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Men of Science in Texas, 1820-1880: V

S. W. Geiser

(Continued from page 160)

- NORRIS, Dr. Basil, U.S.A. (1828-95) Dr. Norris published in Coolidge, 1860, 190-91, a "Sanitary Report on Fort Clark" (dated September, 1856). This report deals largely with medical matters. Dr. Norris was, however, much interested in all branches of biology, and in Texas studied the natural history of that section. Years later (1886), *Cassino's Directory* lists his interests as "botany, horticulture, agriculture, electricity, general biology, and anthropology". ... Dr. Norris was born in Maryland, and was educated in an academy at Frederick, and "a high school" in Ellicott's Mills. He was graduated M.D. from the University of Maryland, in March, 1849. From 1852 to 1857 he was Assistant-surgeon with U.S. troops in Texas, being at one time stationed at Fort Clark; and with the 2d regiment of the U.S. Dragoons and U.S. Artillery in Utah until 1860; and in New Mexico until 1862. *Biographical materials: Powell & Shippen, Officers of the Army and Navy Who Served in the Civil War*, 1892, 293, *portrait*; *Heitman*, 1, 751.
- NORRIS, William (.....) Friend and fellow-collector with George H. Ragsdale (*q.v.*); a small land-owner in Cooke County, in the 'seventies and 'eighties.
- NORTON, N. L. (1830-.....) Scientific agriculturist and stock-breeder; his influence in this field is set forth in J. H. Brown, *Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas*, 697-700. ... Norton was born at Carlisle, Nicholas County, Ky., 18 April, 1830. He attended Fredonia Academy in western New York, and the Kentucky Military Institute. After his marriage (1853) he removed to Missouri; fought under General Price for the Confederacy; was a member of the Confederate Congress from Missouri (21 November, 1864+); and at the close of the War, removed to southern Texas (on the Lavaca). Before 1873 he went to Salado, Bell County, and still later, to Austin. He was prominent in the work of the Grange ("Patrons of Husbandry") from 1873 to 1879; and one of the most vigorous proponents of scientific agricultural education in the public schools of Texas (*cf.* the 16 April, 1873 meeting of the State Grange). ... On 17 July, 1879, Norton was appointed Commissioner to superintend the survey of the lands given by the State in exchange for the new Capitol in Austin; and in 1882 was made a commissioner to superintend the building of the Capitol itself.
- NORVELL, Lipscomb, Jr. (.....) Lawyer and judge in East Texas in the 'seventies and 'eighties. In 1884, while a resident of Jasper, he had a considerable nursery of fruit trees, and gave his attention

entirely to the selection of seedlings (Jasper *South-East Texan*, May 2, 1884). Judge Norvell's father came to Texas in 1835 (*cf.* Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, 5, 546), and the boy was born in East Texas. (*See* Geiser, 1945, 67).

- O'BENCHAIN, William Alexander (1841-1916) Surveyor, civil engineer in Dallas, 1873-78. He was a native of Virginia; was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1861; professor of mathematics and civil & mechanical engineering in the Hillsborough Military Academy, Newcastle, Ky. (1868) under Gen. E. Kirby Smith; professor of German and French, and commandant of cadets at the University of Nashville (1870-73). Civil engineer in Texas (1873-78); professor of mathematics, Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky. (1878-83); president of same from 1883 to 1906. He was a member of several political- and social academies. *Biographical materials*: Lamb, 6, 1903, 44; *Nat. Cycloë. Amer. Biography*, 3, 1893, 368, *portrait*; LaBree, *Notable Men of Kentucky at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century*, 1902, 33; W. P. Green, *Green River County from Bowling Green to Evansville...*, 1898, 30-31; S. G. Smith, *Genealogy of the Duke-Shepherd-VanMetre Family ...*, 1909, 77, 84-5; *Who Was Who in America*, 1, 1942, 909.
- OBERWETTER, Peter Heinrich (d. 1915) Florist, horticulturist, amateur botanist [he calls himself "botanist" in the 1878 Austin City Directory]. He was gardener of the Texas Deaf & Dumb Institute (...1866-74...), and had a hardware and tinner's shop in Austin in 1878-9. Oberwetter published 3 papers in Meehan's *The Gardener's Monthly*: "Amaryllis and Orchid" (20, 1878, 301); "Cure for Texan Ants" (21, 1879, 47); and "Gardens and Gardening in Austin, Texas" (20, 1878, 356-7; 21, 1879, 3-4). ... Mr. Oberwetter was born in Bielefeld [?or Dornberg?], Westphalia; came to America in 1848, landing in New Orleans, and then coming to Comfort, Kendall County, Texas. He lived at Comfort from ...1854 to 1860...; came to Austin in the early 'sixties; and began, like Reverchon at Dallas, to collect for Northern nurserymen ornamental plants of the Texan flora. (*See* Oberwetter's "Einige Bemerkungen ueber die schoensten Baeume, Straeucher, und andere Zierpflanzen in Texas" (*Schuetze's Jahrbuch fuer Texas*, 1884, 1883, 52-60). In 1883 or 1884, Oberwetter made very extensive collections of living and dried plants on the Frio River near Knippa, west of San Antonio.
- O'BRIEN, Dr. J. G. (1853-1918) He gave Loughridge in 1880 an agricultural report of Erath County, Texas (Loughridge, 1884, 781-2). He was born in Cuthbert, Ga., and died in Dublin, Texas; took his M.D. degree at the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta (1875); came to Texas in that year; settled in Dublin, Erath County (1878), and remained there until his death. His hobbies were peach-culture, agriculture, and the raising of pure-bred Holstein cattle. In all these interests he showed great proficiency.
- O'GILBY, John Douglas (1853-1925) In 1880, sent a collection of birds' skins from Navarro County to the U.S. National Museum.

- Ogilby lived for some months at Palestine, and collected birds in the Trinity River bottoms. He published a paper, "Catalogue of the birds obtained in Navarro County, Texas" (*Dublin Soc. Science Proceedings* (n.s.) 3, 1883, 169-249). This is an excellent account; but Ogilby never again published in this field. A little later, he went to Australia; where he was first employed in the Australian Museum at Sydney, and later at the Queensland Museum, in Brisbane. He became the greatest authority on Australasian ichthyology. ... Mr. Ogilby was born in Belfast, Ireland, 16 February, 1853, and died 11 August, 1925, at Brisbane. He was the son of the well-known zoologist, William I. Ogilby, F.Z.S.; and was educated at Winchester College and Trinity College, Dublin.
- O'GRADY, J. G. (1829-79) In 1872, a resident of Boerne, Kendall County, O'Grady sent to the Smithsonian Institution his meteorological register for January and February, 1872. He was born in Westport, Ireland, and was educated for the priesthood; but came to the United States in 1852, and studied medicine in Boston. Six years later, precarious health forced his removal to Texas. He lived first (1858) at Fort McKavett, Menard County, where he conducted a general store. After the fort was abandoned the first time (22 March, 1859) he left the place, and removed to Boerne. He was one of the founders of Kendall County; was the first postmaster at Boerne; and up to the time of his death conducted the Kendall House.
- OLMSTED, Frederick Law (1822-1903) Later a distinguished landscape architect and horticulturist; planner of Central Park, New York City, the grounds of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and numerous city parks. Mr. Olmsted (whom Asa Gray dubbed "my young friend", in a letter to Sir William J. Hooker) toured Texas on horseback in 1853-4, and published (1857) his famous *A Journey Through Texas*, which passed through several printings in America and England. *Biographical materials*: DAB; ACAB; Drake, 1872, 672; Lamb, 6, 1903, 66; F. L. Olmsted, Jr., *Frederick Law Olmsted, Landscape Architect, 1822-1903*, 1922, *passim*; *Encyclopaedia Americana*, 1919, 20, 669-70, *portrait*; HBTx, 2, 313; *Who Was Who in America*, 1, 1942, 915; etc.
- ONDERDONK, Gilbert (1829-1920) Notable horticulturist of Texas; he had nurseries at Mission Valley, or Nursery, in Victoria County for many years. A native of Sharon, N.Y., he came to Texas in 1851. His very distinguished work on peach-breeding and selection is noted in Gould, *Peach Growing*, 1918, 383-4. His work on the classification of peach varieties is essentially accepted at the present time. Mr. Onderdonk died at Nursery, 28 July, 1920. *Publications by Gilbert Onderdonk*: very numerous, most of them listed by Geiser, 1945, 68; besides those published in Texas outlets, papers in Meehan's *Gardener's Monthly* (21, 1879, 70, 131-2; 22, 1880, 338; 23, 1881, 191, 211) may be mentioned. *Biographical materials*: *Victoria Advocate*, 88th Anniversary edition, 1934, *portrait*; Gould, 1918, *supra*; *Texas Farm & Ranch*, Oct. 10, 1895, *portrait*; Gar-

- dener's Monthly*, 21, 1879, 70, 131-2; Geiser, 1945, 67-8; *HBTx*, 2, 314.
- OWENS, T. B. (-----) A resident of Gatesville in 1879-80, he sent monthly meteorological reports to the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A. [A "T. B. Owens", whom I surmise to have been the above, was a resident of Marshall, Harrison County, Texas in ...1889-90..., according to Masonic records].
- OWINGS, Louis (-----) He lived at Ireland, which was in Frio County, in 1880; and prepared for Loughridge (1884, 767-8) a report on the agriculture of Frio County. No further information is forthcoming, unless he is the "L. S. Owings", who in 1855-6 was a member of the House in the 6th Texas legislature (representing Goliad and Victoria counties).
- PAGE, Dr. Frederick Benjamin (1798-1857) In 1845, Dr. Page (under the pseudonym of "A Suthron") published *Prairiedom; Rambles and Scrambles in Texas, or New Estremadura*. This book was descriptive of travels made by Page (with Dr. J. L. Riddell, *q.v.*) through most of the settled portions of Texas, in 1839. Dr. Page gives a good account of the Agricultural Ant of Texas (pp.60-62), which he had first observed at Col. Lockett's plantation, about 16 miles west of Nacogdoches. It is, therefore, not correct to say that S. B. Buckley first noted the Agricultural or Harvester Ant in the New World (as I believe McCook has done). ... Dr. Page was born in Hallowell, Me., 5 July, 1798; and died at Edwards, Miss., 26 July 1857. He took the degrees A.B. and A.M. at Bowdoin College (1818, 1821); he also attended medical lectures at Bowdoin ("Medical College of Maine"), and was graduated M.D. at Harvard (1821). He practiced medicine at Portland, Me., Ascension, La. (...1833...), and Donaldsonville, La. (...1852-3...). He and Dr. Riddell made a careful exploration of the lignite beds on the Trinity River below Hall's Bluff (in present Houston County). Dr. Page owned land extensively in east Texas, particularly on the lower Trinity River, and lost much in land-speculation. ... *Biographical materials*: Bowdoin College and Harvard Medical School alumni records; familial papers (transcripts in Geiser Papers).
- PALM, Swante (1815-99) Naturalist. Native of Basthult, Smaland, Sweden; came to Texas in 1844, going to LaGrange in Fayette County. Later, he made a journey to the Isthmus of Panama, and on his return went to Austin, where he spent the remainder of his life. He became Swedish vice-consul in Austin (1866), and a Knight of the Vasa Order (1884). He was a member of the following Swedish scientific societies: Antiquarian Society of Stockholm, Swedish Anthropological & Geological Society, Stockholm Geological Society, Swedish Historical Society, Oscar & Josephine Society in Stockholm, Songbirds' Protective Society in Göteborg, etc. Caleb B. Forshey and Swante Palm were meteorologists of the Texas Geological Survey under B. F. Shumard, 1858+. Palm received an honorary Ph.D. degree from Bethany College, Lindborg, Kans. *Cassino's Naturalists' Directory* for 1878 states as his interests,

"Paleontology, geology, meteorology, and archaeology;" and the Edwards & Church *Austin Directory* for 1883-4 lists him as an "antiquarian." *Biographical materials*: Severin, *Svenskarne i Texas i Ord och Bild, 1838-1918*, n.d., vol. 1, 167-70; *HBTx*, 2, 326.

- PALMER, Dr. Edward, U.S.A. (1821-1910) English-born naturalist, notable botanical collector in the Southwest and West, and north-west Mexico. In 1860-63, he helped J. G. Cooper collect plants (and birds) in California; the birds were described by S. F. Baird in Baird & Cooper's *Ornithology: vol. 1, Land Birds*. Dr. Palmer collected plants in late 1879 and early 1880 in western Texas and northern Mexico. His chief Texan localities were Uvalde, Laredo, San Antonio, Sutherland Springs, Corpus Christi Bay, and Eagle Pass. A few species were collected by him in Williamson, Burnet, Llano, Victoria, and Kendall counties. Sereno Watson described these in papers published in vols. 17 and 18 of the *Proceedings* of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences; in which are given complete lists of the plants collected by Parry & Palmer, in 1878, and by Palmer in 1879-90. His Mexican exploration is most notable. ... He published several papers of importance on ethnobotany. ... *Biographical materials*: Sargent, *Silva ...*, 8, 1895, 106; *Popular Science Monthly*, 78, 1911, 341-54; Ewan, 1950, 276; Rogers McVaugh, *Edward Palmer, Plant Explorer of the American West*, 1956, 430 pp.
- PARISH, G. W. (-----) Worked on topography of the Texas coast (1851-2) while connected with the U.S. Coast Survey.
- PARK, Dr. John E. (1815-?) Native of Georgia; he came to Guadalupe County, Texas, before 1850. In 1862 he was still living in Guadalupe County, at Seguin. In 1869 he was living somewhere in Tennessee. ... J. M. Wilson ("The Mesquite Tree [in Texas]", *Texas Almanac for 1870*, 134-38) tells of Park's use of mesquite leaves and chips in the tanning of leather during the Civil War. Wilson describes Dr. Park as "an intelligent gentleman of a scientific turn of mind", who tested various barks for tanning purposes; found the blackjack oak richest in tannic acid, then the live-oak, and post-oak least of all. He improvised a machine for chipping mesquite wood, and extracted the tannin. "He established a tannery, and successfully carried it on for some time after the War." Jacob DeCordova (*Texas: Her Resources and her Public Men*, 1858, 277) tells that Park had assured him that "Guadalupe County has material for the manufacture of hydraulic cement, fully as good as any place in the North." (Cf. biography of William Lloyd, *supra*).
- PARKE, T. H. (-----) An assistant-astronomer and computer of Whipple's Survey of the Thirty-Fifth Parallel. (*Pacific Railroad Reports*, vols. 3, 4, *passim*).
- PARKER, Dr. H[enry] C[lay] (?1818-79) In 1868 he published at Galveston a 34-p. pamphlet, entitled "Some Account of the Yellow Fever as it appeared in Galveston and Houston, Texas, in 1867, together with its symptoms, treatment, etc." Thrall (*People's Illustrated Almanac, ... for 1880*, 183) states that Parker died in December, 1878; but Masonic records give the date as 7 December,

1879. Parker was a member of Houston lodges from 1852 to 1873, and from 1877 to 1879. He was born in Georgia, and came to Harris County before 1850 (*U.S. Census records*.)
- PARKER, Rev. Johns Dempster, U.S.A. (1831-1909) Army chaplain, naturalist. A native of New York State; Parker was post-chaplain at Fort McKavett in Menard County, in 1882. Parker took his A.B. and A.M. degrees at the University of Michigan (1859, 1862), and his B.D. degree at the (old) University of Chicago. He was a Smithsonian meteorological observer at DeKalb, Ill., in 1866; received an honorary (!) Ph.D. degree from Illinois College in 1867; was professor of natural sciences at Washburn College, Topeka, Kans., 1867-70; was meteorological observer at Burlington, Kansas, 1871; and one of the founders of the Kansas Academy of Science. Darton, 1896, lists 3 papers (1882-85) by Parker, to which should be added one on the earthquake in Kansas (*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, (II), 45, 1868, 129-31); and another, "On the Fall of a Meteorite in Kansas City, Missouri, in June, 1876" (*ibid.*, (III), 12, 1876, 314. *Cassino's Directory for 1887* gives his special interests as "archaeology." He died at San Francisco, Calif., 8 March, 1909. ... *Biographical materials: Who's Who in America*, 4, 1906, 1362.
- PARKER, William Brown (?1818-62) In the fall of 1854, Parker accompanied Capt. R. B. Marcy (*q.v.*) through northern Texas to the sources of the Big Wichita and the Brazos rivers; he published a popular book on his travels (*post*) in Philadelphia in 1856. In this book he gives valuable non-technical notes on the fauna, flora, and geology of the country traversed. On this trip he caught living specimens and prepared them for specialists and museums in the East. That he was not a trained naturalist appears from his remark (p. 55) that the *Nautilus* is an extinct crustacean! ... Mr. Parker was born in Carlisle, Pa., and died in New York City, in October, 1862. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1837, when Spencer F. Baird was completing his freshman year there. He engaged for some time in the iron business in New York City; and from 1850 to 1853 was editor of *Parker's Journal*. *Biographical materials: Alumni Records of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; W. B. Parker, Notes Taken during the Expedition commanded by Capt. R. B. Marcy, through Unexplored Texas ...*, 1856, *passim*.
- PARRISH, W. D. (?-1901) A resident of Boerne in 1870, where he had some note as a breeder of wool-sheep. H. C. King of New York (experienced as a sheep-breeder, and author of several monographs in the field) was in Texas in 1870, and speaks in one of his papers of Parrish as having a fine flock of pure-bred Merinos and as being financially independent. Parrish then owned land in the eastern part of Kendall County. In 1866 he lived about 5 miles from Seguin, on the New Braunfels Road; and from 1854 to 1884 retained membership in a Masonic lodge at Seguin.
- PARRY, Dr. Charles Christopher (1823-90) In 1850-53, Parry served as Botanist and Geologist under Maj. W. H. Emory, on the Mexican Boundary Survey. Subsequently, he did extensive botanical explora-

tion in the Rocky Mountain region (1861-74). Of Parry's 13 papers listed in the Royal Society Catalogue, none deals with the botany of Texas. ... *Biographical materials*: among the numerous biographical notices published may be mentioned DAB, Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 942-44; *Botanical Gazette*, 15, 1890, 66-68; and Joseph Ewan, *Rocky Mountain Naturalists*, 1950, 34-44, *portrait*, 278; an excellent, detailed obituary of Parry was published in the Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* of Feb. 20, 1890.

