griffith. In 1854-5 he built the first bridge across the Mississippi—spanning the river at Minneapolis. He also built a suspension bridge at Hamilton, Ontario, and two others (1876-77). ... Mr. Griffith was born in New York City, and died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y. He was graduated from Hobart College (B.S., 1848; M.A. 1891); and from 1849 to 1855 helped George Muirson Totten to construct the Panama Railroad.

- From 2 January, 1863 to 20 March, 1865 he served as Assistant Inspector of gunboats building outside U.S. Navy Yards, under Admiral Francis H. Gregory. *Biographical materials: Engineering News*, 60, 1908, 732; "Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell, and Coryell Counties, Texas", 1893, 107, 814.
- GUINN, Frank Benton (1855-1932) Amateur horticulturist living in Rusk, Cherokee County, where he served several terms as county attorney, county judge, and member of the State legislature. He originated the "Guinn" peach; and introduced into the Texas legislature the fruit and nursery inspection bill. *Biographical materials: Geiser*, 1945, 48; H. J. Roach, *A History of Cherokee County, Texas*, 1934, 159-60.
- GUINN, Dr. J. N. B. (1830-92) Physician, planter, horticulturist; ?uncle of the foregoing. He improved blackberries by cultivation and selection of wild strains, and also experimented with plums, grapes, and peaches in his considerable home-orchard. He was born in South Carolina, and died in Alto, Cherokee County (where he settled in 1854). In 1884/5 he had 648 acres in the county, assessed at from three to four thousand dollars. *Biographical materials: Geiser*, 1945, 49; H. J. Roach, 1934, p. 159 .
- GURLEY, Davis Robert (1836-1914) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on McLennan County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 787. Resident of Waco for many years (1853-1914). He was born in Franklin County, Ala.; removed with his parents to Waco in 1853; was graduated from the Wesleyan University, Florence, Ala. in 1858. Captain, C.S.A. He was one of the incorporators of the Waco Female College, 26 May, 1871. He owned a fine plantation on the Brazos River, just south of the city limits of Waco, and raised cotton and bred Jersey cattle. His holdings in 1884-5 were given as 729 acres, assessed for tax purposes at between ten and twenty thousand dollars. ... *Biographical materials: "Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell, and Coryell Counties"*, 1893, 718-19; *HBT*_x, 1, 749.
- HADEN, Dr. John Miller (1825-92) Surgeon, U.S.A., 1847-61, later, C.S.A.; for many years he practiced medicine at Galveston. His report on "Medical Topography and Diseases at Fort Steilacoom [Washington Territory]" (Coolidge, 1856, 478-81) is extralimital, but is of interest in showing the abilities of the man (having brief notes on the trees and other plants of the region). ... Haden was born in Lowndes County, Miss., and died in Galveston, Texas. He attended Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn., and completed his college courses at LaGrange College, Ala., and took his M.D. degree at the University of Louisiana in 1847. After the War he was president of the Galveston Board of Health (1878-9), and did distinguished service in the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1878. *Biographical materials: G. P. Red, The Medicine Man in Texas*, 1930; and *Encyclopaedia of the New West*, 1887, 366-68.
- HALBERT, Lucius N. (-----) Author of "[Glanders in horses in Fannin County, Texas]" (*Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1877, 1878,

485-6). Resident of Bonham, ...1871-77...; in 1866 he was a member of a Masonic lodge at Burton, Washington County, and retained his membership there until 1878.

HALDEMAN, Lieut. Horace, U.S.A. (1821-83) Entomological collector in Texas for his distinguished brother, Professor S. S. Haldeman. Born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, he was commissioned second-lieutenant from Pennsylvania, 16 February, 1847; participated in the Mexican War; returned from Mexico in 1848, bringing his brother, S. S. Haldeman, a small collection of insects taken at Tampico. In 1849 he sent numerous small collections of insects, from Ringgold Barracks, and later from San Antonio, Fort Martin Scott, and Fort Gates, to his brother and to Dr. J. L. LeConte, who described many of his new species of Coleoptera. He resigned from the Army on 1 February, 1856, to live on the Bob Childers place, on Elm Creek, near (old) Troy, in Bell County. Horace Haldeman entered the military service of the Confederacy. In the last years of his life (...1870-83) he kept a livery and feed stable in Calvert, Robertson County, where he died. (See *HBT*_x, 1, 754.)

HALDEMAN, Samuel Stehman (1812-80) Entomologist, philologist. At the end of 1851, the elder Haldeman came from Philadelphia to Texas, where he had been offered the presidency of some (unidentified) educational institution. He declined the proffered position, and was returning to Philadelphia (January, 1852) when he paused to inspect the Masonic college at Selma, Ala. The presidency of the Masonic Institute was offered him, and he acted as president from January to October, 1852. He was back in Columbia, Pa., by the end of the next October; and Alexander Winchell, later to become the distinguished professor of geology at the University of Michigan, took his place. The biographies of S. S. Haldeman usually state that he was professor of natural history at the University of Pennsylvania from 1851 to 1855, and make no mention of the Selma episode, nor the call from Texas. The facts above stated are set forth in Haldeman letters to Spencer F. Baird (archives, Smithsonian library) and F. E. Melsheimer (library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard). ... Haldeman was a consummate naturalist. The Royal Society Catalogue lists some 61 papers by him. *Biographical materials*: DAB, ACAB, Drake, 1872, 394; Lamb, 3, 1900, 461-2; *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 4, 1886/8, 112-13; *Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 1; etc.

HALE, Rev. Christopher Sargeant (?1800-66) In his "Geology of South Alabama" (*Amer. J. Sci.*, [II], 6, 1848, 354-63, Hale makes familiar mention of outcroppings of coal in Texas at the places where the "Camino Real" crossed the Trinity, Brazos, and Colorado rivers. The internal evidence points to an exploratory trip made by Hale to Texas. Investigations in Mobile, where Hale lived for some years, and where he was president of the ?Mobile Female Seminary? have netted little regarding him. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., took his A.B. degree at (present) Brown University in 1820. There is almost nothing of Hale in the Brown alumni register beyond that

given above. In 1858 and 1861, one "C. S. Hale", of Burlington, N.J., gave to the Boston Society of Natural History collections of *Zeuglodon* bones—doubtless from the Eocene of Alabama. I surmise that the C. S. Hale's of Mobile and Burlington are one and the same person.

HALL, Asaph, U.S.N. (1829-1907) Chief Astronomer of the Naval Observatory party at San Antonio, Texas, 6 December, 1882, to observe the transit of Venus. From 1875 to 1891 Hall was professor at the U.S. Naval Observatory in Washington. *Biographical materials: DAB, ACAB; Lamb, 3, 1900, 474, portrait.*

HALL, Charles Edward (1852-1915) Geologist, mining engineer (son of the famous geologist and paleontologist, Professor James Hall of Albany), with European training in geology and mining engineering. First-Assistant of the John W. Glenn Geological Survey of Texas (31 March, 1873 to 6 March, 1874); later Second-Assistant (or "Subassistant") on the second Buckley survey in the early summer of 1874. He worked with Glenn in Burnet, Llano, and San Saba counties. Later, he did notable geological work in the United States and Mexico (whither he went to work in the early 'eighties). Nickles (1923) lists 19 papers by Hall (1876-1903). *Biographical materials: Who's Who in America, 4, 1906.*

HALL, Elihu (1822-82) One of the organizers of the Illinois Natural History Society at Bloomington (1858); and in 1862 plant collector in the mountains of Colorado with Dr. C. C. Parry and J. P. Harbour. Hall collected 861 species of plants in east Texas in 1872, which Asa Gray distributed to subscribers. In a letter to Gray, dated at Hempstead, 13 June, 1872, Hall wrote that soon he is about to go to Houston for a few days, and then to the northern end of the State. 'He is collecting great quantities of seeds, but is afraid that he is getting but few *new* species of Texan plants.' He obtained a few peculiar plants at Austin on the Colorado (Gray Herbarium archives). (See "Plantae Texanae: a list of the plants collected in eastern Texas in 1872, and distributed to subscribers by Elihu Hall, Salem, Mass., 1873"). This listed (*nude*, without annotations) 861 species and a number of varieties. *Biography: Botanical Gazette, 9, 1884, 59-62.*

HALL, Rev. J. G. (-----) Wrote "[Agricultural Report of Cameron County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 770. He was a resident of Brownsville in 1880; no further information was secured.

HALTER, R. E. (-----) Member of the U.S. Coast Survey in Texas, 1868-80. He was engaged intermittently (1868, 1876-7, 1880) on the hydrography of the entrances to Galveston, Matagorda, and Lavaca bays, and on the triangulation of Laguna Madre. He lived at Corpus Christi in 1880 (D. R. Raymond, *Captain Lee Hall of Texas*, 1940, 187).

HAMILTON, J. W. (d. 1881) His "[Agricultural Report on Trinity County, Texas]" is printed in Loughridge, 1884, 740-41. He was a resident of Centralia, Trinity county (...1873-81), and died there, 14 May, 1881.

HAMLETT, George W. (-----) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Ellis County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 783. In 1884/5 he had 341 acres of land near Milford in Ellis County, valued at between five and ten thousand dollars.

HAMLETT, Dr. William, Sr. (-----) Loughridge also published (1884, 735) a paper by W. Hamlett on the agriculture of Anderson County. Hamlett lived at that time at Beaver in Anderson County.

HAMMOCK, C. W. (-----) A report on "[The Agriculture of Sabine County, Texas]", by one C.W.H. who lived in 1880 at Milam in Sabine County, is printed in Loughridge, 1884, p. 739. I have been unable to secure further information of him.

HAMMOND, Dr. John Fox, U.S.A. (1820-86) Made natural history collections in Panhandle Texas along the Canadian River (1849) while with Lieut. J. H. Simpson, enroute Santa Fe from Fort Smith. Most of Hammond's work was, however, extralimital to Texas, although during the years 1870 and 1872-75 he was Medical Director of the Department of Texas, U.S.A. Thus, from Fort Riley, Kansas, he sent Hallowell two or three collections of reptiles (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.*, 8, 1856, 309); he published (Coolidge, 1856, 419-26) "Medical topography and diseases of Socorro" which is full of natural-history observations; and from Fort Townsend, Washington Territory (Coolidge, 1860, 270-71) "Sanitary Report—Fort Townsend, Washington Territory", which has some (but not extensive) faunal and floral notes. ... Dr. Hammond was a native of South Carolina, and took his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania; was appointed Assistant-surgeon, U.S.A., 16 February 1847; he advanced through the grades; remained faithful to the Union during the Civil War, and died 29 December, 1886. See ACAB for biographical data; a sketch, with portrait, is in Hume, 1942, 164-75.

HANCOCK, John (1824-93) Settled in Austin, Texas, 1847; became district judge, 1851-56, and later established a military telegraph around the frontier of Texas; he was interested in minerals and mining, and presented to the Smithsonian Institution (1876) copper and zinc [*sic*] ores from Texas; and to the U.S. National Museum (1880) a collection of minerals from Arizona and Texas. He was also a correspondent of Professor Comstock in his study on cotton insects, and of the U.S. Entomological Commission in 1877. ... He was born in Jackson County, Ala., studied at the University of East Tennessee, Knoxville [now, University of Tennessee] for two years, then studied law at Winchester, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar in 1846. ... A strong Unionist, he left Texas during the Civil War; after the War he was prominent in the reorganization of the State government. For many years (1855-83) he was law partner of Charles S. West (*q.v.*) Mr. Hancock was interested in many public enterprises: he was, for example, an incorporator of the Austin, Iron Mountain & El Paso R.R. Co. (10 November, 1866), and of the Texas & California Telegraph Co. (13 November, 1866). ... *Biographical materials*: Lamb, 3, 1900; 516; J. D. Lynch, *The*

Bench and Bar of Texas, 1885, 323-27; *Biographical Encyclopaedia of Texas*, 1880, 50-51; *ACAB*; *HBTx*, 1, 763.

HANNA, A. M. (d. 1894) Wrote "[Cotton-raising in Montgomery County, Texas, 1853]", printed in *Ann. Rept. Commr. Patents, 1853, Agriculture*, 1854, 199. He resided near Danville, Montgomery County in 1853; Masonic records show him at Schulenberg (1860-67), and at Belton (1868-94).

HARBERT, Stephen (1809-1909) Came to Colorado County, Texas in 1853; collaborated with Comstock in his study of the cotton insects (1878-9). At this time he was managing plantations of his brothers across the Colorado River from Columbus. He was born in Wytheville, Va., and died in Colorado County. After his arrival in Colorado County (from Mississippi) in 1853, he was a merchant in Columbus until after the Civil War. He then moved to Borden, eight miles from Columbus. "He was not of a scientific turn of mind, nor technically trained, but was a very well-read man." In 1884/5 he had 1355 acres in Colorado County, assessed for tax-purposes at between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

HARKORT, Eduard (1798-1836) An accomplished mineralogist, former employee of an English mining company in Mexico; colonel-in-chief of artillery, armies of Texas, in the Texas Revolution; he planned the work of establishing the fortifications at Galveston. He also surveyed and sounded Galveston harbor. He died at Kokernot's Grove, San Jacinto Bay, on 11 August, 1836 [*not* 1834, as Dr. F. Gustav Kuhne says in his preface to Harkort's *Aus mejikanischen Gefängnissen ... (post)*]. This is clearly a typographical error, as a study of the book itself (as also the *Telegraph & Texas Register*, Sept. 13, October 26, 1836) will show. ... Eduard Harkort (son of Johann Casper Harkort, and brother of Friedrich Harkort) was born in Harkort bei Hagen in Westphalia. He studied to be a surveyor at the *Bergakademie* at Freiberg in Saxony; served for a time as artillerist in the Prussian Army; went in the employ of an English mining company to Mexico. When Santa Anna revolted, as the protagonist of freedom and federalism, against Bustamente, Harkort became his partisan; when Santa Anna became a centralist, Harkort turned against him. Harkort commanded the artillery of Zacatecas against Santa Anna. He entered the Texan Army as captain of artillery, 28 March, 1836, and was stationed at Galveston Island to erect fortifications. ... Harkort appears to have been a favorite pupil of the great mineralogist, Johann August Friedrich Breithaupt (1791-1883), professor at Freiberg (*Jahrb. d. Chemie und Physik*, 20, 1827, 314-17). *Publications*: two papers on blowpipe analysis of minerals, dated from Freiberg in 1827, and printed in the *Jahrbuch*, vol. 20, pp. 153, and 312-14. *Biographical materials*: *Telegraph & Texas Register*, *supra*; Harkort's *Aus mejikanischen Gefängnissen ...*, 1858, *passim*; A. C. Gray, *From Virginia to Texas*, 1835, 1909, 155 [entry of April 7, 1836]; also L. K. Berger, *Der alte Harkort*, 1890, 73, 80, 85, 117.