PARSONS, S. G. (?1800-63) Mr. Parsons lived at Warsaw Prairie, Kaufman County (1850), and was a correspondent on agricultural topics of the U.S. Commissioner of Patents (then in charge of Agriculture). He was a member of the House in the Fifth Texas legislature (1853-4), and seems to have been much interested in the agricultural and industrial development of northeastern Texas. In May-August, 1858, he took a leading part in proposals to clear for navigation the Trinity River from Dallas to its mouth (*Telegraph & Texas Register*, Aug. 3, 1848; Jan. 25, 1849). He is called "Dr. Parsons" in the resolution passed in Buffalo, Henderson County, May 16, 1848. This resolution concerned the navigation of the Trinity River, and is printed in the Clarksville *Northern Standard* of July 1, 1848. The *Telegraph & Texas Register* of Aug. 3, 1848, has an address to the citizens of the Trinity Valley, dated July 6, and also a valuable report by a large committee, on the navigation of the Trinity—including a survey from the mouth of Elm Fork at Dallas to the mouth of the Trinity at Anahuac, Chambers County. This report is of considerable present interest as indicating the changes of course taken by the river in a period of 100 years. An "A. G. Parsons" is printed as a signer of the report—of course a typographical error. Mr. Parsons was a native of Massachusetts; succeeded John H. Reagan as probate judge of Henderson County in the early 'fifties; and was senior editor of the Kaufman *Democrat* in ...1860...

PARVIN, W. H. (d. 1893) Lived as a merchant at Belle Plaine, Callahan County (1880-93); published (U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 97) a brief on the prospects for grape-growing in Callahan County. Masonic records state that Mr. Parvin died in 1893.

PATTERSON, J[ames] W. (.....) Mr. Patterson, a farmer of McLennan County in 1872, published a "Letter from Texas" in *The Southern Farmer*, 6, 1872, 304, dealing with horticultural and agricultural conditions near Waco. In 1884/5, Mr. Patterson owned, jointly with P. Patterson, nearly a thousand acres of land in McLennan County.

PEALE, Titian Ramsey (1799-1885) He was an Assistant-naturalist on the Long Expedition, 1819-20; and accompanied Major Long, Lieut. J. G. Graham, and Dr. Edwin James (*qq.vv.*) on the trip down the Canadian River to Fort Smith through Panhandle Texas (11-17 August, 1820). [See Thwaite's *Early Western Travels*, 1905, 16, 123-25] He later was Naturalist on the Wilkes Expedition,

- 1838-42. Manuscripts of his journey on the Long Expedition are in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. ... *Biographical materials*: Philosphical Society of Washington, *Bulletin*, 14, 1901, 317-26; *Entom. News*, 24, 1913, 1-3, *portrait*; *Cassinia*, 19, 1915, 1-13, *portrait*; *Amer. Mus. Jour.*, 17, 1917, 211-12, *portrait*; *ACAB*; Ewan, 1950, 281.
- PEARCE, Lieut. Nicholas Bartlett, U.S.A. (?1816-94) Member of the military escort of Capt. R. B. Marcy in his 1854 explorations of the sources of the Brazos and Big Wichita rivers. Lieut. Pearce died at Dallas, Texas, 8 March, 1894, at the age of 78. A native of Kentucky, he was graduated from West Point in 1850, and appointed second lieutenant, as a citizen of Kentucky. He was on frontier-duty at Fort Arbuckle, I.T. (1851-2); Fort Washita (1852, 1853-5); resigned from the Army, 20 April, 1858; was a merchant, farmer, and flour-manufacturer in Arkansas, 1858-61; and officer in the C.S.A. ... *Biographical materials*: Heitman, 1, 778; Cullum, 2, 427; 5, 72.
- PEASE, Capt. Walter B., U.S.A. (*d.* 1882) Sent Lepidoptera from Texas (1866) to the Smithsonian Institution. He was a native of Ohio, where he was living at the outbreak of the Civil War, and continued in the Army until 1870, gaining a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy on his war record. (See Heitman, 1, 779).
- PECK, Lieut. William Guy (1820-92) Lieut. Peck (later known as an eminent professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military Academy, the University of Michigan, and at Columbia University) aided Lieut. James W. Abert in his 1845 reconnaissance of Purgatory Creek of the Canadian, and "False Washita" [Washita] rivers of Panhandle Texas and present Oklahoma. He was born in Connecticut, from which State he entered West Point, and was graduated in 1844. He was assistant topographic engineer on Frémont's Third Exploring Expedition through the Rocky Mountains (1845-6), and was detached from that expedition with Lieut. Abert to make the reconnaissance above-mentioned. Peck was assistant-professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point in the spring and early summer of 1846; assistant-professor of mathematics there from 3 September, 1847 to 1 September, 1851; and principal assistant professor of mathematics (September, 1851-September, 1855). From 1855 to 1857 he was a professor at the University of Michigan; and from 1857 to 1892, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Columbia University. He was author of numerous mathematical papers, and several text-books that ran through numerous editions. ... *Biographical materials*: *DAB*, *ACAB*, Drake, 1872, 700; Cullum, 2, 192; 5, 59; Heitman, 1, 780.
- PENDERGAST, H. D. (-----) A resident of Calvert, Texas, and a large landowner in Robertson County; his "[Agricultural Report on Robertson County, Texas]" is printed in Loughridge, 1884, 743-44. [The name is sometimes written "Pendergrass", which I am certain is an error]. In 1883/4, Pendergast had 1186 acres of land in Robertson County, with a tax-valuation of between five and ten thousand dollars.

- PERHAM, Rev. Jesse P. (*d.* 1867) In the *American Cotton Planter & Soil*, 4, 1860, 452-3, Perham wrote an article on stock-raising [particularly, sheep-husbandry] in Texas. Mr. Perham was a Methodist minister in Alabama (1844-46); came to Corpus Christi in 1846, and lived there until his death (20 August, 1867).
- PERIN, Dr. Glover, U.S.A. (*d.* 1890) Dr. Perin published (Coolidge, 1856, 360-63) a paper, entitled "Medical Topography and Diseases at Fort McIntosh" [Laredo]. This shows some acquaintance with natural history. In this report he proposed the use of the fresh juice of the *Agave americana* as an anti-scorbutic (*see* Perin, *New York Med. Jour.* (n.s.), 7, 1851). Surgeon-General Lawson had it tried in all Southwestern forts, with excellent results. Perin attained a colonelcy, and became Assistant Surgeon-General, U.S.A. (1884-87). His son, Charles Page Perin (1861-1937), became a famous international consulting-engineer.
- PERL, Dr. Michael (1835-95) A notable horticulturist and medical practitioner in Houston for many years. He was born in Vienna, and died in Houston; studied medicine in Vienna, but stopped before taking his degree, and obtained it instead at Budapest. He served as assistant surgeon, Austrian Army (1859-60); and was associated with hospitals in Hungary (1860-62). In 1863 he went to Mexico and lived about two years in Matamoros and the City of Mexico. He came to Houston, Texas, in the early part of 1866 and lived there the rest of his life. Thrall, in his *People's Almanac for 1880*, 56-7, has the following to say regarding Dr. Perl's interest in horticulture: He had, in an enclosure of 15 acres, 22 different varieties of grapes, including vines from cuttings imported from Persia, Hungary, and other far-eastern countries, prospering and growing side-by-side with native varieties. He tested the adaptability of the soil to the growth of all tropical plants. He had many plants from China which were flourishing: orange, lemon and banana trees at that time were bearing. Pineapples were growing beautifully; cherries domestic and Japanese plums, quinces, peaches, apricots, figs, chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, filberts, pecans and Japanese persimmons were in his orchard. All of these foreign fruits were thriving and seemed in 1880 to be doing as well as in their native soil. His extensive greenhouse was a real museum of odd plants among which was the coffee plant growing luxuriantly, but not yet bearing. He had many varieties of orange trees, one particularly noted for its dwarfish proportions and not over six inches high, but bearing mature oranges. ... Dr. Perl was born in Vienna, 1 September, 1835, and died in Houston, 2 January, 1895. *Biographical materials: History of Texas ... Houston and Galveston ...*, 1895, 376; Geiser, 1945, 69-70.
- PERRENOT, Emile Alexandre (1845-93) Mr. Perrenot lived in the Rockport-Corpus Christi region from about 1870 until his death in 1893. He published in Loughridge (1884, 769) a brief note on the cotton crop in Aransas County, Texas. To the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture he reported at length (1877) on diseases

of horses in that county (*Annual Report, 1877, 1878, 484*). Mr. Perrenot was born in Walseley, Florida, and died in Rockport, Texas. He came to Texas before 1870, for he was a merchant-druggist in Rockport for some years after 1870—perhaps from 1870 until his death in 1893. He was a member of the House, of the Texas Fifteenth and Seventeenth legislatures (1876, 1881-2). *Biographical materials*: Daniell, *Types of Successful Men in Texas, 1890, 255-6, portrait*; Refugio *Timely Remarks, Feb. 24, 1938*.

PERRY, Edward Joseph (-----) Mr. Perry lived at Denison, Grayson County, in 1880, and was an extensive land-owner there (1440 acres in 1883). His report on grape-growing and wine-making in Grayson County, 1880, was printed in U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36, 1881, 96*. Mr. Perry was born in Canada, and died in Mexico. For a number of years he was vice-president and cashier of the First National Bank of Denison, and was mayor of the city for one term. He had an extensive orchard with a great variety of fruits.

PERRY, Stephen Samuel (1825-74) A correspondent on agricultural topics (1857), with the U.S. Commissioner of Patents (in charge of agriculture). He was born in Potosi, Mo., 24 June, 1825, and died near Quintana, Brazoria County, 5 September, 1874. He was the son of James F. Perry and Emily (Brown) Perry, later of Gulf Prairie, Brazoria County, Texas; and a nephew of Stephen F. Austin. At one time he was a student of Kenyon College. In 1860 (with F. R. Lubbock, *et al.*) he was a director of the Texas Stock Importing Company of Galveston.

PETTERSEN, Dr. Friedrich (1844-87) Physician, naturalist, Smithsonian meteorological observer at San Antonio (1870-73). Dr. Pettersen gave the Smithsonian Institution "several elaborate reports" on the weather of San Antonio for 1868-71, and 1873. Sidney Lanier (*The Southern Magazine, 13, 1873, 144*) says that "for the past five years, Dr. F. v[on] Pettersen, a Swedish physician and ardent lover of science, resident in San Antonio, has conducted a series of meteorological observations with accurate apparatus" Pettersen published (1873) a broadside, "Chart showing the Rate of Mortality, Mean Temperature, and Relative Humidity of the Air at San Antonio, during the Year 1873." A copy of this is in the Surgeon-General's Library at Washington. ... Dr. Pettersen is reported to have taken his M.D. degree at Uppsala, 1863, and to have been a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He was City Physician of San Antonio in 1871-2, and was a member of the Board of Health in 1873. ... He went to Comfort, Kendall County, some time before 26 August, 1877, and died there ten years later (11 October, 1887). ... Dr. Pettersen gave his age as 38 years in November, 1882; this would have made him 43 years old at the time of his death. I am not sure, however, that he was not born in 1837, and identical with the "Fridericus Petersen" who published in Berlin (1862) a thesis on the causes of softening of the brain (*De encephalomalaciae causis, 31 pp. 8°*, Berlin, G. Schade).

PHILLIPS, E. A. (-----) Made natural-history collections under Major Emory for the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey, 1848-53.

PICKETT, William (-----) Sir Charles Lyell, in his *A Second Visit to the United States of North America*, 1849, v. 2, p. 59, mentions that at Macon, Georgia, he met William Pickett, "a friend of Mr. Blount [of Woodlands Plantation, near Macon], who after returning from the wars in Texas, had most actively aided Mr. [Albrecht Karl] Koch [of St. Louis] in digging up ... near Clarkesville ..." a fossil whale, *Zeuglodon*. I have no record of Pickett's service in the Texas Revolution; nor any record of his activity in natural history here. This note is inserted for the information of any who may believe he should be included in this list.

PIKE, Capt. Zebulon Montgomery, U.S.A. (1779-1813) Explorer, who although (as he once said) "neither by taste or education qualified" for botanical and geological exploration, deserves inclusion here (*vide* "Dr. John Hamilton Robinson," *infra*). During the summer of 1807, having "mistakenly" travelled into Spanish territory, Pike was escorted by Spanish dragoons from Chihuahua to Natchitoches, La., by way of San Antonio and the *Camino Real*. The diary of the journey is contained in Pike's account of his expedition, published in 1810. Part III (pp. 205-77) gives the diary. ... *Biographical materials*: DAB, Lamb, 6, 1903, 268-9, *portrait*; Greeley, *Explorers and Travellers*, 1893, 163-93; E. Coues, *Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike*, 1895, v. 1, *pref.*, 19-113; Drake, 1872, 719-20; Ewan, *Rocky Mountain Naturalists*, 1950, 283; Susan Delano McKelvey, *Botanical Exploration of the Trans-Mississippi West, 1790-1850*, 1955, 225n-226n; HBTx, 2, 377.

PILLANS, Palmer J., Texas Army (1816-98) Assistant in topography, U.S.-Texas Boundary Commission (1840-41); his name is signed to Lieut. T. J. Lee's (1841) map of Sabine Pass and the mouth of the Sabine River. Capt. Pillans was a South Carolinian, and a graduate (as "J. Palmer Pillans") in 1834 from the College of Charleston. But little further is at hand regarding Pillans: a "Palmer J. Pillans" was commissioned First Lieutenant of the 1st Texas Infantry, 23 January, 1839; and Captain of the same company, 1 March, 1839 (confirmed by Senate, 13 January, 1840). In February, 1844, President Sam Houston gave him a passport to go, come, or remain in any Indian territory in Texas. Pillans on 1 April, 1848 (Clarksville *Northern Standard*) appears as attorney, counsellor-at-law, and notary-public with office at Bonham, Texas. In 1864, Pillans was engineer in charge of the C.S.A. entrenchments at Mobile (*Official Records ...*, (I), 39, part 2, 704).

PIPER, R. G. (-----) Sent insect-specimens, especially "heel-flies", to the agricultural museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1873. Piper came (from Kansas City, Mo.) to Cooke County, Texas, about 1856, settling some 7 miles north of Gainesville. Early, he was a teacher at Gainesville, and later became County Judge and mayor of Gainesville.

PITCHER, Dr. Zina, U.S.A. (1797-1852) A zealous student of natural

history, Dr. Pitcher was elected a corresponding member of the Lyceum of Natural History of the State of New York in 1824. He collected fossils and plants in Texas along the Red River opposite Fort Towson, while on frontier-duty at Fort Gibson, I.T. The fossils were sent to Dr. S. G. Morton of Philadelphia, who described them in his 1834 synopsis of the Cretaceous fossils of the United States. Pitcher later became "father of the medical school of the University of Michigan." He was a resident of Detroit in 1852, and died there. ... Dr. Pitcher was born in New York State; studied medicine at Castleton Medical College in Vermont, and in 1822 received the M.D. degree from its sponsor, Middlebury College. *Biographical materials*: DAB; ACAB; Kelly, *Cyclopaedia of American Medical Biography*, 1912, 2, 274-76; Kelly, *Some American Medical Botanists*, 1914, 145-50; Kelly & Burrage, 1920, 917-8; *Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 23, 1872, 591-2; F. G. Novy, "Zina Pitcher: Memoirs" (*Physician & Surgeon*, 30, 1908, 49-64, *portrait*); *Detroit Med. Jour.*, 9, 1909, 262-65; *Michigan Univ. Med. Jour.*, 3, 1872/3, 99-110; *Richmond & Louisville Med. Jour.*, 7, 1869, 685-89, *portrait*; *Trans. Mich. Med. Assn.*, 1874, 241-48; Susan Delano McKelvey, *Botanical Explorations of the Trans-Mississippi West, 1790-1850*, ch. xx (pp. 443-48).