HARPER, Peter (1810-?) Chemist. In the original sheets of the 1850

- U.S. Census, Schedule I, of Lavaca County, Texas, "Peter Harper, age 40, nativity Pennsylvania" is given the occupation of chemist. I have been unable to find anything further relative to Mr. Harper. There is a "Peter Harper" mentioned in the Clarksville *Northern Standard*, of June 15, 1843, p. 2; and a "Peter Harper", resident of Marshall, on 24 August, 1875, secured U.S. Patent no. 166,987 on a railroad-car coupling. Peter Harper of the 1850 Census is missing from that of 1860.
- HARRALD, Dr. M. (-----) A resident of Henrietta, Clay County, Dr. Harrald observed the solar eclipse of 29 July, 1878 (especially the solar corona) for the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A. He sketched the corona, and was assisted with the other observations by J. J. Mullen.
- HARRIS, Andrew Jackson (-----) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Bell County, Texas]", printed in Loughridge, 1884, 789. Harris was an early citizen of Salado, and assistant-principal of Salado College, 1866-7. In 1871 he was made a member of an auditing commission to audit the finances of Bell County over the years 1865-71. A lawyer, he was state senator of Texas in 1884-5. Mr. Harris was born in ?North Carolina; took his A.B. degree at the University of Mississippi, 1861; fought for the Confederacy, was admitted to the bar, and received an A.M. degree from some institution not identified. His address from at least 1880 to 1909 was Belton. *Biographical materials*: G. W. Tyler, *The History of Bell County*, 1936, 269, 283, 354.
- HARRIS, Edward (1799-1863) Came to Texas with the Audubons in 1837. He collected birds and birds' eggs, principally. He also accompanied Audubon on his trip to the Upper Missouri country, and published (1845) 3 ornithological papers in the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He was a great friend of the Audubons, and of John Cassin the ornithologist. He was born in Morrison, N.J., lived there all his life, and died there. *Biographical materials*: P. A. Brannon, *Edward Harris, Friend of Audubon*, 1947 [Newcomen Society]; *Cassinia*, 6 1902, 1-5, *portr.*; *Southwest Review*, 16, 1930, 108-35; *see*, also, Plumb, *Types and Breeds of Farm Animals*, 1906, 106.
- HARRISON, Dr. Robert Henry (1826-1905) Epidemiologist; wrote "The Epidemic of 1873 [of Yellow Fever] in Columbus, Texas; a Contribution to the history of disease in the State" (*Trans. Texas State Med. Assn.*, 6, 1874, 178-96); [Dowell (1876, 109-24) reprinted this paper in his book]; "The Epidemics of 1873 at Denison, Calvert, and Columbus" (*ibid.*, 7, 1875, 80-94; *also some lesser papers.*) ... Harrison was born at Gainesville, Hall County, Ga., and died at Columbus, Texas. He took his M.D. degree at the Botanico-Medical College of Cincinnati, 1846; and in 1873 received one from the Medical College of Alabama, at Mobile. He was vice-president of the Texas State Medical Association, in 1875, and president in 1876. From 1874 he was chief surgeon of the Galveston, Harrisburg, & San Antonio Railroad. *Biographical materials*: Atkinson,

- 1878, 487; Daniell, *Successful Men ...*, 1890, 296-98; *HBTx*, 1, 780.
- HARTZ, Lieut. Edward L., U.S.A. (?1831-68) Escort for Captain Pope (*q.v.*) in his artesian-well expedition to west Texas (1857-59); he also scouted, and tested the efficiency of camels for military transportation in Texas (1859). In 1856 (the year after his graduation from West Point), Hartz explored to improve the route between Fort Bliss and El Paso, especially along the Rio Grande, and mapped the same. Warren, 1861, 83-4 gives a résumé of his wagon road exploration; and Cullum, 2, 628; 5, 86 the details of his military and civil service.
- HASSON, Dr. Alexander Breckinridge, U.S.A. (*d.* 1877) His "Medical topography and diseases of post on Clear Fork of Brazos River (Phantom Hill) [1852]" appears in Coolidge, 1856, 375-78. There are good notes on the fauna and flora; and valuable notes on the Indians—Caddoes, Wacos, and Comanches. Hasson was especially good in Indian matters; his [extralimital] report on "Medical topography and diseases of Fort Ridgely [Minnesota] is notably valuable. ... Dr. Hasson was a native of Maryland, and appointed Assistant-surgeon from Maryland, 29 June, 1849. He was promoted Major-surgeon, 17 August, 1861, and died 19 March, 1877.
- HASTINGS, Harry S. (*d.* 1907) Farmer and postmaster of Nockanut, Wilson County; he sent natural-history objects to the museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1872-3. In his farming operations (595 acres in Wilson County, assessed at between four and five thousand dollars for tax-purposes) he was interested chiefly in cotton and livestock. He was a member of the Nockanut Masonic lodge as early as 1871, and died 4 March, 1907.
- HAUPT, Lieut. Lewis Muhlenberg, U.S.A. (1844-1937) Engineer on the staff of the commanding general, 5th Military District [Texas], 15 Feb.-25 June, 1869. Later he was a distinguished engineer, and professor of engineering, University of Pennsylvania, 1872-..... He was graduated from West Point in 1863, seventh in a class of 63. *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 3, 83; 5, 135; 6a, 123; 7, 85; *Who Was Who in America*, 1, 1942, 535; a short biography, with *portrait*, appeared in the *Annual Report*, 1937, of the Association of Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy; *ACAB*.
- HAUPT, William Walton (1828-1907) Horticulturist, merchant, ginner of Mountain City, Hays County. He originated the "Alice" peach (sometimes called the "Alice Haupt"). In 1869-72 he received three patents for his inventions (seed-planter, and two adjustable chairs). ... An extended note on Haupt is printed in Geiser, 1945, 50.
- HAVARD, Dr. Valery, U.S.A. (1846-1927) Botanical collector, army surgeon. In 1881 Havard made extensive botanical collections at Presidio, Fort Davis, and other places in western and southern Texas. J. K. Small erected a genus, *Havardia*, of the mimosa family (the beautiful small evergreen "huajillo", type *Pithecolobium brevifolium* Benthams) in his honor. *Publications* (in the Western field): "The French half-breeds of the Northwest" (*Smiths. Rept.*,

1879, 309-27); "Sotol [Texan "bear-grass: *Dasyilirion texanum* Scheele, *D. graminifolium* Zucc.]" (*Amer. Nat.*, 15, 1881, 873-77); "Report on the flora of Western and Southern Texas" (*Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 8, 1885, 449-533). ... Havard was born in Compiègne, France; obtained his M.D. degree (1869) at University Medical College [University of the City of New York]; Assistant-surgeon, U.S.A. (1879); Major-surgeon, U.S.A. (1891). *Biographical materials: Who's Who in America*, 15, 1926; Sargent, *Silva* ..., 1, 1892, 81.