PLUECKER, Emil (.....) A native of Duesseldorf; brother of Julius P. Pluecker (1810-68), famous mathematician and physicist of distinction, professor for many years at Bonn. Emil was the son of "Merchant Johann Pluecker of Elberfeld," and made a large collection of *naturalia* in Texas during the summer of 1846, but these were lost by shipwreck in the fall of 1846, upon his return to Germany. (*Solms-Braunfels Archiv*, 19, 175, 177, 178; 24, 132; 35, 31; for his brother, see also *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 26, 1888, 321-23).

PLUMMER, Capt. Joseph Bennett, U.S.A. (1820-62) Capt. Plummer collected (1859) birds, reptiles, and fossils in Texas for the Smithsonian Institution. He served in Texas at Fort Brown (1848), Fort Duncan (1850-54), Fort Clark (1854-5), Fort McKavett (1855-57); and Fort Cobb (I.T.), 1859-61. Plummer was born in Massachusetts, and entered the U.S. Military Academy from that State, graduating in 1841. He died (as Brigadier-General, U.S.V.) near Corinth, Miss., 9 August, 1862. *Biographical materials*: ACAB, Drake, 1872, 724, Cullum, 2, 85-6; 5, 53; Heitman, 1, 795.

PLUMMER, Capt. Satterlee Clark, U.S.A. (d. 1881) Plummer was chief-engineer of the expedition of Oscar Loew and A. R. Roessler (*qq.vv.*) He went to northwest Texas in 1872 to investigate the mineral resources of the region (see *Petermanns Mittheilungen*, 19, 1873, 453-67). He was born in Wisconsin, was graduated from West Point in 1865, and received his captaincy in 1868. He was stationed at Galveston from April to November, 1866, and at San Antonio and various other inland points of Texas from December, 1866 to June, 1868. He left the Army in December, 1870. *Biographical materials*: Heitman, 1, 795; Cullum, 3, 60; 5, 126.

- POLHEMUS, J. S. (-----) Surveyed the Galveston Bay Ship Channel in 1873, "under the direction of Lieutenant Adams, of the U.S. Engineers" [?Capt. Milton Butler Adams?]
- POLLEY, Joseph Benjamin (1840-1918) A resident of Sutherland Springs in 1870, Polley published (*Rural New Yorker*, 22, 1870, 60-61) a paper entitled, "Texas Mesquite", in which he pointed out its value in tanning. Its value had been discovered by Dr. J. E. Park, *q.v.* ... Mr. Polley (grandson of James Britton Bailey, who settled in Texas in 1818) was born in Bailey's Prairie in 1840, and died in Floresville, Wilson County. He received his first education at Whitehall, N.Y., where he studied 5 years with his uncle. Later he attended Wesleyan University at Florence, Ala. He was graduated about 1861, and served in the C.S.A. A lawyer, Polley served for one term (1879) in the Texas legislature. (See *HBTx*, 2, 390).
- POPE, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, U.S.A. (1843-1902) While stationed at Fort Stockton, May 25, 1877, Dr. Pope wrote a paper, "Notes on the natural history of south western Texas", published in *Forest & Stream*, 9, 1878, 63-4, *figs.* In this he described the carp and the vinegaroon, *Thelyphonus giganteus*. Dr. Pope was a native of New York State and appointed to the U.S. Army from New York, 18 July, 1864. He was Assistant-surgeon U.S.A., 1867-85, and Major-surgeon, 1885-98+. ... Dr. Pope was born in Rome, N.Y., 24 February, 1843; and died in Manila, P.I., 14 February, 1902. He took his M.D. degree at the Albany Medical College (1864) and immediately entered the 10th N.Y. Artillery as Assistant-surgeon, and was honorably mustered out at the close of the war. ... *Biographical materials*: Heitman, 1, 798; *Jour. Assn. Milit. Surgeons, U.S.*, 11, 1902/3, 103; *Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 38, 1902, 600; *Med. Record*, 61, 1902, 302.
- POPE, Capt. John, U.S.A. (1822-92) Capt. Pope sent many birds, reptiles, and fossils to the Smithsonian Institution and the St. Louis Academy of Sciences while engaged in making a reconnaissance for a railroad route from El Paso to Preston, along the 32d Parallel (1853-4); and engaged in artesian well operations on the Llano Estacado (1855-59). On his Pacific Railroad survey the collection of geological, botanical, and zoological specimens was largely done by C. L. Taplin, L. H. Marshall, Dr. J. Mitchell, J. H. Byrne, and Dr. Dieffenderfer (*qq.vv.*) His report is published in vol. 3 of the Pacific Railroad Surveys. ... Capt. Pope was born in Kentucky; was graduated from West Point (1842) in the same class with J. W. Abert, J. G. Benton, James Longstreet, W. S. Rosecrans, Alex. P. Stewart, and George W. Rains. ... *Biographical materials*: Warren, 1861, 75-6 (in *Pacific Railroad Reports*); *ACAB, DAB, Drake*, 1872, 728; *Lamb*, 6, 1903, 302-3; Heitman, 1, 798; *Cullum*, 2, 126-7; 5, 55.
- POPE, Dr. John Hunter (1845-1915) Medical geographer and climatologist; published, "Yellow Fever in Marshall, Texas, in 1873" (*Trans. Texas State Med. Assn.*, 6, 1874, 139-49; also *Richmond & Louisville Med. Jour.*, 19, 1875, 1-17; also *New Orleans Med. &*

Surg. Jour. [n.s.], 2, 1874/5, 508-21); "Climatology and Epidemics [at Marshall, Texas]" (*Trans. Texas State Med. Assn.*, 7, 1875, 72-79); "Sanitary conditions of Indianola, Texas" (*Report Natl. Board of Health*, 1879, 434-5, 1 plate). ... Dr. Pope was born at Washington, Wilkes County, Ga.; was educated at academies at Washington, Ga., and Marshall, Texas, and at the University of Virginia; and studied medicine at the University of Louisiana and the University of Virginia (M.D., University of Virginia, 1868). He began the practice of medicine at Milford, Ellis County, Texas, 1869-70; and practiced at Marshall, 1870+. In 1879-80 he was president of the Texas State Medical Association. ... Excellent *biographical* and obituary notices are the following: Atkinson, 1878, 703; Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 974-5; ACAB; *Texas State Jour. Med.*, 11, 1915-16, 409, *portrait*.

POPE, William M. (.....-.....) Resident of Buffalo Springs, Clay County, in 1880; published (Loughridge, 1884, 799) a report on the agriculture of Clay County.

POPPEY, O. J. (.....-.....) In the *Gardener's Monthly*, 22, 1880, 371, Mr. Poppey (then a resident of many years of Poughkeepsie, N.Y.) published a paper, "*Caladium esculentum* [growing wild in Texas]". In this paper he told how his father, F. W. Poppey, had settled in San Antonio about 1850, and lived there, presumably in the nursery business, for 16 years. F. W. Poppey wrote a paper, "Notes on Palms" (*Meehan's Gardener's Monthly*, 21, 1879, 261-63)—he doubtless was the original immigrant. Other members of the family (G. C. and Robert G. Poppey) were florists and landscape gardeners at Poughkeepsie ...1871-86.

POSELGER, Dr.phil. Heinrich (1818-83) Chemist, botanist (noted for his studies on the Cactaceae—after 1870 he had the finest collection of cacti in Europe). Collected (1849-51) succulent plants in southern Texas (Nueces, Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, and Webb counties) and northern and eastern Mexico (Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, Coahuila, and San Luis Potosí). ... Born in Berlin, 25 December, 1818, and died there, 4 October, 1883. [His father, Dr. Friedrich Theodor Poselger (1771-1838), a native of East Prussia, was professor of mathematics at the *Allgemeine Kriegsschule* in Berlin (1817-38), a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, to whose transactions he made 11 mathematical contributions]. ... Heinrich Poselger's academic career is uncertain; Poggenдорff gives no data on him. In 1845 the Berlin *Buergerbuch* includes him as a "student of philosophy"; and the *Addressbuch* of the same year as "Dr.phil. and chemist, and householder at Kronenstrasse 39." ... *Publications of Heinrich Poselger*: (Chemistry) *Poggenдорffs Annalen*, 71, 1847, 279-300; *Erdmanns Jour. prakt. Chemie*, 58, 1853, 473-83; (Botany) *Allgemeine Gartenzeitung*, 21, 1853, 73-4; 75-77; 81-83; 94-5; 101-02; 106-7; 118-9; 125-6; 133-35; *ibid.*, 23, 1855, 17-18 (and published a critical but very favorable review of Engelmann's "Cactaceae of the Mexican Boundary" in *Wochenschr. f. Gaertneri u. Pflanzenk.*, 2, 1859, 192-3);

(Acclimation) *Berliner Zeitschr. Acclimation*, 1, 1858, 81-90; *ibid.*, 4, 1861, 108-11. ... *Biographical materials*: Urban, 1881, 61; 1916, 52-3; *Allgemeine Gartenzeitung*, 2, 1883, 512; *Hamburger Garten- und Blumenzeitung*, 1883, 528; and a splendid notice in *Monatsschrift f. Kakteenkunde*, 29, 1919, 97-100.

POSEY, John Richard (1844-1934) Amateur botanist at Harrisville, Bell County, with Dr. Levi James Russell (*q.v.*). Posey was born in Macon, Georgia, 1 July, 1844, and died at Alvarado, Texas, 11 April, 1934. He was educated in country schools, and at a military academy in Alabama; came to Texas about 1867, and taught at Belton, Harrisville, and Milford, before removing to Alvarado in 1885. After teaching for a while at Alvarado, he worked in a bank, and finally became president of the same.

POTTER, Dr. A. M. (-----) Made meteorological observations at Houston (1862-66), which he later sent to the Smithsonian Institution, and they are mentioned in the *Report for 1874*, 1875, 112. Dr. Potter was a dentist in Houston, ...1859-66...; nothing further of him is at hand.

PRESSLER, Charles William (1823-1907) Chief draftsman in the Texas General Land Office (1850-99); published at Galveston (1858) "Pressler's Map of the State of Texas" (48 x 51 inches, scale 1:1,000,000). An earlier map on a smaller scale (17 x 24 inches), done with W. Völker from the surveys of the Land Office, appeared (1851) in George M. von Ross's *Der Nordamerikanische Freistaat Texas* (Rudolstadt, G. Froebel). Pressler was prominent in Texas *Sängerbunde* (1853) as a member of the *Austin Gesangverein*; and was one of the incorporators (19 January, 1858) of the "German Free School Association of Austin." ... Pressler was born in Kindelbrück, Thuringia, and died in Austin, Texas. After a gymnasial education, he studied surveying, and shortly after obtaining his certificate (1845) came to Galveston in the *Adelsverein* migration. From 1846 to 1848 he surveyed under Jacob DeCordova; returned to Germany to marry (1849); briefly farmed in Austin County, and joined the Land Office staff in 1850. For other details of his life (by his son, Charles A. Pressler), see *HBTx*, 2, 410.

PRIESTLEY, Philander (-----) Agricultural explorer in Austin's Colony, 1831-2; his printed account appeared in the *St. Louis Beacon* (later copied into *The American Farmer*, 14, 1832, 126-7). He landed in Texas at Velasco; went up the Brazos as far as Nestor Clay's in the Yegua bottoms; and west at least as far as Gonzales (up to 5 May, 1832). He then explored the country on both sides of the Guadalupe, for 50 miles below Gonzales; and also that part of DeWitt's Colony that lay above Gonzales and Bexar. ... His article is distinctly valuable. In it he mentioned by name many of the early colonists, and how they were prospering agriculturally. ... Priestley was born in Bardstown, Ky., the second son of Dr. James Priestley, once president of Baltimore College in Baltimore, the Salem Academy in Bardstown, Kentucky, and Cumberland College in Nashville. While a young man, Philander Priestley removed to

Clarksville, Tenn. He was Masonic Grand Master of Tennessee (1837). He is said to have removed to Texas after 1850, and to have disappeared from Masonic records there; but the records are very obscure at that point. (The "P. Priestley" who was 4th Corporal of the Travis Guards in 1852 (*Texas State Gazette*, Sept. 4, 1852), and Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives, First Extra Session of the 9th Texas legislature (2 Feb.-6 March, 1863) is perhaps a son or nephew of our Philander Priestley).

PRIOUR, John Marion (1848-1931) He was George B. Sennett's principal ornithological collector in Texas. He lived on the edge of Corpus Christi; Col. N. S. Goss (*q.v.*) had him as bird-collector and guide in 1878; and he collected mammals for the U.S. Biological Survey at Corpus Christi as late as 1902. ... He was born in Mobile, Ala., 3 March, 1848, and died at Corpus Christi, 14 March, 1931. He came to Corpus Christi with his parents in 1851; and lived the typical life of the frontier. His first bird-collecting was that for Goss (*supra*). *Biographical materials: Wilson Bulletin*, 48, 1936, 284-89, *portrait*; F. M. Chapman, *Autobiography of a Bird-Lover*, 1933, 94-99; A. C. Pierce, *A Man from Corpus Christi*, 1894, 257 pp.

PROUTY, Cheney R. (-----) U.S. Collector of Customs at Indianola, 1873-82; he sent a mounted crane from Texas to the U.S. National Museum in 1880. He was probably a native of Iowa, for in 1863 he was a lieutenant in the 33d Iowa Infantry, in the Civil War.

PRYOR, Dr. Charles R. (1826-*post* ?1876) Dr. Pryor sent to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (1854) arachnids, Hymenoptera, and centipedes from Dallas County. Dr. Pryor (1859-61) was editor of the *Dallas Herald*. He had taken M.D. at the University of Virginia, 1853, his residence at the time being Amelia of that State. For years he was a physician at Dallas, Texas. Dr. Pryor at the time of the Civil War was a strong Unionist; before the War he had tried to act as a peacemaker between North and South (this appears from one of his "poems" printed in the *Houston Texas Weekly Telegraph*, Jan. 11, 1860). For *biographical materials*, see *HBTx*, 2, 418.

PUE, James Alexander Ventress (1841-1918) A citizen of Bandera from 1865 to the time of his death. In a reply to a circular sent out by the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, 27 May, 1875, Pue reported on the bat-caves of Bandera County, and recorded briefly on how, during the War, large quantities of saltpeter were manufactured from guano obtained from them, and described the caves. Mr. Pue was born near Ellicott City, Md., and died at Bandera. He took his A.B. degree at Dickinson College (1859); was Captain, 1st Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A. (1861-64), when he was captured. He removed to Texas in 1865, where he was engaged in the practice of law, and farmed and raised stock. His 1883/4 holdings of land in Bandera County amounted to 938 acres, tax-assessed at \$3000-

- \$4000. A good biography of Pue is in J. Martin Hunter, *Pioneer History of Bandera County*, 1922, 71.
- PUMPELLY, John Hollenback (1826-1907) Mr. Pumpelly, a brother of the famous geologist, Raphael Pumpelly (see *DAB*), was a surveyor on the Houston & Red River R.R. of Texas after 1854 and before March, 1856. [He engaged also in various other surveying projects in Texas, 1870-83]. This railroad, chartered in 1848, was allowed until 31 July, 1856 to complete its first 25 miles; it later became a part of the Houston & Texas Central R.R. Mr. Pumpelly was born in Owego, Tioga County, N.Y., and died in Waltham, Mass. He was graduated from Yale in 1848, and engaged in civil engineering. He did some notable work on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.R. in Pennsylvania, and on the H. & R. R. R.R. above mentioned. ... *Biographical materials: Yale Obituary Record, 1900-1910*, 559-60.
- RADZIMINSKI, Lieut. Charles (*d.* 1858) Native of Poland, and a first-lieutenant in the Polish Army in the war for independence (1830), Radzinski made natural-history collections (1848-53) while connected with the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey. He came to the United States in 1834 ("deported", it is said, "by the Austrian Government.") He early became a civil engineer, and was associated with the James River & Kanawha Canal Company of Richmond. He was appointed a second-lieutenant, U.S.A. (1847) from Louisiana, and was assigned to the 3d Dragoons. He later became regimental quartermaster and adjutant (Heitman, 1, 812). After the Mexican War he was a member of the Boundary Commission, first as surveyor, and then as secretary. He died 18 August, 1858. *Biographical materials: Haiman, The Poles and the Early History of Texas*, 1936, 46-48.
- RAGSDALE, David Franklin (1866-1936) Amateur ornithologist and oölogist of Gainesville, Cooke County during the 'eighties and 'nineties; he was half-brother to the following naturalist. He was born near Knoxville, Tenn., 22 November, 1866, and died at McAllen, Hidalgo County, in late August, 1936. He was first a teacher, and later a farmer. While keenly interested in the natural-history studies and collections of his brother, he cannot be compared with him in ability.
- RAGSDALE, George Henry (1846-95) A general all-round naturalist, taxidermist, and collector who lived at Gainesville, Texas, from about 1867 until his death. He sent collections of birds from northern Texas to the U.S. National Museum; and later a collection of reptiles from many parts of the State. Most of the latter were got on a long collecting trip made (1878) from Gainesville to Eagle Pass, via Erath and Hood counties to San Antonio, and thence to Eagle Pass. He was an associate-member of the A.O.U., and published numerous papers on the ornithology [chiefly] of Texas: *Forest & Stream*, 4, 1875, 19; 5, 1875, 66; 6, 1876, 370; 9, 1878, 24; *Science News*, 1, 1878/9, 134-5, 192, 208, 272, 288, 320; *Field & Forest*, 2, 1877, 183; *Bull. Nuttall Ornithol. Club*, 3, 1878, 92; 4, 1879, 58-9; 116,

5, 1880, 239; 6, 1881, 61-2, 114, 187; 7, 1882, 122; *Oölogist*, 2, 1876/7, 56, 85; 3, 1877, 56, 81, 88; *Ornithologist & Oölogist*, 10, 1885, 79. Besides his interests in natural history, Mr. Ragsdale was a surveyor and farmer. He was born in Knox County, Tenn., 1 April, 1846, and died in Gainesville, Texas, 25 March, 1895. He was largely self-taught. ... *Biographical materials: The Auk*, 12, 1895, 316.