HAYES, Dr. Sutton (*d.* 1863) In 1858 or ?9, he left New York City to go to California *via* Memphis, ?Fort Smith (Ark.), and Texas. In the neighborhood of Fort Belknap (10 miles northwest of present Graham, Young County) he collected for the Smithsonian Institution bird-skins and mammals, sent as alcoholic materials; he also made collections of plants on the El Paso wagon-road expedition in Texas, New Mexico, and California. These were sent to the Smithsonian Institution in 1859 by Col. Leech. The next year (as he wrote to Professor D. C. Eaton of Yale College [Yale archives], from Aspinwall, New Granada [present Colon, Panama]), he worked as a physician for the Panama Railroad. He also collected in Guatemala. The British Museum (1863-4) purchased 1320 of Sutton's plants from Panama. He died on the Isthmus of Panama in 1863.

HAYES, William Robert (1853-1910) Born in Missouri; mined in California (1855-58); came to Bee County, Texas, in April, 1859; was long a county judge of Bee County, living in Aransas; collaborator with Professor Comstock in his study of cotton insects. His paper, "[Wine-making in Bee County, Texas]" was published in U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, p. 98. In 1884/5 he was still living at Aransas, very much interested in livestock breeding. He died at Skidmore, Bee County, 22 May, 1910. (*HBTx*, 1, 788)

HAYWARD, James Alfred (?1849-80) With U.S. Engineers at Galveston, 1877-80, as an Assistant on the Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou. Mr. Hayward took his C.E. degree at the University of Michigan in 1870; and was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 5 September, 1877. He lost his life by drowning off the Texas coast, 12 August, 1880.

HAYWOOD, W[?infield] S[?cott] (-----) Engineer. In 1878 he was Chief Engineer of the East Line & Red River R.R., with headquarters at Marshall. He was a man of considerable ability, and is reported to have worked on the jetties at Galveston. During the last years of his life he was sheriff of Marion County, with his home at Jefferson.

HEARD, Dr. Thomas Jefferson (1814-99). Medical geographer, meteorologist. Native of Georgia, Heard took his M.D. degree about 1836 at Transylvania University; came to Washington-on-the-Brazos, Texas, 1837, and practiced there for 20 years. In 1845 the medical department of the University of Louisiana conferred the M.D.

degree on him. In 1857 he moved to Galveston. He published numerous papers, among which the following may be listed as the most notable, his *magnum opus* heading the list: "Report on the medical topography, meteorology, and epidemic diseases of Texas" (Amer. Med. Assn., *Transactions*, 19, 1868, 257-91 which was reprinted by Collins of Philadelphia in pamphlet-form, and also by the *Galveston Medical Journal*, 3, 1868, 465-95); "The diseases of Washington, Texas, for 1851, including its topography" (*Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 5, 1852, 678-85); "On the topography, climate, and diseases of Washington, Texas" (*ibid.*, 9, 1856, 690-97) (also in *New Orleans Med. & Surg. Journal*, 13, 1856, 1-7; also in Fenner, *Reports on Epidemics*, Phila., 1856, 74-81). This paper has very valuable data on weather-conditions in the different years; there is also given some very interesting political and social history. There is also a paper, "On the climatology and epidemic diseases of Texas for 1868" (*Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 20, 1869, 493-509). ... Dr. Heard sent to the Smithsonian Institution a manuscript "Memorandum for 1856" on the weather of Washington, Texas. He was president of the Texas State Medical Association (1868-70), and third vice-president of the American Medical Association (1871); consulting physician of St. Mary's Infirmary, Galveston (...1870...), and professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and hygiene in the Medical College of Louisiana (1876-7). For a good contemporary biography, see "History of Texas . . . Houston and Galveston", 1895, 277-8; see also Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 548-9; Lamb, 3, 1900, 628; G. P. Red, 1930, 207-08; ACAB, and HBTx, 1, 791.

HEATON, H. (-----) Mr. Heaton was a member of the U.S. Coast Survey party stationed at Galveston (1853) to observe and measure the tides. (*U.S. Coast Survey Report*, 1853, 75).

HEATON, John C. (-----) Resident of Port Lavaca (...1869-71...), Heaton sent to the museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture during those years various items on natural history from Port Lavaca; in 1873 (then resident in Victoria) he sent a beetle to the Smithsonian Institution. He was a member of an extended pharmaceutical house, "J. C. Heaton & Brother", with branches in Victoria and Cuero.

HEATON, Lawrence D. (*d.* 1907) Smithsonian meteorological observer, Port Lavaca (1869-71); he collected reptiles at Port Lavaca for the Smithsonian Institution, some of which reached the Institution through the museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1873 (when he removed with his brother, John C. Heaton, to Victoria), he sent several natural-history items independently to the museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Masonic records show him a member of lodges at Port Lavaca (1862), Corpus Christi (1863-66), and Victoria (1871-1907). He died, 19 March, 1907, at Victoria.

HEERMANN, Dr. Adolphus Lewis (1827-65) In 1853 he collected birds in Texas as he was traversing the State to join far-western expeditions connected with the Pacific Railroad surveys. He was

Surgeon and Naturalist on Lieut. R. S. Williamson's (1854) survey, and on Lieut. Parke's reconnaissance (1854), both of which were extra-limital to Texas. (His reports on birds collected on both of these surveys are printed in vol. 10 of the Pacific Railroad reports). In 1856 he sent to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences 69 specimens of reptiles from San Antonio which were listed (and in part described) by Dr. Edward Hallowell in the academy's *Proceedings*, vol. 8, 1856, 306-11. Such details of Heermann's life as are known may be found in *Cassinia*, 11, 1907, 1-6, *portrait*, and in Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 551. Henry Eeles Dresser (*q.v.*) also has some biographical notes in his paper on the birds of Texas. ... Heermann was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (29 April, 1845), being then a citizen of Philadelphia. In 1846 he was in Baltimore, studying medicine at the University of Maryland (M.D., 1846). From about 1854 up to the time of his tragic death (of paresis) he lived in San Antonio, or on a ranch near the Medina River, 13 miles south and west of that city. *Biography* in Hume, 1942, 190-205, *portrait*.

HEFLEY, William Vance (1820-96) Wrote "[Agricultural report on Milam County, Texas]", printed in Loughridge, 1884, 748. At this time he was a dealer in farm implements and hardware in Cameron, Texas. Hefley was born in Buncombe County, N.C., and died in Cameron, Texas. He came to Milam County in 1854, and became a cotton planter. Although mostly self-educated, his interests were catholic and numerous—perhaps his greatest interest was the improvement of cotton. He exhibited his cotton very widely at State fairs in the South; and sold seed of his improved variety, "Hefley's Gold Leaf cotton" as far away as Egypt.

HEILIGBRODT, Ludolph (1847-1911) Entomologist; while a clerk in the general store of F. Soder & Co., at Fedor, Lee County, Heiligbrodt came upon the published works of Hermann Burmeister. These stimulated him to collect and study insects. He sent a collection to the museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1871); and during the same year a collection of birds' eggs, and Indian arrow-points to the Smithsonian Institution. Cresson's *Hymenoptera Texana* (1872) used his collections from Bastrop County. For 40 years Heiligbrodt was a teacher in the schools at Bastrop. He was corresponding with Samuel Henshaw of Cambridge, Mass., in 1878; in 1883-4 his very extensive insect collection was a part of the Texas Exhibit at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition.