RANSOM, Frederick Eugene (1841-*post* 1911) Surveyor and railroad engineer in Texas in the 'seventies. He was born in Norwich, Vt., and a student of Norwich University; in February, 1873, Genl. G. M. Dodge (*q.v.*) appointed him Assistant-engineer on the Texas & Pacific R.R., then surveying a line from Dallas to Fort Worth. In the summer, he worked on the T. & P. survey through the Sabine swamp lands. At that time, he took malaria, and seems to have given up work in Texas. *Biographical materials: W. A. Ellis, Norwich University, 1819-1911, ...*, 1911, vol. 3, 123-25, *portrait*.

RAVENEL, Henry William (1814-87) Mycologist. In 1869, Ravenel was sent to Texas by the Government to investigate certain diseases of cattle and their prevalence. In this, he worked with Dr. John Gamgee (*q.v.*); he accompanied him from Galveston to (present) Goose Creek and then Houston (28 Mar.-23 Apr.). For two weeks he did field work on fungi; he then left Houston with Dr. Gamgee for Galveston, Indianola, and Corpus Christi (23-29 April). At Corpus Christi they rode out into the chaparral country to investigate the cattle-diseases under study (one cause of which, it was suspected, was the eating by cattle of certain poisonous fungi—hence Ravenel's retainer). On his return to Indianola, Ravenel collected fungi, grasses, and phanerogams for a distance of from 12 to 15 miles back into the country. His collections included 285 valid species of fungi, 85 of lichens, 170 species of grasses and higher plants, 25 species of algae, and about 35 species of mosses and hepatics. He published his paper, "Report on the Fungi of Texas" in "Diseases of Cattle of the United States", (*U.S. Commr. Agric., Rept.*, 1871, 171-74). M. C. Cooke, I believe, published on his collections of fungi in 1878. ... Ravenel also collected for the Smithsonian Institution at this time, alcoholic materials of mollusks and other small animals, in East Texas. *Biographical materials: DAB, ACAB, Sargent, Silva ...*, 8, 1895, 160; etc.

RAYEL, James T. (.....-.....) Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution (1859...66) at Kaufman, Texas; and at Turner's Point, Kaufman County (1861). Mr. Rayel lived at (old) Buffalo, Henderson County (1846-50), where he was one of the founders of the Buffalo Lyceum, and Clerk of Courts; and in or near Kaufman (...1853-74...). He was Clerk of the District Court of Kaufman County in ...1859... .

REDMAN, T. W. (*d.* 1930) Loughridge (1884, 798) published a brief note of Redman's on the topography and forestation of Uvalde County, Texas. Redman lived in Uvalde from 1878 to 1885. Other residences in Texas (from Masonic records) were Blanco (1872-75),

- Leakey (1885-93), Bridgeport (1894-98), Seguin (1901-03), and Beaumont (1904-22). He died 4 January, 1930.
- REED, Maj. Isaac, C.S.A. (-----) In 1863-4, Major Reed was in charge, at San Antonio, of the Nitre & Mining Bureau of the Trans-Mississippi Department, C.S.A. No further data are at hand.
- REINHARDT, Louis (1830-1911) As a boy of 17 in the *Gewerbeschule* at Darmstadt, Reinhardt was sent out with the Darmstadt Colony to botanize in Texas (*Texas Hist. Assn. Quarterly*, 3, 1899, 33-40). He moved (1851) to DeWitt County, and purchased a small farm near Cuero. In 1868 for a year he served as a supply-minister in the Texas German District of the Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Yorktown. In 1883/4 he owned 266 acres of land in DeWitt County, with a tax-valuation of between two and three thousand dollars. He died, 2 January, 1911, at Cuero, Texas, on the farm he had purchased 60 years before.
- REMER, Dr. Wilhelm [?Ernst] (?1817-70) Of a famous Breslau family of scientists; he came to Texas in the German immigration of 1845-6. He seems to have taken his M.D. degree at Berlin in 1843; was one of the incorporators (28 November, 1853) of the Medical Association of Texas, having attended the organizing-meeting at Austin the previous January; and died 25 June, 1870, in Comal County, Texas. (See *Bios*, 5, 1934, 150-51).
- RÉMOND, Emile (1840-1906) A member of Victor Considérant's Fourieristic colony, *La Réunion*, near Dallas. He was an ensign in Co. B., 19th Texas Cavalry, C.S.A. (Col. Nat M. Burford's regiment). He became a geologist, with particular interest in clays and cement-materials; collected numerous Cretaceous and Pleistocene invertebrate and vertebrate fossils—his collection was long exhibited at the State Fair of Texas in Dallas. *Biographical materials*: Unpublished Master's thesis of Eloise Santerre, 1936, in Fondren Library of Southern Methodist University: see pp. 481-83, *portrait*.
- REUSS, Joseph M. (?1824-1908) Dr. Reuss, a South-German physician, took his M.D. degree at Würzburg in 1845, and came to Texas shortly afterwards in Prince Solms' migration. Greenville Dowell (1867, 49-52) has printed Reuss's report on Yellow Fever in Indianola in 1867. Reuss practiced medicine in Indianola until the destruction of the town by a hurricane, when he removed to Cuero in DeWitt County, and established himself in a prominent practice as a physician and surgeon. An excellent report on epidemic diseases at Indianola is given in T. J. Heard's extended (1868) paper on Medical Topography and Epidemic Diseases of Texas (*supra*). *Biographical materials*: *Texas State Journal of Medicine*, 3, 1907/8, 326.
- REVERCHON, Julien (1837-1905) Came to Dallas from Lyons, France, with his father in 1855-6, arriving at Considérant's *La Réunion* in February, 1856. He explored for plants in north and northwest Texas in the 'seventies; and in 1885 spent several months in exploring a part of Texas not hitherto visited by botanists. The *Botanical Gazette* (4, 1879, 210-11; 5, 1880, 10) contains two papers by

- Reverchon on the flora of Dallas County, Texas; (*see, also, Garden & Forest*, 5, 1892, 615; 6, 1893, 503, 524). ... *Biographical materials*: Sargent, *Silva* ..., 3, 1892, 4; 13, 1896, 175-6; Geiser, *South-west Review*, 14, 331-42; *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 275-88; 2d ed., 1948, 215-24; Lewis, *Memorial and Biographical History of Dallas County, Texas*, 1892, 613-15, *portrait*; *HBTx*, 2, 465.
- REYNOLDS, Genl. Joseph Jones, U.S.A. (1822-99) Naturalist and horticulturist. In 1868-72, when he was a resident of San Antonio, he had a small orchard of very choice peach, pear, and apple trees, all of French varieties, imported from Vilmorin & Cie. of Paris. While not the planter of the orchard (it had been set out in 1859, or thereabouts), he took the most intelligent care of it, and increased its scope greatly while in his possession. ... General Reynolds was a graduate of West Point in the Class of 1843; was in the military occupation of Texas (1845-6); assistant-professor of natural philosophy, West Point (1849-56); professor of mechanics and engineering, Washington University, St. Louis (1856-60); colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general, U.S.V. (1861-66); colonel and brevet brigadier- and major-general, U.S.A. (1866-76). ... *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 2, 161-2; 5, 58; Heitman; Drake, 1872, 764; Lamb, 6, 1903, 453-4; *ACAB*; *Natl. Cyclop. Amer. Biogr.*, 9, 231; *Who's Who in America*, 1, 1899, 599; Geiser, 1945, 73; *HBTx*, 2, 446; *Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1871, 1872, 158.
- RHODES, W. H. T. (-----) Smithsonian meteorological observer, at Washington-on-the-Brazos, 1856. No further information is at hand.
- RICH, William (-----) Made natural-history collections for the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey (1848-53), also for the Pacific Railroad Surveys. I am not sure that this is the "William Rich", botanist of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition (1838-42), whose plant-collections were worked over by Asa Gray; and whose California mollusks were described by A. A. Gould (*Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 6, 1853, 374-408). That William Rich was often spoken of as "Major Rich" (although I have been unable to verify the validity of the title). (Heitman speaks of a "William Rich", native of Massachusetts, who was appointed additional paymaster of volunteers, 24 November, 1846, and honorably discharged, 31 October, 1849.)
- RICHARDS, Henry B. (1832-1902) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Fayette County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 761-2), as a resident of LaGrange in 1880. He was a resident of LaGrange until his death (16 June, 1902), with modest land-holdings. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., 16 February, 1832.
- RICHARDSON, Charles Bruce (1808-86) Came to Henderson, Texas, from Louisiana in 1863, and resided there until his death; was field-observer for Professor Comstock in his (1879) studies on cotton-insects. In the 1877 Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, p. 454, Richardson described hog-cholera in Carroll Parish, La., before the War, as well as an epidemic in Rusk County, Texas, in the summer of 1877. He praised the Texas Blue Grass (*Poa arachnifera*

Torr.), seed of which he had bought from George H. Hogan of Ennis (*Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric., 1881, 1882, 232*). Loughridge (1884, 730) published a report by him on the agriculture of Rusk County, Texas. "He possessed a fair knowledge of botany, geology, anatomy, and physiology, and in the sciences of agriculture and horticulture he had no superior in East Texas, and very few equals" (*Henderson Times*, Feb. 11, 1886). ... Mr. Richardson was born at Fredericksburg, Va., 2 December, 1808; and died at Henderson, Texas, 10 February, 1886. In 1827 his family removed to Louisiana; and he to Texas in 1863 (*supra*). He was actively interested in meteorology, and also introduced a number of soil-building crops into the agriculture of his section. (*See Geiser, 1945, 74*).

RIDDELL, Dr. John Leonard (1807-65) Student under Amos Eaton at the Rensselaer School at Troy, N.Y.; professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Louisiana (1836-65); inventor of the binocular microscope. During a long and active career he issued many publications (v. *Royal Society Catalogue...*; and catalogue of the Surgeon-general's Library for these). ... Together with Dr. Frederick Benjamin Page (*q.v.*) he came to the Trinity country, Texas, in 1839, and published "Observations on the geology of the Trinity country, Texas, made during an excursion there in April and May, 1839" (*Amer. Jour. Sci., 37, 1839, 211-17*). Some time before May, 1840, he came to Texas a second time, and travelled as far as the hills of the Comanche country (*ibid., 39, 1840, 211-12*). [For an account of Riddell's experimental work in physics, see K. Riess (*Amer. Jour. Physics, 25, 1957, 171-2*)]. During the Civil War, Riddell (although a Union Democrat) was postmaster at New Orleans from 1860 to 1863. *Biographical materials*: Among many items, the following may be cited: *DAB, ACAB, Kelly & Burrage, 1920, 981; ibid., 1928, 1037-8; Amer. Jour. Sci. (II), 41, 1866, 141-43; New Orleans Med. & Surg. Jour., 19, 1866/7, 284-87; Bot. Gazette, 8, 1883, 269-71; Nason, Biographical Record of Officers and Graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1824-1886, 1887, 191; Hendrick, Statesmen of the Lost Cause, 1939, 137; Trans. Amer. Med. Assn., 29, 1878, 748-51; and many others.*

RIDDELL, Dr. William Pitt (1828-72) Brother of the preceding. He was especially proficient in chemistry and mineralogy; taught with Caleb B. Forshey (*q.v.*) at Rutersville, Texas, in the late 'fifties; was chemist on the Texas Geological Surveys of Shumard and Moore (1858-60); and materially assisted Shumard in the field. During the Civil War (Surgeon, C.S.A.), he was in charge of the general military hospital at Houston. ... Dr. Riddell was born in Preston, Chenango County, N.Y., 1 October, 1828; attended Amherst College (1 year), and then entered Yale (A.B., 1851; A.M. in course). He then went to New Orleans and studied under his brother (M.D., University of Louisiana, 1856). ... After the War, Riddell practiced medicine in Houston until his death. ... *Biographical materials*: *DAB, ACAB, "Statistics of the Class of 1851 of Yale College"* (Boston,

1854); "A History of the Yale Class of 1851, for Forty Years ..." (Boston, 1893); *Yale Obituary Record, 1870-1880*, 102; *New Orleans Picayune*, June 1, 1872 (editorial); *Trans. Texas State Med. Assn.*, 1874, 1874, 62-3; W. P. Riddell, *A Genealogical Sketch of the Riddell Family ...*, 1852, *passim*.

RIGGS, Rev. Warner Bradley (1849-1905) Mr. Riggs helped McCook (*q.v.*) in his study of the Texas Agricultural Ant (McCook, 1879, 61, 65, 68, 71, 80, 81, 196). At Brenham he worked on the shape, etc., of the nest, and also observed fighting between different stocks of ants. He was Presbyterian minister at Brenham (1876-88), and minister of the Second Presbyterian Church at Dallas (1888-1905). Riggs was born in Wayne County, N.Y., and died in Austin, Texas. He graduated from Yale College in 1871, and went to Texas five years later. *Biographical materials: Yale Obituary Record, 1900-1910*, 458-9.

RINGELSTEIN, Caspar (1822-96) A substantial horticulturist at San Antonio in the early 'seventies (*Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1871), working with peaches and grapes. He "was very successful in the culture of the Black Spanish grape which he preferred to place on a single pole without espaliers according to the old Roman custom" (*supra*). ... Mr. Ringelstein was born in Erbach, Nassau, and died in San Antonio. He was educated in Wiesbaden; came to New Orleans in 1851, and later to San Antonio (where he built his home in 1858). His favorite hobbies were gardening, fruit-growing and improving—especially, the apple, pear, peach, and grape—also rose-improvement. He was awarded a prize for the choicest fruit- and garden exhibit at the Texas State Fair (Houston) in 1871.

RIPLEY, Henry Clay (1846-1931) Assistant-engineer, with the U.S. Engineers (1874-77) at Galveston; and continued in the capacity of Engineer until as late as 1889. He worked on the improvement of the Galveston Harbor (1874-80); was assistant on the Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou (1877); surveyed the Brazos River from a point 8 miles above its mouth to the outer bar. In 1881 he was assistant in the survey of the harbor of Brazos Santiago and on the Rio Grande at Fort Brown. He observed for the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., the July 29, 1878, eclipse of the sun, especially the solar corona. ... Mr. Ripley was born in Montgomery County, N.Y.; took a C.E. degree at the University of Michigan (1870), and an honorary D. Eng. degree in 1913. He worked for the U.S. Engineers from 1870 to 1890; and did a great deal of hydraulic engineering on the Texas coast from 1870 to 1895. The rest of his life was spent as a consulting engineer in Central and South America, and in Michigan. He died, 10 January, 1931, at Brooklyn, N.Y. *Biographical materials: American Men of Science*, 4, 1927, 822.

ROBB, E. L. (*d.* 1902) Resident of, and considerable land-owner in, Homer, Angelina County, in the 'eighties. Loughridge (1884, 740) has printed a brief account by Mr. Robb on the agriculture of Angelina County, in which (1883/4) he had land-holdings aggregating

- 1206 acres. Masonic records show him affiliated with lodges in Moscow, Polk County (1858-64), and Homer, Angelina County (1880-1902). He died 3 March, 1902.
- ROBB, Samuel Tate (1823-1908) Probably a brother of the preceding; a lawyer of Trinity, Trinity County. Loughridge (1884, 740-41) has an account of his on the agriculture of Trinity Country. ... He was born in Warren County, Ohio, 12 May, 1823, and died in Trinity County, Texas, 8 July, 1908. He came to Texas, and taught school at Hallettsville, Lavaca County (1854-57); then at Moscow, Polk County (?1857-60). He practiced law at Sumpter and Trinity, Trinity County (c. 1860-1902).
- ROBBINS, Dr. James Watson (1801-79) Explored Texas botanically in 1863-4. Robbins was born in Connecticut, and died in Massachusetts. He was graduated from Yale (A.B., 1822; M.D., 1828—in the same class as Ashbel Smith (*q.v.*) In 1822 he went to Alexandria, Va., to be tutor to the children of certain prominent families there, in the famous school of Benjamin Hallowell. In 1824-5 he tutored Robert E. Lee to enter West Point. From 1829 to 1859 he practiced medicine at Uxbridge, Mass.; made a botanical exploration of New England in the summer of 1849; and from 1859 to 1863 was physician and surgeon in the employ of a copper-mining company near Portage Lake, in the Lake Superior country. He gathered a large library during these Western years. In 1863, armed with a letter from General Lee, he made a trip down the Mississippi River to Cuba and Texas (1863-4), and formed valuable collections of plants. He returned to Uxbridge in 1864, and devoted the last 15 years of his life to botany. ... *Biographical materials: Yale Obituary Record, 1870-1880*, 335-6. [The *Autobiography of Benjamin Hallowell* (1884) gives no information of Robbins; but states (p. 126) "From 1824 to 1841 I employed 29 different teachers ... and four tutors"]. Further information is lacking.
- ROBBINS, Brig.-Genl. Walter Raleigh, U.S.V. (1843-1923) Accompanied Loew & Roessler, 1872, on their expedition to northwest Texas (described in *Petermanns Mittheilungen*, 19, 1873, 453-67). An extraordinary soldier, he started out as a private of infantry, in the War of 1861-65, and ended as a brevet-brigadier-general of volunteers. See Heitmann, 1, 834; Lillian Rea (*ed.*), *War Record and Personal Experiences of Raleigh Robbins* [in the Civil War], 1923, 220 pp.
- ROBERTS, John Bannister Gibson (1841-1929) Civil engineer, railroad engineer (1861-67); Chief Engineer on Northern railroads (West Wisconsin R.R., North Wisconsin R.R., 1867-75, 1875-79); president and general manager of the Waco Cotton Mills, 1879-83. After leaving Waco in 1883, he became president and general manager of the Edison Company, Cumberland, Md. He was born in Carlisle, Pa., entered Dickinson College in 1857 in the Class of 1861, but did not graduate. He died at Cumberland, 17 July, 1929.
- ROBERTS, Oran Milo (1815-98) One of the incorporators of the University of Eastern Texas at San Augustine (8 March, 1848); and

one of the outstanding lawyers and jurists, and a former governor, of Texas. Roberts printed a very good article on "The Grasses of Texas" in *The Southern Farmer*, 4, 1870, 193-4: an excellent account of the native grasses of the State before Texas became agriculturalized. At this time he was teaching law in a private law school in Gilmer, Upshur County. He had removed there (1868) to educate his children in Morgan H. Looney's excellent school. *Biographical materials*: DAB; ACAB; Lynch, 1885, 273-84; J. J. Lane, *History of Education in Texas*, 1903; HBTx, 2, 484.

ROBINSON, Dr. John Hamilton (1782-1819) Surgeon and Naturalist who accompanied Zebulon M. Pike on his 1805-07 expedition to explore the Red River (instead of Alexander Wilson the ornithologist, who had sought the place). Robinson accompanied Pike, with an escort of dragoons across Texas from Mexican Chihuahua, in a journey that ended at Natchitoches, La., on 1 July, 1807. Dr. Robinson presumably, but most doubtfully, made plant and animal collections that have remained unpublished. Mrs. McKelvey (*post*) opines that Robinson's chief contributions were in the hunting field; and this explains in part why Pike's expedition was so barren of natural-history results. ... Robinson was born in Augusta County, Va., 24 January, 1782; studied medicine in Philadelphia; was in St. Louis by 1804, where he married, and met Pike. Later, Robinson lived in Natchez; in New Orleans; and intrigued in Mexico. He died in Natchez. ... *Biographical materials*: Valuable materials are to be found in H. F. Selter, *L'odyssée américaine d'une Famille française* ..., 1936, *passim*, see especially pp. 77-80! Also, Garrett, *Green Flags over Texas*, 1939, *passim*; *Austin Papers*, see *index*; Susan Delano McKelvey, *Botanical Exploration of the Trans-Mississippi West, 1790-1850*, 1955, 225n.

ROBSON, William Sion (1851-1905) While living in LaGrange (1880), Robson wrote "[Grape-growing and Wine-making in Fayette County, Texas]" (*Special Rept. no. 36*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1881). Robson was born in Madison County, Ga., and died in LaGrange, Texas. His father removed from Georgia to Round Top, Fayette County, Texas, in April, 1854; and in 1863 to LaGrange. W. S. Robson was admitted to the Bar of Texas in 1881, and in 1890-96 was County Judge of Fayette County.

ROCKWELL, Joseph Perkins (1843-85) Civil engineer, graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University; and from 1876 to 1885 manager of the North Texas Cotton Compress at Denison. Rockwell was born in Norwich, Conn., and died in Boston. After graduating C.E. (1868) from Sheffield, he worked as engineer on Connecticut railroads (1868-72), and became assistant-engineer on the C. B. & Q. R.R. (1872-76), before coming to Texas in 1876. *Biographical materials*: *Yale Obituary Record*, 1880-1890, 339-40.

ROEMER, Karl Ferdinand (1818-91) In 1845-47 this great German geologist spent 18 months in Texas, and published, as a result, two books and 6 papers on his findings. His two most important publications on Texas are his well-known book, *Texas: mit besonderer*

Rücksicht auf deutsche Auswanderung, und die physischen Verhältnisse des Landes nach eigener Beobachtung geschildert (Bonn, 1849); and his *Die Kreidebildungen von Texas ...*, which appeared three years later. Roemer lived a long and useful life as a geologist: the *Royal Society Catalogue* includes some 145 titles of his. *Biographical materials: Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie; American Geologist*, 29, 1902, 131-40, portrait; *Southwest Review*, 17, 1932, 421-60, portrait; *Neues Jahrbuch fuer Mineralogie, Geologie, und Palaeontologie, Jahrg. 1892, 1*, 1-32, Anhang; Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 181-214, 313f; ed. 2, 1948, 148-71, 267; *HBTx*, 2, 498.

ROESCH, Dr. Karl Heinrich (1808-66) A very interesting report by Dr. Roesch (who came to Texas in 1853) deals with the cholera epidemic of that year. The title is: "Aerztlicher Bericht ueber meine Reise nach Texas. Die Cholera" (*Corr.-Bl. d. württemberg. aerztl. Verein*, Stuttgart, 25, 1855, 6-8, 37-40, 53-55, 62-64, 68-72, 95). Roesch had been *Oberamtsarzt* in Gaildorf, Württemberg, before coming to Texas. He left Germany (September, 1853) with his wife, two sons, and four daughters. They arrived in New Orleans, 17 November. Roesch gives a poignant account of how cholera broke out on shipboard and how, when he got to Indianola, he lost his 7-year-old daughter and his wife from cholera. He was on the Coletto near Cuero for a number of months (January to the last of June, 1854), and gives the meteorological records for that period. In his report he mentioned the lack of professional spirit among the German physicians in Texas during those days: Medicine was "a cow to be milked; not a goddess to be worshipped." Roesch was born at Waldsbach, Württemberg; took his M.D. degree at Tuebingen (1833); emigrated to America; and died at St. Louis, *aet.* 58, on 13 December, 1866. He was an extremely prolific writer: Hirsch (*Biogr. Lexicon d. hervorrag. Aerzte ...*, 6, 1888, 983-4) gives a large number of his titles; and ends his list with these words (and a reference to Callisen, vol. 31): "in addition to quite a number of publications in the journals." ... Roesch was professor of general and specific pathology, therapeutics, and clinical medicine (1859) at the "Humboldt Institut" (a German medical school in St. Louis); and a member of the board of trustees (1865) of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

ROESSLER, Anton R[?udolf] (.....) Cartographer and topographer; member of the Shumard geological survey of Texas. During the Civil War he was chief-draftsman at the arsenal established (1862) at Austin for the casting of cannon. For a time after the war he was geologist of the U.S. Land Office in Washington. In 1872 he investigated (with Dr. O. Loew) the mineral resources of northwest Texas for the "Texas Land & Mining Association" (see *Petermanns Mittheilungen*, 19, 1873, 453-67). Roessler kept the geological, mineralogical, and meteorological records of the expedition. ... Roessler was born at Raab, in Hungary, a town about midway between Vienna and Budapesth. He was educated in Vienna.

- The *Royal Society Catalogue* lists some 6 geological papers written by Roessler, but his best work was in making maps of Texas. He was a corresponding member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. [An interesting sidelight on the character of Roessler is given in *Official Records ... War of the Rebellion*, (1), 48, 918].
- ROGAN, G. (-----) A correspondent (1857) of the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, writing from Lockhart, Caldwell County.
- ROGERS, Edward H. (*d.* 1908) Loughridge (1884, 790-91) prints an agricultural report on Travis County, Texas, by Mr. Rogers; his residence is given as "Austin, Texas." Rogers was a citizen of Quitman, Wood County (...1864-5...), and of Austin (...1880-1908). In 1883/4 he had 950 acres of land in Travis County, tax-assessed at between ten and twenty thousand dollars. He died in Austin, 16 April, 1908.
- ROHRDORF, Carl (*d.* 1847) A landscape-painter, copper-engraver, and taxidermist, well-known in Germany as an excellent worker. He came to Texas in 1846 with a Bonn company of naturalists (*v.* "Altstaedten, August", in *Field & Laboratory*, 26, 1958, 91); collected many *naturalia*, not only in the Galveston Bay region, but also at New Braunfels, Fredericksburg, and in the San Saba country. He entered the service of the German *Adelsverein*, under Hermann Spiess (*infra*), and was killed at the Nassau Farm, Fayette County, late in October of 1847. Later, the Land Office of Texas refers to him in his heirs' Patent (No. 326, Concho County), as "C. C. Rohrdorf, deceased." (*Solms-Braunfels Archiv*, see *index*.)
- RONCKENDORFF, Lieut. William, U.S.N. (1812-91) Worked (1860) with the U.S. Coast Survey on the hydrography of Matagorda Bay, and northward and westward along the Texas coast (*U.S.C.S. Rept.*, 1860, 92-3). Lieut. Ronckendorff entered the Navy, 17 February, 1832, and retired 9 November, 1874, with the rank of Commodore. *Biographical materials*: Hamersly, 3d ed., 1878; 4th ed., 1890; *Army & Navy Journal*, Dec. 5, 1891, p. 259.
- ROSS, Andrew Jackson (-----) Correspondent, U.S. Entomological Commission, 1877, living in Dallas, Texas.
- Ross, Georg M. von (-----) Editor for a time of the *Allgemeine Auswanderungs-Zeitung* (published at Rudolstadt, 1847-71). His book, *Der Nordamerikanische Freistaat Texas*, nach den neuesten und besten Quellen fuer deutsche Auswanderer geschildet (Rudolstadt, G. Froebel, 1851) has a fine map of Texas by C. W. Pressler & W. Voelcker of the Texas General Land Office. A section of the book on the zoology, botany, and geology of Texas (based on collections of F. Roemer and F. J. Lindheimer) overlooks the fine zoological supplement of Roemer's *Texas ...*, 1849. I cannot confirm the statement in *HBTx*, 2, 846, that at some time von Ross was associated with Lindheimer in the publication of the *Neu-Braunfelser Zeitung*; nor do I know when he made his personal observations on Texas.
- Ross, W. W. (-----) A citizen of Dallas, Texas, interested in horticulture, and one of the most effective workers that has ever

lived in north-central Texas. He sent (1873) *naturalia* to the museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; he contributed a short account of grape-growing and wine-making in Dallas County, to *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 95, U.S. Department of Agriculture; he furnished Loughridge a report on the agriculture of Dallas County (1884, p. 770). The *Annual Report, U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1871, 1872, 185-89, says: "[Mr. Ross] has 18 acres of apples, pears, peaches, and apricots. ... He has produced 200 to 300 bushels of peaches per acre—Hale's Early, Cole's Early, Tillotson, Amelia, Crawford's Early, &c., realizing \$1.50 to \$4.00 per bushel. His apples—Astrachan, Carter, Rhodes' Orange, &c.—have produced 200 to 400 bushels per acre, realizing \$2.00 to \$3.50 per bushel. His pears yielded 200 bushels, worth \$3.00 to \$5.00 per bushel. Peaches are cut off every third or fourth year by frosts. Apples bear full crops, alternating with partial crops. Pears are very certain to yield a good crop. The best market varieties of apples and peaches are those named above. Of pears, the best are the Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, and Seckel. Mr. Ross has also 3,500 grapevines[,] mostly Catawba, ... His grapes are all made into heavy-bodied wine, yielding about 600 gallons per acre, worth \$2.00 per gallon. No loss reported from mildew; some rot and insects, wasps and bees, and very considerable loss from birds. Best market grapes, Hartford, Iona, and Warren." (See Geiser, 1945, 76).

ROSSY, Carl (1816-1900) A resident of San Antonio, where he was a merchant; and after he retired, a farmer. He had a great interest in horticulture, and a large peach orchard and vineyard in 1866. The *Annual Report* of the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture (1871) mentions his work in horticulture, especially his peaches and grapes. He planted two acres with 240 peach trees in 1859 and budded the best varieties on seedling peaches. ... Mr. Rossy was born (6 November, 1816) in Troppau, Austria, and died in San Antonio, Texas, 7 June, 1900. He emigrated to Galveston about 1838; after New Braunfels was founded he removed thither, and became a merchant. Later he went to San Antonio with his business, and established the orchard above mentioned. After retiring from business, he spent his remaining days in the improvement of horticultural varieties, especially of peaches, plums, and grapes.

ROTHHAAS, Friedrich Jacob (.....) Surveyor; horticulturist. He was surveyor of the Harrisburg and Brazos R.R. (1840), and city surveyor of Houston (1841-45). In the Feb. 21, 1844, issue of the *Houston Telegraph & Texas Register* one "F. Jacob Rothhaas" (whom I believe to be the same person as Jacob Rothhaas the surveyor) advertised "Grape Vines, a large and choice assortment of American Grapes, roots, or cuttings." The advertisement is dated from "Houston, Jan. 15, 1844." Rothhaas thus was one of the earliest nurserymen in Texas. He appears to be missing from the 1850 Census-schedules of the State.

RUCKER, Benjamin Franklin (1815-79) Smithsonian meteorological observer at Washington, Texas (1856-60); published (*Amer. Jour.*

Sci. (II), 30, 1860, 359) a note on the great auroral exhibition at Washington-on-the-Brazos, 1 September, 1859. He was born in Tennessee, 8 February, 1815; was pharmacist at Washington, Texas, in the early 'sixties; later with Dr. T. J. Heard, at Houston; and still later at Navasota. S. B. Buckley (1874, 64-5) states that a large collection of Pleistocene mammals was made by "Drs. Rucker and LeGrand at the town of Washington," near Hidalgo Falls, 6 miles up the Brazos from Washington, "about fifteen years ago [1860]. It is said that the collection of Dr. Rucker was partly destroyed by fire a few years ago." He is said to have died at Navasota on 5 December, 1879 (but Masonic records give it a week later—12 December). These records also show Rucker to have been a member living at Washington as early as 1850.

RUFFNER, Lieut. Ernest Howard, U.S.A., (1844-1937) In 1877, Ruffner (then of the Engineers' Corps, U.S.A.) collected plants and geological specimens on the Llano Estacado; his report on the geology of the plains was published as "Appendix RR" to the *Annual Report for 1877*, Chief Engineer, U.S. War Department. Ruffner's plants collected on this expedition were worked over by Dr. T. E. Wilcox, U.S.A. and A. Wood, and their catalogue of species was published at pp. 1422-26 of Ruffner's report. ... Lieut. Ruffner was born in Kentucky, and graduated (first in his class) from West Point in 1867. He died 24 May, 1937. ... *Biographical materials*: Heitman; *Who's Who in America*, 10, 1918, s.v.; Cullum, 3, 80; 5, 134; 6a, 122; 7, 85.

RUGEL, Dr. Ferdinand (1806-79) Came to Texas in 1878, and collected plants in the Colorado River bottoms near Austin, Texas. It is also believed that he collected plants in the northern part of the State at this time, since several of his children had moved to Mesquite, Dallas County, in the early days. Dr. Rugel spent most of his life in America in Jefferson County, east Tennessee. He came to America from Baden, Germany, in 1842; settled in east Tennessee, and collected plants in the southeastern States and Cuba, especially for Robert James Shuttleworth of Berne. Rugel about the time of the Civil War established himself as apothecary and physician at Knoxville, Tenn., and for many years also carried on a farm in Jefferson County, Tenn., where he died. His services to American botany are commemorated in the genus *Rugelia* (now reduced to *Senecio*) which he discovered on the high summits of the Big Smoky Mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina. Butler listed "Dr. F. Rugel" from Talbot Mills, Tenn., in the 1876 and 1880 editions of his *Medical Directory*. He died 31 December, 1879. ... *Biographical materials*: Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 16, 1948, 113-19, *portrait*; Sargent, *Silva* ..., 9, 1896, 110; *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club*, 6, 1879, 311-12; Gray, 1893, 1, 311; *cf.* also (for his descendants) Lindsley, *A History of Greater Dallas and Vicinity*, 1909, 2, 184-5.

RUNGE, Carl (1802-93) A citizen of New Ulm, Austin County (1853-93); Smithsonian meteorological observer at New Ulm (1872-3); and civilian-observer at the same place for the Chief

Signal-Officer, U.S.A. (1875-81). ... He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, 8 November, 1802; landed in Galveston, 6 February, 1853; and died at New Ulm, 8 February, 1893, on the farm he had occupied for nearly 40 years. Family tradition represents him as having had some university training in Germany. He was a brother of Dr. Wilhelm Runge of Galveston.

RUNGE, Carl (1841-1925) Botanist and florist at San Antonio (?1863-82...), with special interest in ferns, cacti, and yuccas. In 1866 and 1871 he was an incorporator of the German Gymnastic associations of San Antonio and Austin, respectively. He was secretary of the "Texas Museum, Scientific, and Library Association" of San Antonio, founded in the 'mid-eighties. ... Mr. Runge was born in Star-gard, Mecklenburg, 30 July, 1841; came to America in 1853; became a citizen of the United States, 1865; and died (20 January, 1925) in the *Altenheim* at Comfort, Texas.