HEINZE, R. (.....-.....) Merchant and early vineyardist of Brazoria; a contemporary, Rev. J. H. Shapard (*q.v.*) said of him: "R. Hinze [*sic*] is a Prussian from the Rhine; he is engaged in merchandise, but has some three varieties of imported vines growing in his garden—Malaga, Burgundy, and Rhine; these all do well. He, after several years' experiment here, is quite enthusiastic, and says these vines produce as much fruit and make just as good wine here as on the Rhine. He cultivates as in the old country, prunes as short as

possible every year; says that his stock yields 20 to 30, and sometimes as high as 50 pounds of fruit per year, and that the fruit and wine, both as to quality and quantity, compare favorably with the old country; says that the birds are pretty hard on his small patch. He made last year only about 15 gallons of wine. I report this man's experience, because he is an intelligent German. ..." (U.S. Dept. Agric., *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 100). Mr. Heinze came to Brazoria in 1870, and returned to Germany ten years later.

HELFFT, Dr. Hermann Ludwig (1819-69) Published "Ueber texanische Pflanzen" (*Archiv der Pharmazie*, 131, 1855, 164-68). [Deals with *Acacia flexicaulis*, *Algorobia glandulosa*, *Cercidium texanum*, *Coffea cimaron* (sic)]. Helfft studied, apparently, in the lower Rio Grande Valley, and was much impressed with the legumes that form so conspicuous a part of the flora. He also mentioned *Dalea formosa*, various "sensitive plants" (Mimosaceae), and numerous species of *Cassia*—an interesting paper! ... Dr. Helfft was born in Berlin, and died in Baden-Baden. He studied at Berlin (1837-....); suffered over the years with the chronic stomach complaint which finally caused his death. He made many journeys to improve his health, especially to Switzerland and Italy. This induced an interest in climatology and balneology. His *Handbuch der Balneologie* went through at least 7 editions (4th ed., Berlin, 1859). Helfft was editor (1857-68) of the *Notizen fuer praktische Aerzte*, Berlin. For *biography*, see Dr. August Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der Hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 3, 1886, 135.

HENRY, Dr. Thomas Charlton, U.S.A. (d. 1877). Although Dr. Henry's most notable work in Southwestern ornithology was done in New Mexico (see *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.*, 7, 1855, 306-17; 10, 1858, 117-18; 11, 1859, 104-09) he was on several occasions in transit through Texas, and made bird observations here. Dr. Henry was born in South Carolina, and was appointed from that State as Assistant-surgeon, U.S.A. (1 March, 1853; resigned, 25 April, 1859). On 30 June, 1864, he was appointed Assistant-surgeon, U.S.V., and was mustered out 25 August, 1865. Schoolcraft, Part V, has two accounts by Dr. Henry of the Apaches; and Coolidge, 1860, 222-24 has a paper, "Sanitary Report—Fort Thorne [New Mexico]" by him. *Biography* in Hume, 1942, 206-29, *portrait*; ACAB.

HENSHALL, Dr. James Alexander (1836-1925) Wrote a valuable essay, "The Game Fish of Texas" (*Forest & Stream* 15, 1880/81, 129). He was then living in Cynthia, Ky., an Eclectic physician in practice. He was born in Baltimore, married in Cincinnati (1864), which now became his home, and the place of his death, many years later. In 1896 he was appointed superintendent of the Bozeman (Mont.) U.S. Fish Commission hatchery; in 1909, he was transferred to the Tupelo, Miss., one. "His writings reflect the gentle, kindly soul of the author, and express charmingly his knowledge and appreciation of the denizens of the woods and waters." (M. C. James in *DAB*, 8, 562).

HERBST, Carl Friedrich (1855-1903) Long a resident of Brenham, Texas; about 1878 he planted some thousands of Japanese and Italian mulberries to serve as food for silkworms, and went into extensive experiments in the cultivation of silk. He was active in urging silkworm cultivation in this State, but the experiments were soon discontinued, as the impracticality of raising silk was demonstrated. He was county treasurer of Washington County for many years. (*Schuetze's Jahrbuch fuer Texas*, 1883, 1882, 110-11). ... Herbst was born in Cassel, Germany, and died in Brenham. He came to America about 1871, and to Texas by way of New York and Ohio.

HERFF, Dr. Ferdinand Ludwig Johann Arnold von (1820-1912) Studied at the universities of Bonn, Berlin, and Giessen (M.D., Giessen, 1842; *thesis*, "Die Gynäkologie des Franz von Piemont", publ. 1843). At Berlin, he was a student of Johannes Müller; at Giessen, of Justus von Liebig. He was a cousin of Baron Ottfried Hans von Meusebach (*q.v.*); his early interests were botanical, which were intensified during his sojourn at Bonn. He came to Texas in 1847 with the Darmstadt Colony ("Die Vierziger"), intending to explore the Rocky Mountains and California, botanically, with Duke Paul Wilhelm of Württemberg. He lived in New Braunfels (1849-April, 1850), and San Antonio (1850-1912). Although he practiced medicine in San Antonio up to 1908, I find but few published papers. Those encountered are reports of surgical cases (v. *New Orleans Med. & Surg. Jour.*, 8, 1880/81, 16-24 and 147-53). It is said that he discovered the American hookworm in 1864 (*Texas Med. Jour.*, 26, 1894, 412-16). He became the most distinguished surgeon in the Southwest. *Biographical materials*: Chabot, *With the Founders of San Antonio*, 1937, 386-7; *Texas Med. Jour.* (Austin) 27, 1911/12, 473-76; *Texas State Jour. Med.*, 8, 1912/13, 104-05; *HBTx*, 1, 801.

HERON, Gilbert Clifford (1853-?) City engineer of Corsicana (1878-83); a civil engineer of fine ability, actively interested as an amateur in Pleistocene geology, invertebrate paleontology, and in conchology; and "had a fine and large collection of specimens showing the mineralogical resources of the Central-Western United States". *Cassino's Directory* locates Heron in Ottawa, Canada, in 1879, with his interests in natural history as "invertebrate paleontology and conchology." In the 1880 edition his address is given as Corsicana, and he is designated "C.E." In 1881, he is allocated to both Ottawa and Corsicana. The 1883 and 1886 editions place him at Corsicana; he is missing from both the 1888 and 1892 editions of the directory. Reports from Corsicana state that he was "English in birth, with English and German schooling." He was, however, born near Ottawa, Canada, of a Scots father and an English mother. He became a civil engineer, and practiced in Prescott, Ontario in 1874. He was a member of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club in 1879, and published a paper, "On the land and freshwater shells of the Ottawa" in their *Transactions*, 1, 1880, 36-40. In the 3d

volume of the Transactions, p. 13, it is stated that he had removed to Texas. ... Canadian sources can give, apparently, nothing further regarding Mr. Heron, and voice the belief that he died in Texas.

HERON, S. (-----) In 1860, Mr. Heron, together with Dr. W. P. Riddell, helped Dr. B. F. Shumard, State Geologist, in his explorations in Burnet County (*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, (II), 32, 1861, 216). Further information is lacking.

HICKS, Dr. J. F. (-----) Physician in Alleyton, Colorado County (...1856-68). Heard's great (1868) essay on medical topography and climatology of Texas (p. 288) gives a summary of a report by Hicks on the diseases of Alleyton. No further certain information is at hand; Atkinson, 1878, does not list him, although Polk in 1890 lists a "Dr. J. F. Hicks" who was practicing medicine at Bristol, in northeastern Tennessee. Our Dr. Hicks is not to be confused with Dr. J. W. Hicks (1831-1905), who died at Moulton, Texas, 23 August, 1905.

HIELSCHER, Theodor (1822-1907) Published in *Schuetze's Jahrbuch fuer Texas*, 1883, 1882, 63-73, very interesting observations on coal at Eagle Pass, and a notice of finding vertebrate fossil remains in the same locality. His work was done in the 'seventies. He sent a box of Cretaceous fossils from Eagle Pass to the U.S. National Museum in 1882. ... Hielscher, from 1876 to 1879, was teacher in the German-English School at San Antonio, and had great reputation as a naturalist, especially in the field of botany. He was for some time a correspondent in Eagle Pass of *Die Freie Presse* of San Antonio. He left San Antonio for Eagle Pass in 1879, to take a position there as a teacher, and remained in the school until he was nearly 80 years old. He was born near Breslau, Germany; was graduated from a teacher's seminary in Berlin; taught school for some time in Hamburg; came to New York in 1848 because of the political situation in Germany; from New York he went to Indianapolis, Ind., by way of Baltimore and Wheeling. The Indianapolis city directories show him to have been a teacher, and editor of the Indianapolis *Freie Presse* from 1853 to 1859. In Chicago, he was a teacher from 1862 to 1867. From 1868 to 1871 he taught in the public schools of New Ulm, Minn.; and from 1871 to about 1876 was editor of the Minneapolis *Freie Presse*. At his death (which occurred at Eagle Pass, 11 April, 1907), his geological collection was given to the New Ulm public schools. *Biographical materials*: Theodore Stein, "Historical Sketch of the German-English Independent School of Indianapolis, 'Our Old School' ...", 1913, *passim*: Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 24, 1956, 69-73, *portr.*

HIGHSMITH, W. A. (d. ?1909) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Bastrop County, Texas]", printed in Loughridge, 1884, 749-50. A lawyer and notary public, living in Snake Prairie, (...1880-84...), with considerable land-interests in Bastrop County. Masonic records show him member of Bastrop (1860-?75) and Smithfield (1875-1909) lodges.

HIGHTOWER, R. L. (-----) Gave a long and excellent report

- on hog-cholera in Harrison County, 1877, in *Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Agriculture, 1877, 1878, 453-54*; also (pp. 498-99) a report on chicken cholera on his farm at Elysian Fields, Harrison County, 1867-77. From 1838 (when he came to Texas) until 1868, he had observed no fowl diseases. ... In 1884/5 Mr. Hightower was still living at Elysian Fields, on his 700-acre farm. I believe he is the "R. H. Hightower", who (18 January, 1842) was one of the incorporators of the University of Marshall (the institution in which W. C. Kerr, *q.v.*, was a professor a decade later).
- HILL, William Traylor (1837-1917) A native of Alabama, Hill came to Texas in 1854; he was graduated from Austin College, then at Huntsville, in 1859; was captain, C.S.A.; he was a field observer for Professor Comstock in his studies of the cotton worm, in the late 'seventies. His residence at the time was Waverly, in Walker County, and he was a member of the Texas legislature. He died near Maynard, San Jacinto County, 31 July, 1917.
- HILLIARD, E. T. (-----) In 1878 a citizen of Graham, Young County, where for some time he was county judge. He was one of a party of volunteer observers at Graham, of the 29 July, 1878, eclipse of the sun, for the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A. Hilliard managed the theodolite, and paid particular attention to the corona of the sun. Information seems to show that Judge Hilliard later moved to Cisco, in Eastland County.
- HINES, Martin D. (*d.* 1887) Author of "[Grape Varieties cultivated in my Vineyard]" (published in U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Rept. no. 36, 1881, 100-101*). He was a resident of Cleburne, Johnson County (...1880-84...), with 118 acres of land, assessed at \$1000-\$1500. Hines was reared in Sabine County, and in 1873 lived near Burkeville, Newton County. In 1879 he had ten acres of nursery about two miles north of Cleburne on the Fort Worth Road, with 700 bearing fruit trees (apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, plums), and 2000 bearing grape vines. He died 19 March, 1887, at Cleburne.
- HOFFMAN, W. H. (-----) A member of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; was assistant on the survey of Aransas Pass, 1879.
- HOGAN, George H. (?1844-*post* 1895) Botanist, agrostologist, farmer; lived at Chatfield, Navarro County (...1865-7...), and at Ennis, Ellis County, some years prior to 1880. Hogan gave a valuable description of the Texas Bluegrass in *Annual Report, U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, 1881, 1882, 231-32*. The Texas Department of Agriculture, in its *Bulletin no. 20, 1911*, published his paper, "Some especially valuable grasses in Texas." His description of *Poa arachnifera* Torr. (published as above) is a classic: "I call it Texas Blue Grass [Hitchcock, 1935 does the same], and if it were possible to patent it, I would not give it for all of the mineral wealth of Texas. I find it spreading rapidly over the country, and I claim for it *all* and *more* in Texas than is awarded to *Poa Pratensis* in Kentucky. It seems to be indigenous to all the prairie country between the Trinity River and the Brazos in our State. ... It seems

to have all of the characteristics of the *Poa pratensis*, only it is much larger and therefore affords more grazing. I have known it to grow ten inches in ten days during the winter. The coldest winters do not even nip it, and although it seems to die down during [the] summer, it springs up as soon as the first rains fall in September and grows all the winter. ..." In 1886, Mr. Hogan was superintendent of the Swine Department of the First Agricultural, Mechanical, and Stock Fair at Dallas. (For an extended sketch, with many new data, see Geiser, 1945, 51-52).

HOGG, Alexander (1830-1911) Engineer, pioneer teacher in Texas (...1859...); first professor of pure mathematics at Texas A&M College. Born near Yorktown, Va., died in Baltimore, Md. He attended Randolph-Macon College (then at Boydstown), received a bachelor's degree in English literature and science (1854), and the A.M. degree in 1859. He was a teacher in Texas in 1859, as the list of degrees conferred at the Randolph-Macon commencement of that year gives his name as "Alexander Hogg of Texas." He was elected a member of the A.A.A.S. at the 26th Meeting, held at Nashville, in August, 1877. He was professor at Texas A&M College until 1879, when he took a position as civil engineer with the H. & T. C. R.R., and later was employed in the land department of the T. & P. R.R. at Marshall. Intermittently from 1882 to 1906 (when he retired), Professor Hogg was superintendent of the Fort Worth Public Schools.