RUSSELL, Dr. Levi James (1831-1908) Medical botanist; chairman of the Committee on Medical Botany, Texas State Medical Association, in the 'eighties [see his report, in *Trans. Tex. State Med. Assn.*, 1886, 499-511]. "His special interests outside of medicine were fishing, music, and the study of the fauna and flora of Texas." ... Dr. Russell was born in Hall County, Ga., 17 February, 1831; and died in Temple, Texas, 23 March, 1908. He took his M.D. degree from Pennsylvania College, in 1856; previously he had been in the California Gold Rush, with his brothers. In 1858, again with his brothers and some other North-Georgians, Russell made the trip to Colorado, *via* Fort Leavenworth; and in the summer of that year built a cabin on the site of present Denver. They called the settlement "Auraria", after a Georgia mining-town; the name was changed to Denver that fall. Dr. Russell's brother found gold in present Russell Gulch, about 15 miles west of Denver. He was engaged in mining in the West until 1862, when he returned to Georgia. ... In 1868 Dr. Russell came to Texas from Georgia, and located at Harrisville, or Heidenheimer, in Bell County. Here he practiced his profession until 1905, when he removed to Arizona. ... He was president of the "Association of Freethinkers of Bell County" (org. 1875); and on the night of 6 October, 1877, was called out ostensibly to help a woman in her distress, and was most unmercifully flogged by his Christian neighbors. One hundred lashes were given on his bare body (see *Southwest Review*, 30, 1945, 374-76; *Belton Journal*, Oct. 31, 1877). The Masons (13 Nov., 1877), and the Knights of Pythias expelled him "for heresy"; but the Texas Medical Association, at its next meeting went on record to "express its admiration of Dr. Russell's gallant fight in defending the freedom of thought and speech against the brutal efforts of intolerance." Thus were the paths of the Lord made straight in Early Texas. ... *Biographical materials: Southwestern Farmer & Breeder*, Dec. 3, 1909; *Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell, and Coryell Counties*, 1893, 558-9; see also H. H. Bancroft, *History of Nevada, Colorado, and*

Wyoming, 1540-1888, 1890, 363-79, et passim; Southwestern Historical Quarterly, 48, 1945, 573-76; HBTx, 2, 519.

- RUST, Albert Dexter (1834-*post* 1891) Amateur geologist, editor. His extensive collection of Cretaceous and Carboniferous fossils of Texas was already noticed in 1880 at Ennis; and exhibited (1886) at the State Fair of Texas in Dallas (where it took 5 premiums and one diploma). Mr. Rust began his study of geology after his arrival in Texas (1874); and by 1891 owned one of the "largest and finest general collections in the State of Texas, gathered from widely-distant points." ... He was born in Vermont, and later removed to Ohio with his parents. The boy had but limited formal education; his health being precarious, his father (1848) permitted him to travel with an itinerant medicine-vender through Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee. Two years later he returned home, much benefitted physically. In 1851 he went with his parents to Michigan, where his father died ten years later. After newspaper experience in Michigan and Missouri, Mr. Rust removed to Texas (1874) and next year established the *Ellis County News* at Ennis. He had a long and varied newspaper experience in Texas, and retired in 1889. ... *Biographical materials: Albert D. Rust, Record of the Rust Family ..., 1891, 369-76, portrait.*
- RUST, W[illiam] R. (-----) In the early 'eighties—possibly as early as 1880—one "W. R. Rust" of Fort Worth was interested (Cassino) in mineralogy, conchology, and paleontology. He lived for several years in Fort Worth, but was gone by the end of the 1880's. I cannot find him listed in the Rust Genealogy, nor in any sources in the Fort Worth Public Library. (I do not believe this is "William Monroe Rust (1827-?)", lawyer of Seguin, 1852-1880..., whose biography is given in *Biographical Encyclopaedia of Texas, 1880*).
- RUTHERFORD, M[atthew] (d. ?1879) Smithsonian meteorological observer at the now-extinct town of Long Point, Washington County, 1867, where he was a fellow-citizen of Dr. Gideon Linccum. Mr. Rutherford was a member of the Burton Masonic lodge of Washington county (1866-69); it is possible that he was the "M. Rutherford who lived in Galveston (1869-79), and died in 1879.
- RUTHVEN, Edwin V. (1823-1917) His "[Report on Grape-Growing and Wine-making in Lee County, Texas]" (U.S. Dept. Agric., *Special Rept. no. 36, 1881, 95*) is dated from Blue Branch, Lee County, in 1880. With his son, Wm. F. Ruthven, E. V. Ruthven had grain-, feed-, and produce stores in Austin and at Blue Branch; he also was interested in cotton-gins, and grist- and saw mills (1884-5). His land-holdings were principally in Lee County. ... Edwin V. Ruthven was born at Bowling Green, Ky., 24 February, 1823; and died at Blue Branch, 1 August, 1917. He attended West Point for a short time, and then left to serve in the Mexican War. He came to Texas in 1876; and lived successively at McDade, Austin, and Blue Branch (10 miles west of Lexington, in Lee County).
- RYAN, Dr. Hiliary (d. 1884) In the *Annual Report, 1879*, of the U.S.

Commissioner of Agriculture, 1880, 493, Dr. Ryan writes of his experiments in raising alfalfa in Burleson County. He was then living near Caldwell. He seems to have come to Caldwell about 1850, for the first *grantee* deed involving him is dated "May 28, 1850"; the last recorded *grantor* deed is dated "Sept. 16, 1879" for Burleson County. It is worth noting, however, that in 1883/4 he still had 117 acres of land in Burleson County, tax-assessed at \$3000-\$4000. Dr. Ryan also published (Loughridge, 1884, 747) a brief report of the agriculture of Burleson County. Masonic records show Ryan member of lodges at Caldwell (1850-55), Lampasas (1858-72), and again Caldwell (1874-84). He died at Caldwell, 18 May, 1884. Dr. P. I. Nixon (*History of the Texas Medical Association*, ..., 1953, 62, 63-4, 105) gives evidence of the surgical competence of Dr. Ryan.

SALADEE, Cyrus W. (1832-94) Notable American inventor; resident of (extinct) Pine Island, Jefferson County, Texas (1859-61...). He invented a "Texas Steam Plow" (*pat.* 25 June, 1861) which had a "land" 7 feet wide, and weighed 7 tons. This combined plow, seed-planter, soil-roller, and harrow for the planting of small grains. The rude model was tried out at Louisville, Ky., and the final machine was being made "by Hausman, Eakins & Co. of Philadelphia" (*American Cotton Planter & Soil*, 1860, 506-07, copied from the New Orleans *Picayune*). Mr. Saladee lived in Columbus, Ohio (...1855-59), where he had already begun to patent vehicles and farm implements. In fact, he was during his period the most active inventor in his restricted field. In ...1857-59... he was editor of the *Coach Maker's Magazine* of Columbus, Ohio; and published (1858) at Columbus, *A Practical Treatise on Carriage Tops* (B.M. Cat. Printed Books). During the Civil War he removed from Texas to Paducah, Ky., and in 1863, from there, patented some implements and vehicles. He then changed his residence and lived from late 1867 until 1870 in various towns of southern and central Ohio. He appears to have removed (1870) to St. Catherine's, Ont., Canada, and resided there at least two years. In 1874-5 he was living in Pittsburgh, Pa. He removed to Wolcottsville-Torrington, Conn., (1878-83...) and then to Cleveland, Ohio, his residence until 1890. The last 5 years of his life he spent actively engaged with a carriage-manufacturing plant in Freeport, Ill., where he died on 5 September 1894. ... Mr. Saladee was born in Tennessee; went to Ohio; married about 1850, and came to Texas late in 1858 or early in 1859 (records, U.S. Census, 1860) ... *Biographical materials*: Freeport (Ill.) *Daily Journal*, Sept. 6, 1894; *Galveston News*, Sept. 8, 1894; Annual Reports, U.S. Commr. Patents, 1856-88; Geiser Papers.

SALAZAR Y LARREQUI, José (.....-.....) Surveyor and Astronomer for Mexico on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey, 1852-53. I can find nothing of consequence published by him. In 1856 he was stationed at the *Mineria* in Mexico City; in that year he was elected a member of the A.A.A.S., at the Albany Meeting. He determined the latitude but not the longitude of Comanche Springs near Fort

- Stockton, so must have done some work well within the State of Texas. This information is given in the corner of a "Map of the States of Kansas, Texas, and Indian Territory, with parts of Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico" published by the Engineering Bureau, U.S. War Department, in 1867.
- SAMPSON, Francis Asbury (1842-1918) Naturalist and bibliographer, widely known as a collector of fossils and recent mollusks, and as secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri. Mr. Sampson collected, before 1881, Cretaceous fossils in northern Texas, for in 1881 he sent 54 Texas species to the U.S. National Museum, and in 1882 another package of the same. He also collected recent mollusks at Fort Worth (*vide* W. G. Binney), probably at a much earlier date. ... Mr. Sampson was born in Ohio, 6 February, 1842, and died in Columbia, Mo., 4 February, 1918. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York (A.B., 1865; A.M., 1868). He came to Sedalia, Mo. (1868) to practice law, after graduation from the law school of New York University; was one of the founders of the Sedalia Natural History Society; became secretary and librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri (1901); and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review* (1906-15). Sampson collected very extensively fossils and mollusks in Europe and America; one of his rarest collections was sold to the University of Chicago. At least 22 species of fossils and recent mollusks were named in his honor. ... *Biographical materials*: very extensive; perhaps the best account is to be found in Floyd C. Shoemaker (*Missouri Historical Review*, 12, 1918, 129-35, *portrait*).
- SANDERSON, David Daniel (1822-92) Wrote "[Report on the Agriculture of Hill County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 784-5). He was a rancher, resident near Whitney, Hill County (...1875-92), with 3490 acres of land, tax-assessed between ten and twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Sanderson was born at Buckingham, Va., 20 November, and died at Whitney, 20 January, 1892. He attended an academy in Virginia; later moved to Holly Springs, Miss.; and removed from Mississippi to Texas in 1875.
- SANFORD, Elbert Jasper Newton (1854-*post* 1940) He was George B. Sennett's helper near Corpus Christi (1878) in the study of the birds of the lower Rio Grande. Sanford was born in Crawford County, Pa., 14 July, 1854; removed (1871) to Minnesota, where his mother took a homestead. In 1873 he went to Moorhead, Minn., to work on the Northern Pacific R.R., then building; and later collected birds, bird-eggs, and mammal-skins with Sennett in Grant County, Minn., for 2 months of 1876. He spent 3 months of 1878 in Texas with Sennett (*supra*), collecting at a point about 60 miles above Brownsville. In 1940, Mr. Sanford was still living, in New Mexico.
- SANFORD, S. P. (.....) Assistant to Dr. Theodore F. Moss (*q.v.*) in geology and mining engineering, with Bartlett's Advance Party of the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey, 1850.
- SANSOM, Robert Paul (1836-1901) A citizen of Alvarado (1874-

1901); he is mentioned in the *National Live Stock Journal*, 5, 1874, 169, as a notable breeder of Texas cattle, interested in improving the Longhorn stock by crossing with Shorthorn blood. Sansom (1883/4) had 435 acres of land in Johnson County, tax-assessed slightly under \$10,000. ... He was born in Lincoln County, Ky., and died at Alvarado. His family came to Liberty County, Texas (1840), and later to Madison County.

SARTWELLE, William Lovell (1821-97) Lived at Comanche in 1880, when he wrote his "[Report on the Agriculture of Comanche County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 802). He had modest land-holdings in the county. ... Mr. Sartwelle was born (4 February, 1821) in Charlestown, N.H., and died, 2 November, 1897, at Comanche. At Dartmouth College (1840, 1843) he received his A.B. and A.M. degrees; and was a teacher at Matagorda, Texas, ...1849-57... . Masonic records show him affiliated with the lodge at Comanche from 1877 to the time of his death. ... Mr. Sartwelle sent Texas plants to Dr. Henry P. Sartwell, botanist of Penn Yan, N.Y., before 1867, the year of Sartwell's death.

SAUNDERS, P. D. (-----) Lived at Gibbons Creek, Grimes County (...1880...), and at Caldwell, Burleson County (...1882...) Loughridge (1884, 745-6) prints a report by Saunders on the agriculture of Grimes County. Further information is not forthcoming, beyond the fact that he was secretary of the Caldwell Grange in 1882.

SCHAEFFER, Franklin W. (-----) Pioneer sheep breeder of San Diego, Texas; in 1879 he published a brief report on sheep-husbandry in Texas (U.S., 45th Congr., 3d Sess., *Senate Exec. Doc. no. 29*). Mr. Schaeffer was born in Ohio, came to Texas in 1857, and settled in the hill-country north of San Antonio. He bought his first sheep from Genl. P. T. Beauregard's brother. After the War, he supplemented the Beauregard stock with 1500 breeding ewes from G. W. Kendall's stock. Schaeffer later moved to Nueces County, for the mild climate; and bought 80,000 head of sheep (for which he paid \$15,000).

SCHERPFF, G[?eorg] A[?ugust] (-----) Author of a book on early Texas—1841—his *Entstehungsgeschichte und gegenwärtiger Zustand des neuen, unabhängigen, amerikanischen Staates Texas*, published at Augsburg. For this book, Scherpf claims to have collected all the data, himself, in Texas. His discussions, "Produkte des Thierreiches" (67ff.), and "Produkte vegetabilischer Natur" (70ff.) are not distinguished; but at p. 72, speaking of the flora of Texas, he says: "The flora of Texas (which in its flower-strewn prairies must be one of the richest) apparently is still little investigated. What are the European naturalists doing, to whom this field is open, and who would be so welcome to the inhabitants that every settler's door would stand freely open? Every encouragement (*Vorschub*) that they could wish for would be furnished them by the Government, and the nature of the land is such that such investigations would be more in the nature of a pleasure trip

[*sic !!!*]. On pp. 148-54 Scherpf gives a meteorological table for Anahuac (Mar. 1-Sept. 20, 1840), which is probably borrowed. Scherpf also refers (p. 143, dated "Jan. 10, 1840") to Denyse's discovery of Pleistocene mammal bones at Bastrop. ... But little is known of Scherpf's life, besides that contained in his *Appeal to the Public, or a Story Without Fiction* ... (New York, 1851). From this it appears that after having come to America in the early 'thirties, he returned to Europe for 9 months in 1835; married in 1836; returned to Europe in 1837, leaving his wife in New York; he rented a store at 93 Murray Street, 1 May, 1846, his residence being in Harlem. In 1846 he again went to the Continent (England, Prague, and other places in Europe); coffee-buying being one of his specialties, and essence of coffee one of his manufactures. ... His book is a most tragical story, written by a man close to mental breakdown. Nothing in Scherpf's pamphlet (of 95 pages) specifically indicates that he is our Texas Scherpf; but many internal evidences point in that direction.

SCHLEICHER, Gustavus (1823-79) Engineer. One of the incorporators of the San Antonio Water Company (1858), the Alamo College (1860), and the Columbus, San Antonio, & Rio Grande R.R. (1866). Schleicher was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, 19 November, 1823; studied at the University of Giessen; became a civil engineer and helped to build the railroad between Heidelberg and Frankfurt-am-Main; and several other European railroads; emigrated to Texas with the *Vierziger* in 1847. In 1850 he settled at San Antonio. He mastered the English and Spanish languages, was elected to the House of the State Legislature (1852-3), and became land-surveyor of the Bexar Land District in 1854. He was State senator from Bexar County in 1860-61; and entered the C.S.A. Engineering Corps with the rank of captain. At the close of the War, Schleicher returned to his original profession, and laid out and supervised the construction of the Gulf & Western Texas R.R. from Indianola to Cuero on substantially the same line as he and Col. Joseph E. Johnston had surveyed in 1852, as the line of the projected San Antonio & Gulf R.R. ... He lived the last years of his life in Cuero and in Washington, D.C. (where he was Texan representative in Congress from 1875 until his death). ... *Biographical materials: Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927, 1928, 1499*; "Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of Gustave Schleicher ...", Washington, 1880; the usual cyclopaedias; and *HBTx*, 2, 578.

SCHLOTTMAN, Dr. Adolphus (?1800-83) Naturalist; it is remembered, after 75 years, that he had a collection of butterflies, one of snakes in alcohol; and a collection of Indian artifacts. In 1872 he sent to the Smithsonian Institution a collection of insects from Fayette County. ... Schlottmann was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and had some medical training, but I cannot learn that he obtained a degree. He came to Round Top, Fayette County (1853), and was physician and apothecary for over 20 years. During the last five years of his life he lived with his son Adolph, in Giddings, and died

there. ... The *Transactions* of the Academy of Sciences of St. Louis, I, 1850-60, 698, notes the following: "A letter was read from Dr. A. Schlottmann of Roundtop [*sic*], Texas, proposing to send to the Academy a paper on "Aphorisms on Natural Sciences". Nothing was done about the communication, as far as any published record is concerned.

SCHMIDT, Dr. Erich Friedrich (*d.* 1904) Apothecary in Galveston and Houston over many years; amateur naturalist. In 1866-70 he advertised as a "druggist and apothecary" at Galveston in the *Galveston Medical Journal* of that period. The advertisement does not indicate that he had the M.D. degree, though the title was generally conferred on him. About 1870 Schmidt moved to Houston, and occupied (1871) "Dr. Sigismund's old store" at 66 Travis Street. He was a member of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Texas legislatures (1873-76), and was interested in chemistry and mineralogy, and a member of the Houston Natural History Club and the "Texas State Geological and Scientific Association" of Houston (cf. *Field & Laboratory*, 24, 1956, 125-6). He also was closely associated with William H. von Streeruwitz (*q.v.*). Masonic records show Schmidt member of a Houston lodge from 1869 to 1904, and give 15 December, 1904, as the date of his death. *Biographical materials*: Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 25, 1957, 27-8.

SCHMITT, Dr. Franz August (1833-1902) A graduate (1864) of the St. Louis Medical College. He was practicing medicine at Cat Springs, Austin County (...1880...) and at Schulenberg (...1886...). He finally settled in Lagrange, Fayette County, where he died. In U.S. Dept. Agric., *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 100, Schmitt published a brief report on the undeveloped condition of grape-culture in Austin County.

SCHOTT, Arthur Carl Victor (1814-75) In 1853-55, Schott was First Assistant-surveyor under Major Emory on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey. He collected many Orthoptera and Coleoptera (later described by Dr. John L. LeConte), and fossils (described as new by T. A. Conrad). He also surveyed the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass to the mouth of the Pecos; was Artist of the Survey, and made the many topographical sketches and colored ethnological plates. He published 6 geological papers on the country; and many of his other papers—ethnological, zoological, and botanical—are listed in the *Royal Society Catalogue*. Especially to be noted are the following, from *Das Ausland*: "Der mittlere Rio Bravo del Norte; geologisch-botanische Skizze" (27, 1854, 160-64; 28, 1855, 31-34); and "Bemerkungen ueber die Cactaceen entlang der Südwestgrenze der Vereinigten Staaten" (35, 1862, 337-40, 365-68). With John H. Clark (*q.v.*) he made splendid collections of reptiles and other vertebrates for the Mexican Boundary Survey (later described by Baird & Girard); and Baird's report on the mammals collected by the Survey contains notes by Schott. He also gathered plants extensively in Texas, as his collection shows (*Bot. Gaz.*, 3, 1878, 14). Schott was Michler's principal assistant in his survey of the Isthmus

- of Darien (1857-8), and as Naturalist and Geologist of the Survey, wrote a very large share of Michler's report (pp. 148-457). ... Schott came of a cultured family of Wuerttemberg (v. *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, s.v. "Schott"), and possessed not only great ability in science, but also aptitude of high order in literary composition (see his *Walachische Maerchen*, 1845; *Gedichte*, 1850). *Biographical materials* are scanty; a biography of Schott is much to be desired; cf. Sargent, *Silva...*, 10, 1896, 18).
- SCHROETER, A[?dalbert] (-----) Lived in Double Horn, Burnet County, in the late 'seventies, where he was field collaborator of Comstock in his study of cotton insects. In 1880 he gave Loughridge (1884, 804) a report on the agriculture of Burnet County.
- SCHUETZE, Julius (1835-1904) Born in Dessau, Anhalt, Germany; came to Texas in 1852. (He was the son of Heinrich Schuetze, a practical silkgrower of Anhalt who had published (1838) a German manual of silk-growing). Later, Julius became editor of the *Austin Wochenblatt*, and the *Texas Vorwärts*. In the early 'eighties Schuetze began raising silkworms at Austin on a small scale, and took first-prize at the first State Fair of Texas. He published a valuable article on silk-growing in Texas, in *Schuetze's Jahrbuch fuer Texas*, 1884, 1883, 86-93. (See *HBTx*, 2, 580)
- SCHUMANN, Bruno (1825-93) A gold- and silversmith from Langensalza, Thuringia; he came to Round Top, Fayette County, in 1853, and lived there until 1861. He wished to farm in Texas, so went directly to "Nassau Farm", where a relative, Otto von Roeder, lived. He bought a farm 2 miles from Round Top, and kept meteorological records (1859-61), which he later sent to the Smithsonian Institution. During the Civil War he made percussion-caps for the Confederacy in Austin, and removed thither permanently in 1865. Much interested in botany, he accompanied P. H. Oberwetter (*q.v.*) on his collecting trip to the Rio Frio in the 'eighties. In 1875 he retired from his jewelry business in Austin, and devoted all his time to his garden.
- SCHWARTZ, Eugen Amandus (1844-1928) In 1878 he was sent to Texas to make investigations on the cotton-worm; and during the rest of his life (notably in the investigations on the cotton boll-weevil in the 'nineties and later) he intermittently did entomological field-work in Texas for the U.S. Bureau of Entomology (of which he was one of its most distinguished workers). He was a native of Liegnitz in Silesia; studied at Breslau and Leipzig; and came to America in 1872. *Biographical materials*: besides the usual sources, cf. L. O. Howard, *A History of Applied Entomology*, 1930; and Herbert Osborn, *Fragments of Entomological History*, 1937, *passim*.
- SCOTT, Thomas Morton (1823-1911) Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Belmont Farm, near Highland [now Melissa, Collin County] in 1872-3. Later, when the meteorological reporting was taken over by the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., he was a civilian observer (...1875-81); he also reported on the solar eclipse of 29 July, 1878. ... Mr. Scott was born in Cadiz, Harrison

County, Ohio; removed (1844) to Louisville, Ky., where he followed the trade of silversmith; served in the Mexican War; was in California (1849-51); before 1856 brought his family to Collin County, and became a farmer; was Captain, C.S.A. From 1876 to 1886 he was a member of the board of directors of Texas A. & M. College, and its business manager (1886-90). He then retired to his farm in Collin County until his death. *Biographical materials: Biographical Souvenir of the State of Texas*, 1889; *HBTx*, 2, 582.

SCUDDER, Sidney (*d.* ?1885) Wrote "[Report on the Agriculture of Galveston County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 759). The Galveston city directories from 1859 to 1900 show Mr. Scudder city-assessor and collector of taxes (1866-69), and a florist (1872-85).

SEARS, Josiah LeGrand (1824-1906) Wrote a report on "blind staggers" in horses in Bosque County, Texas, 1887 (*Annual Rept., U.S. Commr. Agric.* 1877, 1878, 485). Mr. Sears was born in Appomattox County, Va.; was graduated as a pharmacist, and for 2 years studied medicine under a preceptor. From Virginia he came (1846) to Brazoria County, Texas, where he was, briefly, overseer on a sugar- and cotton plantation. He then removed to Waco to enter the drug business. From Waco he moved to a small village on the banks of Hog Creek in Bosque County, where he operated a general merchandise store during the Civil War. The postoffice was called "Searsville", and he served as postmaster. In 1864 he removed to Valley Mills, where he purchased a farm on the Brazos River. He raised fine cattle and horses on his ranch property, and small grain, corn, and cotton on his farming land. He experimented with fruit growing, as well as fruit-drying. He had a large orchard of apples, peaches, plums, and apricots; as well as numerous berries. He was one of the incorporators (2 February, 1860) of the Waco Classical School.

SEATON, Malcolm (.....) Assisted S. A. Gilbert (*q.v.*) in the triangulation of Matagorda Bay (1856-7), and on the topography of Matagorda Bay and its dependencies (1858) (*U.S. Coast Surv. Rept.* 1856, 78; 1857, 105; 1858, 108-9)

SEBREE, Lieut. Uriel, U.S.N. (1848-1922) Worked on the hydrography of the coast of Texas, in the Str. *Gedney*, assisted by Lieut. Perry Garst, U.S.N., and Ensgs. J. W. Stewart, J. C. Colwell, and Moses Lindley Wood (*q.v.*) (*U.S. Coast Surv. Rept.*, 1880, 34). ... Lieut. Sebree was born in Fayette, Mo.; was graduated from Annapolis in 1867; and retired from the Navy, 20 February, 1910, with the rank of rear-admiral. *Biographical materials: Who's Who in America*, 12, 1922, 2762.

SECRET, J. H. (.....) A correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission from Austin, Texas, 1877. I have been able to secure nothing further: neither the 1872 nor 1873 Austin city directories enumerate Mr. Secret.

SEDGWICK, Thomas S. (.....) Assistant U.S. Engineer, who worked for several years on Galveston Bay; and at Rockport, Ar-

- ansas County, in 1880. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1870.
- SEEDS, Dr. O. Henry (*d.* 1883) In 1875, Dr. Seeds (then living at Columbia, Brazoria County) sent to the Smithsonian Institution for its anthropological collections, the skull of a Comanche chief from Texas. Dr. Seeds lived at Columbia at the time of his death. ... He took his M.D. degree at the College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York (1860), and again at Bellevue Medical College (1873); Surgeon, C.S.A., for 4 years; and in 1881 one of the vice-presidents of the Texas State Medical Association. He died of wounds received in a duel, presumably over Civil War matters.
- SEELE, [Friedrich] Hermann (1823-1902) Mr. Seele, for many years a teacher in New Braunfels, published (1885) "A Short Sketch of Comal County, Texas"—with description of its topography, resources, history, and statistics. ... He was born at Hildesheim, Hanover, 14 April, 1823, and died at New Braunfels, 18 March, 1902. Not a German university man, he was nevertheless well-educated, having graduated from the *Gymnasium Andreanum* at Hildesheim. Seele came to Texas in December, 1843, and for 2 years lived in Galveston and Brazoria counties. He accompanied the first colonists of the *Mainzer Adelsverein* to New Braunfels; and on 11 August, 1845, began at New Braunfels to teach a German-English school. A Unionist at the outbreak of the Civil War, he fought for the Confederacy, leaving the Army with the rank of major. He was a member of the House in the 10th Texas legislature (1863-64). (*HBTx*, 2, 589)
- SELKIRK, James Henry (1815-62) Artist, pioneer daguerreotypist in early Texas. Born in Albany, N.Y., 29 March, 1815; died at Matagorda, Texas, 12 October, 1862. He was early apprenticed to a coachmaker to decorate coaches, and advanced to a portrait painter, and later daguerrotypist. He probably attended the Albany Academy, of which his cousin, Joseph Henry (later of the Smithsonian Institution) was pupil or teacher (1823-32). Selkirk came to Matagorda in 1836 after the battle of San Jacinto, having accompanied to Texas a volunteer company from New York State. While in Texas, Selkirk saw the league on the lower Colorado River that Stephen S. Austin had given to his father, William Selkirk, one of his surveyors. With his company, Selkirk returned to New York, but came back in 1837, settled in Matagorda, and was city and county clerk, accountant, merchant, and artist. He married in 1843, and had 6 children, among them, James Henry Selkirk, Jr. (*post*). He became a member of the American Art Union in 1850. With J. Selkirk he was a professional daguerrotypist in Matagorda (*Daguerreian Journal*, 3, 1851/2, issues of Sept. 15, Nov. 15, and Dec. 1, 1851); and his work was highly praised in an editorial in *Humphrey's Journal*, 4, 1852, 271. ... He was one of the incorporators (8 February, 1860) of the Matagorda R.R. From 1854 until his death, Selkirk was an officer of the Masonic lodge at Matagorda, at the same time that he was county clerk of Matagorda County.

His son, James H. Selkirk, Jr., prominent in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Texas, sent (1881) *naturalia* to the Smithsonian Institution, and is not to be confused with the father. *Biographical materials*: Geiser, in *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 45, 1941, 189; *HBTx*, 2, 591.

SENNETT, George Burritt (1840-1900) Ornithologist. Mr. Sennett made (1877-8) two trips of two months each to Texas to collect birds along the Rio Grande; and made a longer, third trip in 1882. F. S. Webster of Troy, N.Y., accompanied him on his 1877 trip, and J. N. Sanford, of Grant County, Minn., on the 1878 trip. Mr. Sennett published his results as follows: "Notes on the ornithology of the lower Rio Grande of Texas, from observations made during the season[s] of 1877 [& 1878]" (*U.S. Geol. Surv. Terr., Bull.* 4, 1878, 1-66; 5, 1880, 371-440); "Later notes on Texan birds" (*Sci. News*, 1, 1878/9, 57-59, 106-07, 120-21, 133-4, 151-53—it was left incomplete with the fifth installment). ... Mr. Sennett was a native of New York State; was educated at Yale; traveled and studied in Austria, Germany, and France. He returned to the United States in 1865, and began the manufacture of oil-well machinery in Pennsylvania (and, later, Ohio). He was an original member of the A.O.U. On his third trip to Texas (1882), he met Capt. B. F. Goss, and had J. M. Priour as his assistant. ... *Biographical materials*: *The Ank*, 18, 1901, 11-23, *portrait*; *DAB*.

SENTELL, H. S. (-----) Wrote "[Report on the Agriculture of Harrison County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 728-9). Mr. Sentell's residence (1880) was Jefferson, in Harrison County, where in 1883/4 he had real-estate holdings of 583 acres, tax-assessed at \$2,000-\$3,000.

SHAPARD, Joshua Harrison (1827-1910) In *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 100, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Shapard, then a resident of Brazoria County, gave an excellent account of the cultivation of the grape by R. Heinze (*q.v.*) of Brazoria County. Mr. Shapard was for many years a resident, with heavy land-holdings, of that county. ... He was born at Middleton, Bedford County, Tenn., 27 December, 1827; and died in Houston, Texas, 13 June, 1910; came to Texas with his parents in 1846; and in 1852 was ordained to the Methodist ministry by Bishop Paine. His last itinerant appointment was Columbia, where he "located", and studied law, but preached on Sundays. This was at the close of the War. He later opened with Hennell Stevens (*q.v.*) an abstract office at Brazoria, 7 miles from Columbia.

SHARP, Dr. Redford U.S.A. (-----) An army surgeon, originally from New Jersey, in the Civil War; in 1866 he sent to the Smithsonian Institution specimens of insects and reptiles in alcohol from San Antonio. Further information is not at hand, beyond the fact that he saw Civil War service as Surgeon-General of the 1st Division, 6th Corps, Appomattox Campaign, 1865, with General Frank Wheaton (*q.v.*)

SHAW, James H. (1821-*post* 1893) *The Annual Report for 1873 of*

the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture mentions "Mr. A. H. Shaw" of Austin, Texas, and his gift to the agricultural museum of seeds of *Sophora affinis*. I have been unable to find further information of "A. H. Shaw." I do find, however, that one J. H. Shaw was one of the most prosperous and progressive agriculturists in Travis County; and probably he is the "A. H. Shaw" referred to above. Mr. Shaw was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., 16 December, 1821, and came to Texas in 1852. His principal crops were grain and cotton. A few years before 1893, he placed his entire farm in grass; this proved a most judicious act, for his farm was more prosperous and profitable than in previous years. He had land-holdings of 382 acres in Travis County, tax-assessed at between five and ten thousand dollars. In 1877 he was a correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission on the cotton worm of Texas.

SHEFFIELD, W. E. (-----) Wrote "[Report on the Agriculture of Trinity County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 740-41). He was a resident of Trinity County in ...1880... .

SHERBURNE, John P. (d. 1880) Assistant meteorological observer on Whipple's Survey, 1853. He was not a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, but was a cadet there (1849-53). He was 2d lieutenant, U.S.A. (1856-61), and 1st lieutenant (8 April-24 October, 1861); for further data see Heitman, 1, 881. Native of New Hampshire, he died 9 January, 1880. (See *Pacific Railroad Reports*, 3, 24).

SHINN, James (1807-96) Famous horticulturist, who went (1855) from Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas (where he had lived for 3 or 4 years) to California. He became one of the most experienced and influential horticulturists in California. He was the father of Charles Howard Shinn (Lamb, 7, 1903, 65-6) who was noted for his forestry work in California, and collaborated with L. H. Bailey, 1900-02, in his *Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture*. ... *Biographical materials*: J. H. Shinn, *The Shinn Family in Europe and America*; J. Gay, *Clark Genealogy*; L. H. Bailey, *Cyclopaedia* ..., s.v. "Horticulturists"; Oakland [Cal.] *Inquirer*, Oct. 30, 1893.

SHOCK, F. (-----) A citizen of Graham, Texas, in 1878; he was one of the observers for the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., of the eclipse of the sun (especially the solar corona) on 29 July, 1878. Judge E. T. Hilliard, C. E., used the theodolite telescope, while A. B. Gant sketched the corona.

SHORT, Dr. A. S. (1829-96) To the *Rural New Yorker*, 39, 1880, 218, 234, 330, 554, 849, Dr. Short sent periodic reports on crops at Waco, McLennan County. He was a very experimentally-minded horticulturist; he tried all sorts of things. His reports began with 1880. In 1881 he reported but twice, and ceased with that year. He had tea plants set out in 1880 (p. 218), also coffee (p. 330), and many small fruits. He was born in Virginia; moved to Georgia at the age of eight, and became an orphan at twelve. He began the study of "botanical" medicine under Dr. J. D. Thompson in 1855, and took one course of medical lectures at the botanical medical college at Macon, Ga., and obtained the M.D. degree. He came to:

Karnes County, Texas (1875), and ten months later removed to Waco. He was interested primarily in agriculture, and did not practice medicine in Texas. Masonic records show him member of lodges at Helena, Karnes County (1876), Bosqueville (1883-86), Crawford (1891-96), and Speegleville (1896). He died 28 August, 1896. *Biographical materials: Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties*, 1893, 707-08.