HOLDEN, Capt. William (1839-1913) A "Captain Holden" sent to the Smithsonian Institution (1877) reptiles from Indianola, Texas. Their date of collection was 1874. This is probably Captain William Holden, for many years a citizen of Marietta, or Cincinnati, Ohio, who was in early years associated with Marietta College, and was a cavalry captain during the Civil War. Captain Holden is listed in *Cassino's Directory* (1878-84) as interested in archaeology and the Araneidae (spiders). In a letter [30 October, 1861] from Holden to P. R. Uhler (Museum of Comparative Zoology archives) he says that he has "a small collection of Texas Hemiptera, some 20 or so species" which he will send Uhler; and in another letter, dated 23 October, [?1861], he states that in his collections are spiders taken in eastern Texas and Louisiana. In the absence of fuller information on his life, I am not sure that these early *naturalia* were collected in person in Texas by Mr. Holden; I rather surmise that they were sent to him by some other naturalist. (Cf. what I have had to say under "Professor Ebenezer Baldwin Andrews", *Field & Laboratory*, 26, 1958, 92).

HOLMAN, Nathaniel (.....-.....) Early resident of Fayette County; he was one of Professor Comstock's field observers in his study of cotton insects. Holman had (1884/5) 747 acres of land in Fayette County, with an assessed valuation of between five and ten thousand dollars.

HOLMES, Henry Marcus (1835-95) Lawyer in Mason County, Texas (...1877-95); he wrote a brief report on the agriculture of Mason

- County, which Loughridge published at p. 806 of his 1884 monograph. Joel Asaph Allen, in one of his papers on the American bison, quotes from an article by Holmes (*Mason News-Item*, Apr. 28, 1877) on the abundance of bison near Fort McKavett in 1877. Mr. Holmes was born in England, 9 December, 1835, and died in Mason, 19 August, 1895. He served in the Federal army during the Civil War, and at its close came to Fort McKavett, and later to Mason.
- HOLMES, J. W. (-----) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Wise County, Texas]", printed in Loughridge, 1884, 774. His residence at that time was Decatur. He seems to have been living in Texas as early as 1866, as regional newspaper-items of the time indicate.
- HOLT, John (-----) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Shelby County, Texas]", printed in Loughridge, 1884, 738. He lived at Center, the county seat of Shelby County, on the eastern border of Texas (...1867-92...), according to Masonic records.
- HOLT, Dr. John Bell (1856-*post* 1940) Author of "[Agricultural Report on Caldwell County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 792). Born in Creelsboro, Ky., educated in Burksville College and St. Mary's College, Ky.; came to Lockhart, Texas, in 1873, and lived there from 1873 to 1907, when he removed to San Antonio. He graduated M.D. from the Kentucky School of Medicine (1877), and his greatest interests, besides medicine, were stock breeding, farming, and banking. *Biography* in "Twentieth Century History of Southwest Texas", 1907, vol. 2, pp. 380-81.
- HOOPER, H. J. (-----) A taxidermist and amateur ornithologist, living at Sherman in the early 'eighties (*Cassino's Directory*, 1880, 1882; but not in the 1884 or 1886 editions). Further information is lacking.
- HOPKINS, Joseph (?1823-?) Wrote "[Backward condition of grape culture in Cameron County, Texas]", in U.S. Dept. Agric., *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 99. Mr. Hopkins was a native of England, and came to Cameron County, Texas, before 1850. He was a civilian employee at Fort Brown (1851-....), and lived in Brownsville at least as late as 18 September, 1882.
- HOPSON, Dick (1849-*post* 1940) Author of "Texas Plants" (*Rural New Yorker*, 26, 1872, 222); "Flowers in Texas" (*Vick's Monthly Magazine*, 1, 1878, 106). ... Born in Hopkinsville, Ky., moved to Sherman, 1861; edited the *Sherman Courier*; postmaster at Sherman under Cleveland; printer at Sherman, as late as 1940.
- HOPSON, J. P. (-----) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Grayson County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 721). Lived in Sherman (...1880-85...); county surveyor of Grayson County (...1884-5...).
- HOSMER, Charles (-----) Mr. Hosmer, member of the U.S. Coast Survey, did topographic work on the Texan coast at two periods. In 1863, he made a topographic survey for the Federal "Army of the Gulf" of the Aransas Pass, Paso Cavallo, and Matagorda entrances (U.S. Coast Survey, *Report for 1863*, 33-34. In

1867 he made similar studies of the topography of the Texas coast, especially of Corpus Christi Bay.

HOUSTON, Giles G. (-----) He wrote "[Agricultural Report of Collin County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 775-6); resident of McKinney, ...1879-83... .

HOUSSEAU DE LEHAIE, Jean-Charles (1820-88) Astronomer, naturalist, publicist; surveyor and farmer in Texas (1857-62); head of the Belgian Astronomical Commission to San Antonio, Texas, to observe the Transit of Venus, on 6 December, 1882. ... Born at Mons, Belgium, 7 October, 1820, and died at Brussels, 12 July, 1888; at first mathematician and engineer (his first book was on steam turbines, publ. at Brussels in 1839, *aet.* 19); turned attention to astronomy and became aide or assistant-astronomer under L. A. J. Quételet, Astronomical Observatory at Brussels (1843-49); was dismissed because of participation in democratic movement of 1849; lived in Paris (1850-55); returned to Belgium, and because of governmental interference, came to Texas (1857). Lived first at San Antonio as a surveyor; removed to western Texas (?Uvalde) and lived there until the outbreak of the Civil War, when Indian depredations drove him and fellow-colonists back to San Antonio. The "*terreur blanche*" against Unionists and anti-slavery men drove him soon to Matamoros, and to New Orleans, in 1862; in 1863 he was located in Philadelphia; returned to New Orleans to be political editor of a Negro newspaper, *La Tribune* (1864-68); became a planter in Jamaica (1868-76); returned to Brussels to accept the directorship of the Astronomical Observatory there (1876-83). He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels, 1856. Edouard Morren, professor of botany at Liège, named a "species" of Spanish Moss *Tillandsia Houzeavi* (= *T. usneoides* L.) in his honor. ... *Publications of J. C. Houzeau*: numerous! see *Royal Society Catalogue*, 3, 1869; 7, 1877; 10, 1894; *La grande Encyclopédie*, 20, 332; Houzeau & Lancaster, *post.* cxv-cxix; *Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, 73, 1292-95, etc. *Biographical materials*: *La grande Encyclopédie*, supra; *Ciel et Terre*, 9, 1888/9 [a memorial issue to Houzeau, which draws on Albert Lancaster's magnificent biography, Houzeau & Lancaster's *Bibliographie général de l'astronomie*, 12, 1889, i-cxiii (for Texas, see pp. xxxiv-xlvi, ff.)]; *Annuaire de l'Académie des Sciences, des Lettres; et des Beaux Arts de Belgique*, 56, 1890, 207-310; J. C. Houzeau, *La terreur blanche au Texas* [composed of letters published in the *Revue Trimestrielle* (Brussels), 18-21 (Mar. 15, 1858-Apr. 25, 1861, ff.)]; *Revue de Belgique*, 11, 1872, 5-28 ff.; and elsewhere.

HOWARD, Frank M. (d. 1900) Wrote "[Prospects of grape-growing in Milam County, Texas]", printed in U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 95-6. Lived in Cameron in 1880, then in Georgetown; and later moved to Beeville, and was elected county clerk there (1894-1900). He died at Beeville 19 February, 1900.

HOWARD, Richard A. (?1827-66) Surveyor. Sent two skins of *Sciurus*

aberti from Texas to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (*ackn.* 1 April, 1862). He accompanied Lieut. William Farrar Smith (*q.v.*) on his February, 1849, trip from San Antonio to El Paso, and return (U.S., 31 Congr., 1st. Sess., *Sen. Exec. Doc. no. 64*). With Lieut. Smith and J. F. Minter he examined the Raft of the Colorado River in Texas; he also (1850) helped Lieut.-Col. Joseph E. Johnston reconnoiter the road between the ford of the Devils River (near Del Rio) and Presidio del Norte. They reconnoitered the banks of the Rio Grande as far as the mouth of the Pecos. Mr. Howard was born in Maine; came to Texas in 1846, and resided in Bexar County from ...1851 to 1866.

HOWARD, Thomas E. (-----) Author of "[Agricultural Report on Fort Bend County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 770-71). His residence (1880) was Houston.

HOWARD, Dr. William Rapp (1848-1912) His "[Agricultural Report on Hunt County, Texas]" was printed in Loughridge, 1884, 776-77. He wrote the above from White Rock, Hunt County. Dr. Howard was born in Fulton County, Ark., and died in Fort Worth, Texas. In 1852 his parents removed to Marshfield, Missouri. From 1863 to 1865 he attended school in Rhode Island; graduated from college in 1870; took his M.D. degree (1873) from the St. Louis Medical College, and ?an *ad eundem* M.D. degree (1879) from the College of Physicians & Surgeons in Baltimore? He came to White Rock in August, 1876, and practiced in Hunt County until 1886, when he removed to Fort Worth. He was a member of the first faculty of the medical department of Fort Worth University, and occupied the chair of histology, bacteriology, pathology, and hygiene. Outside of the field of medicine, he did "efficient and valuable work in the study of the honey bee, and was elected to membership in the national society of Apiarists." In 1877, when the Texas State Beekeepers' Association was formed, he was elected its first secretary. In 1894, the *American Bee Journal* published and distributed his excellent work, "Foulbrood: its Natural History and Rational Treatment." ... *Biographical materials*: Geiser, 1945, 52-53; *Texas State Journal of Medicine*, 8, 1913, 184.

HOWE, Milton Grosvenor (1834-1902) Engineer; born at Methuen, Mass., died at Houston, Texas. Graduated from Dartmouth, 1854; railroad surveyor in New York, Illinois, and Iowa, 1854-59. He went to Texas in the fall of 1859, to work on the H. & T. C. R.R.; became a captain in the Engineer Corps, C.S.A., during the Civil War. After the War he was again on the staff of the H. & T. C. R.R., and held the position of Chief Engineer, General Superintendent, and First Division Superintendent, in 1880. From 1885 to 1893 he was Receiver of the H. E. W. T. R.R. ... He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 16 October, 1872. In his college days at Dartmouth (so the alumni records say), "he was a thorough mathematician, mastering with ease every proposition of mathematics that presented itself. He was accustomed to amuse himself with Weisbach's Mechanics, demonstrating problems in his own

way, to see if they agreed with the author. He was familiar with calculating eclipses." As Captain of Engineers, C.S.A. (1863-65), he worked on the construction of many of the fortifications of Galveston. *Biographical materials: Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engineers*, 49, 1902, 349-50.

HOWELL, Capt. Charles Wagoner, U.S.A. (1842-82) Superintending Engineer of various surveys and improvements of rivers, harbors, and canals in Texas (and Mississippi and Louisiana) from 7 June, 1869 to 1 December, 1881; and member of boards of engineers to consider improvement of Galveston harbor (1874, 1875, 1877), and of Paso Cavallo Inlet, Aransas Pass and Bay, and the entrance of Galveston harbor (3 June, 1879 to 1 December, 1881. Howell was born and reared in Indiana; was graduated from West Point in 1863; appointed Captain, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., 1886; and died in New Orleans. *Biographical material: Cullum*, 3, 1-2.

HOWELL, John Mashman (1849-1925) Pioneer nurseman of northern Texas and the first horticultural editor of *Farm & Ranch* (1883-89). An extended biographical note is to be found in Geiser, 1945, 53, which obviates repetition here. He was born in Tennessee; came to Texas in 1870, and to Dallas County in 1872; was active in the organization and continuance of several horticultural societies in Texas; and in 1893 was in charge of the horticultural exhibit from Texas at the Chicago World's Fair. *Biographical materials: Geiser*, 1945, 53; "Memorial and Biographical History of Dallas County, Texas ...", 797-98, *portrait*; *Dallas Morning News*, Nov. 9, 1925.

HOWETH, William W. (d. 1913) Wrote "[Agricultural Report of Cooke County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 773). He lived at Gainesville, in real-estate business with his brother, Robert B. Howeth; and died at Gainesville, 12 August, 1913.

HOXIE, John R. (-----) Hoxie wrote a paper that is historically valuable, on "Acclimatization of cattle [to Texas cattle fever] in Texas" (*Breeders' Gazette*, 1, 1881/2, 104-5). From about 1875 to 1881..., Hoxie lived near Taylor, Williamson County. He was of a family that was noted in cattle breeding—Solomon Hoxie of Edmeston, N.Y., was a well-known breeder and importer of Holstein cattle. At this time (1881) John R. Hoxie was live-stock agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R.R. In 1883/4, Mr. Hoxie had 6789 acres of land in Williamson County. He was president of the First National Bank of Taylor, and of several other banks in neighboring towns; in later years, he lived in Chicago.

HUDSON, William (?1835-?95) English in birth and education; teacher in different parts of Texas (1853-58, and later); professor at Trinity University, Tehuacana, 1871-88, where he built up a small college museum by summer collecting trips, and (1884) a botanical garden. He sent alcoholic collections of reptiles and insects to the U.S. National Museum from Tehuacana in the early 'eighties. He was something of an artist, doing considerable drawing and painting. ... He advertised (Houston *Tri-Weekly Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1858, prospectus of a book to be published by subscription, on "The

Agricultural Resources of Texas, the institutions and educational prospects, the manners and customs of its citizens, including the *experience* of the Author." "The work will contain", he continued, "much highly valuable information on the chemical qualities of the soil and the analysis of the water in those portions of Texas, most desirable of location, besides important mineralogical and geological information peculiar to the State. ..." The book was never published. Mr. Hudson came to Trinity University from Tarrant County in 1871. ... He was one of the incorporators (22 May, 1873) of the Sherman, Wichita, & Panhandle R.R. References to "Professor Hudson" (or William Hudson) are found in the *Dallas Herald* of July 17, 1858, p. 2, and July 13, 1859, p. 2. (Advertisements of his book are in the issues of July 17, 1858 and Sept. 15, 1858). See Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 7, 1939, 38; and *HBTx*, 1, 858.

HUDSPETH, William (1834-1907) Published (1888) a paper on the (geological) dikes of Bandera County, in the *Geological & Scientific Bulletin* (Houston), vol. 1, no. 8, December, 1888. Hudspeth was always interested in geology, and prospected for minerals in Bandera and other counties of the State. He was born in Tennessee, and died in Bandera. Hudspeth lived in Mississippi and Arkansas before coming to Texas in 1864; was a soldier in the Civil War (C.S.A.); was admitted to the Texas Bar, 1877; and was a practicing lawyer, editor, and teacher. In 1880 he began the publication of the *Bandera Enterprise*, and continued for some years as its editor. *Biographical materials*: J. Marvin Hunter, *Pioneer History of Bandera County*, 1922, 158-9.

(To be continued)

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