SHUMARD, Dr. Benjamin Franklin (1820-69) State Geologist of Texas (1858-60), under appointment of Gov. Hardin R. Runnels. Shumard came to the Texas survey from the Missouri survey [where he had been an assistant to G. C. Swallow, 1853-58] on the recommendation of Joseph Henry, and James Hall of Albany. Shumard was a very competent geologist, but was removed in 1860 by Gov. Sam Houston and replaced by Dr. Francis Moore (*q.v.*) He had obtained his M.D. degree at the Medical Institute of Louisville (1843). His geological publications (several of which were published in the first volume of the *Transactions* of the St. Louis Academy of Science) are listed in Darton, Nickles, and the Royal Society Catalogue. Upon Shumard's departure from Texas, his very extensive geological collection was taken in keeping by the Bonham Female Seminary, of which his friend Solomon Sias (*q.v.*) was head. ... *Biographical materials*: numerous; besides those listed by Meisel, the following should be noted: *DAB*; S. D. Gross, *Autobiography*, 1887, vol. 2, pp. 320-24; *HBT*_x, 2, 608; J. T. Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County*, 1883, vol. 2, pp. 1538-9.

SHUMARD, Dr. George Getz (1825-67) Geologist and naturalist on several expeditions in Texas: two under Capt. R. B. Marcy (1850, 1852), and with Capt. John Pope in Western Texas (1853-58). He was Assistant State Geologist on the Texas survey under his brother (1858-60). He published 5 papers on Texas geology, most of them between 1852 and 1856. ... Dr. G. G. Shumard took his M.D. degree at Louisville in 1845. *Biographical materials: Cincinnati Lancet & Observer* (n.s.), 10, 1867, 700; *Cincinnati Jour. Med.*, 2, 1867, 694; *Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 19, 1868, 425.

SIAS, Solomon (1829-1911) Naturalist; principal of the Bonham (Texas) Female Seminary (1859-66). He secured B. F. Shumard's geological collection, and kept it for him during the Civil War period. [Shumard hoped to have the collection arranged and labelled under his supervision, with a view to later exhibiting it in St. Louis]. ... Mr. Sias was born in Danville, Vt.; studied at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. (A.B., 1852), and at Middlebury College. He received an A.M. degree at Middlebury (1856), and an honorary M.D. degree from the University of Vermont (1859). He became a member of the A.A.A.S. in 1856, and was elected a fellow in 1874. Before coming to Texas, Sias was teacher of science at Fort Edward Institute, N.Y. (1854-59). After his service at Bonham (1859-66), he returned to New York State, where he was principal of academies at Charlottesville and Schoharie (1867-1900). During his Bonham years (1856-67) he was Smithsonian meteorological

- observer. Although Sias was keenly interested in science, he published but few papers (only one of which, "The Northerners of Texas", in *Proc. A.A.A.S.*, 19, 1871, 98-104, deals with Texan matters). It gives observations extending from 1859 to 1866, and has valuable data. *Biographical materials: American Men of Science*, ed. 1; *Alumni Record of Wesleyan University*, ed. 3, 1883, lxix, 414, 629.
- SIBLEY, George Champlain (1782-1863) Indian agent, explorer. In 1826 he was in what is now western Texas and New Mexico, collecting agricultural seeds, and "cuttings of the various kinds of excellent gra[pe]s that are cultivated in the villages along the Rio del Norte" between Santa Fe and El Paso, which were "said to be remarkably fine, and some make excellent wine" (*American Farmer*, 8, 1826, 66). He proposed to take these back to Missouri for multiplication, and then to distribute them. Sibley thus antedated by many years the work of H. C. Williams (*infra*). *Biographical materials: DAB, ACAB*.
- SIBLEY, Dr. John (1757- 1837) Surveyor, explorer, Indian Agent in the Louisiana Territory for U.S. Government. His (1805) "Historical Sketches of the Several Indian Tribes in Louisiana, south of the Arkansas River, and between the Mississippi River and the River Grande" (*Amer. State Papers [Class II, Indian Affairs]*, 4, 1832, 721-25) will well repay reading; he seems to have had some unofficial relation with Texas Indian tribes, and a part of his knowledge may have been got from François Grappe, his assistant, and interpreter. ... Sibley was born in Sutton, Mass., and died in Natchitoches, La. After studying medicine, he served as surgeon's-mate in the American Revolution; lived for a time (...1780...) at Great Barrington, Mass.; removed to Fayetteville, N.C.; and later to Natchitoches, La., which became his home until his death. He was appointed contract-surgeon, U.S.A. (1804); from 1805 to 1814 he was Indian Agent of the Louisiana Territory. *Biographical materials: voluminous; DAB; Louisiana Hist. Quart.*, 20, 472-3; *South-western Hist. Quart.*, vols. 45, 46, 47; *Ann. Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1903, v. 1; 1904 and 1911 (see indexes); *Austin Papers*, 1, 847-49; *Amer. State Papers* (supra); Annie Heloise Abel, ed., *A Report from Natchitoches in 1807, by Dr. John Sibley* (N.Y., 1922, 102 pp., introd.); Wooten, 1898, v. 1, 97; *HBTx*, 2, 608-9. Letters from Sibley are in the *Jefferson Papers*, and in Dunbar Rowland's *Official Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne* (6 v., 1917).
- SIEMERING, August (1830-83) From 1849 to 1855, he made extensive collections of plants on the upper Guadalupe, near Sisterdale. A highly intelligent man, with German university training in the sciences; he later became editor of the *San Antonio Zeitung*. His herbarium of Texas plants was given to Duke Paul Wilhelm of Wuerttemberg, on his visit to Texas in 1855. (*Bios*, 5, 1934, 147; *HBTx*, 2, 609).
- SIGISMUND, Dr. [?August] (?1804-?) Dr. Sigismund took meteorological data at Industry, Austin County (1845-6). In this, he succeeded Friedrich Ernst, Smithsonian observer in the preceding

year. ... I am not certain of his identity; I surmise that he is the "Dr. A. Sigismund", druggist and apothecary of Houston who ran advertisements in the *Weekly Telegraph* in 1859, and who previously (1849) had been initiated a Mason in Holland Lodge No. 1 in Houston. It would appear from his advertisements that he had set up an entirely new shop, with new stock, in 1859. Dr. E. F. Schmidt (*q.v.*) took over his drug store in 1871. "Dr. August Sigismund" (*aet.* 46) is listed as a physician from Harris County in the 1850 Census papers.

SIMPSON, Friench (1848-1923) From 1870 to 1872 Mr. Simpson was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Oakland, Colorado County. He was also interested in geology, and in 1874-5 served as a voluntary assistant on the Buckley Survey (Buckley, *First Annual Report* ..., 1874, 102). In 1881 he sent a box of Pleistocene bones from Colorado County to the U.S. National Museum. ... Mr. Simpson was born in Fairfax County, Va., 13 February, 1848, and died at Hallettsville, 23 March, 1923. He was educated in the Leesburg (Va.) Academy, and the common schools of Colorado County. He studied law, was admitted to the bar (State Senator, 23rd and 24th Legislatures, 1893-95); later he entered banking, in which field he achieved distinction. *Biographical materials: Who's Who in America*, ed. 12, 1922; *HBTx*, 2, 613.

SIMPSON, Lieut. James Hervey, U.S.A. (1813-83) Topographic engineer. In 1849 he surveyed a route across Panhandle Texas, from Fort Smith to Santa Fe. Richard H. Kern, Edward M. Kern, and Dr. J. H. Hammond made natural-history collections on this exploration; R. H. Kern was also Topographer. The results of Simpson's observations and explorations appear in his report (U.S., 31st Congr., 1st Sess., *Senate Exec. Doc. no. 12*). ... Lieut. Simpson was graduated from West Point in 1832; Princeton conferred the honorary A.M. degree on him in 1848. He was in service as Army engineer on the Great Lakes before coming to Texas. In 1850 he was Chief Topographical Engineer of the Department of New Mexico. His chief publications (beside the above) are: [with F. B. Meek & Henry Engelmann] a report on geological discoveries made on his military reconnaissance (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.*, 12, 1860, 126-31); a report on the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches (1865); *The Shortest Route to California* (1869); an account of a tour in the Navajo country in 1849 (*Annals, Minn. Hist. Soc.*, 1852, 5-19). ... Simpson was born in New Jersey, and died in St. Paul, Minn. *Biographical materials: Cullum, 1*, 514-16 [full military record], 5, 38; Drake, 1872, 831; Ewan, 1950, 305; *ACAB, DAB*.

SIMS, ?B. L. (-----) Cassino's Directory lists one "B. L. Sims" as an amateur botanist at Clarksville in the early 'eighties. I am not sure that this is not a misprint for M. L. Sims, of the law firm of Sims & McDonald. M. L. Sims in 1883/4 had 2728 acres of land in Red River County, tax-assessed at something less than \$10,000.

SITGREAVES, Capt. Lorenzo, U.S.A. (1810-88) Collected reptiles in

- west Texas for the Smithsonian Institution in the early 'fifties, while he was in charge of a survey of the Zuñi and Colorado rivers, N.M., (September to December, 1851; report published, 1853). Capt. Sitgreaves (then a first lieutenant, Corps of Topographical Engineers, U.S.A.) helped in the surveying of the boundary between Texas and the United States (1841), working with Lieut.-Col. James Kearny and Lieut. J. Edmund Blake in surveying the line north from the Sabine River. ... Capt. Sitgreaves was born in Pennsylvania, and died in the District of Columbia. He was graduated from West Point in 1832. ... *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 1, 518-9, 5, 39; ACAB.
- SKIPPER, Edward English (1833-91) Wrote "[Report on the Agriculture of Johnson County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 783), while a resident (...1880...) of Cleburne. Skipper was born in Memphis, Tenn., 15 January, 1833, and died at Granbury, Texas, 28 December, 1891; came to Texas in 1855, and lived successively in Dallas, Johnson, and Hood counties. He was at times farmer, freighter, and general merchant.
- SMALL, A. B. (*d.* 1879) A notable horticulturist, resident of Houston in the 'seventies. He was a correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission (1877), and president of the Texas Horticultural & Pomological Association (1878). He was prominently associated with the Texas Express Company; and died in April, 1879 (*Tbrall's Almanac for 1880*, 184). *See*, also, Geiser, 1945, 79.
- SMALL, Edgar A. (1865-84) Author of a paper on "The Great-horned [*sic*] Owl in Texas" (*Ornithologist & Oölogist*, 7, 1882, 142-3) which reported this bird as very abundant near Eagle Pass in Maverick County. Small did not, however, collect in Texas, but wrote his paper from the notes brought back by his collector. This note is inserted to explain that although Small published on Texas birds, he did not personally collect in the State. ... Edgar A. Small, native of Hagerstown, Md., was an associate-member of the American Ornithologists' Union. Although for some years he suffered acutely from spinal disease (the result of an accident), he was widely known as a young ornithologist of much promise. ... *Biographical materials*: *The Auk*, 1, 1884, 306.
- SMITH, Dr. Andrew Kingsbury, U.S.A. (*d.* 1899) In his "Sanitary Report—Fort McKavett [July, 1857]" (Coolidge, 1860, 188-90), Dr. Smith gives several interesting accounts of wounds produced in human beings by Texan arachnids. ... Dr. Smith, a native of Connecticut, was appointed from his home State (1853) to the medical service of the Army. He died 14 August, 1899.
- SMITH, Dr. Ashbel (1806-86) Texan patriot, statesman, scientist. He was a graduate of Yale College (A.B., 1824; M.D., 1828); with subsequent work at the Hôpital Necker in Paris. One of the founders of the Philosophical Society of Texas (1837), the Texas Literary Institute (1846), Galveston College (1852), the Houston Scientific Institute (1866), and numerous other educational organizations. Smith was a broadly trained scientist and physician. The crowning

work of his life was perhaps the founding of the University of Texas, of which he was one of the original regents and first president of their board. ... Dr. Smith published a considerable number of contributions, medical and general. Among these may be listed: "The Cholera Spasmodica, as observed in Paris in 1832; comprising its Symptoms, Pathology, and Treatment; illustrated by Cases" (N.Y., 1832); "An Account of the Yellow Fever which appeared in the city of Galveston, Republic of Texas, in the Autumn of 1839, with Cases and Dissections" (Galveston, 1839); "Notice sur la géographie du T^{exas}, sur la variété de ses productions, de ses animaux, de ses plantes, et de ses richesses naturelles et commerciales" (*Bull. Soc. géogr. de Paris*, 1, 1844, 321-44); "On the Climate, etc., of a Portion of Texas" (Fenner, *Southern Medical Reports*, 2, 1850, 453-59); "Yellow Fever at Houston Texas [in 1853]" (*Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 7, 1854, 530-36); "Agriculture of Texas" (*DeBow's Review*, 18, 1855, 200-01—a disappointing paper!), and others. ... *Biographical materials*: DAB, ACAB, Kelly & Burrage, 1920, 1065; Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 1123-4; Daniel's *Texas Medical Jour.*, 1, 1885-6, 441-55; *Texas Courier-Record of Med.*, 3, 1885-6, 268; *Record of the Class of 1824 in Yale College*, 1875, 38-41; "Yale College Biographical Sketches of the Class of 1824: compiled from authentic documents, and published for the Benefit of the members", 1855, 37; *HBTx*, 2, 621.

SMITH, Capt. Edmund Kirby, U.S.A. (1824-93) On the Texas military frontier (1852-58); he collected plants on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey, while in command of its military escort (1852-55). Capt. Smith was genuinely interested in botany, as a number of letters (D. C. Eaton correspondence) in the Yale University library shows. ... Kirby Smith was a native of Florida; he was graduated from West Point in the same class as William Farrar Smith and Barnard E. Bee (*qq.vv.*) He was in the military occupation of Texas (1845-6); at Ringgold Barracks (1853); Fort Brown (1853-4); on the march to Fort Bliss (1854); escorting the U.S. Boundary Commission (1854-5); Fort Mason (1856-7, 1861); Fort Inge (1857-8); scouting against the Comanches (1859); Camp Colorado (1859-61); and in the C.S.A. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant-professor of mathematics at West Point; in 1866-68, president of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co.; president of the Western Military Academy (1868-70); and Chancellor of the University of Nashville (1870-75). From 1875, on, he was professor of mathematics at the University of the South. Cassino's Directory of the 'eighties show the wide and enduring natural-history interests of Edmund Kirby Smith. *Biographical materials*: DAB, ACAB, Cullum, 1, 385; 2, 229-30; 5, 31; Drake, 1872, 836-7; *HBTx*, 2, 622.

SMITH, Dr. Edward (-----) In his *Account of a Journey through Northeastern Texas* ..., 1849, Dr. Smith gives an account of "beasts, reptiles, and insects" (pp. 45-52) that is interesting and has value. He with John Barrow, C.E., was sent out to Texas in 1849 by an English emigration company to examine for "waters, salt-springs,

minerals; their quantity, quality, and position." ... Dr. Smith came from Fall House, Heanor, Derbyshire. In 1856 he was assistant-physician to the Hospital for Consumptives at Brompton. Bollaert (*Journ. Royal Geogr. Soc.*, 20, 1851, 125-6) gives some of Dr. Smith's meteorological observations in northeast Texas.

- SMITH, Gideon (1815-92) Wrote "[Report on the Agriculture of Fannin County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 720); at that time (1880) a resident of Bonham. Mr. Smith was born in Madison County, Ala., and came to Texas in 1847. It is said that he was a college-bred man. He settled on the Red River in Fannin County, and engaged as a planter the greater part of his life. He had large acreages in Grayson, Fannin, and Lamar counties. He was a member of the House of the 7th Texas Legislature (1857-8); and in the Civil War, a captain in the 4th Regiment (Col. W.B. Sims), Texas Cavalry, C.S.A., in the Indian Territory (1861); and colonel (1863) in the 4th Cavalry Brigade, Second Division, C.S.A. ... He was interested in both law and medicine. "He never engaged regularly in the practice of either, but used his knowledge to assist and treat only the poor, and a few of his oldest friends."
- SMITH, Henry DeWitt (1852-1922) Civil engineer. He was born in Jersey City, N.J., 11 November, 1852; graduated C.E. at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1875); was civil engineer on the T. & P. R.R. in Texas (1875-78, 1884-93); on the Denver & Rio Grande R.R. in Colorado (1878-83); on the Pecos Valley R.R. (1894-5), etc. In 1885 he was Chief Engineer of the Marshall & Northwestern R.R., his address being Marshall. He died 16 December, 1922, at Marshall, Texas.
- SMITH, Lieut. Henry Lyon, U.S.A. (?1815-53) Superintending engineer of the surveys of the Sabine River (1852), and of surveys and improvements of Texas harbors (1853), when he surveyed the harbor at Sabine Pass. A native of Maine, Smith was graduated from West Point, fifth in his class, in 1839. He died of Yellow Fever, at Madisonville, La., 13 September, 1853. *Biographical materials: Cul-lum*, 1, 740-41.
- SMITH, James Edward (-----) Wrote "[Report on the Agriculture of Ellis County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 783). His address at the time (1880) was Waxahachie. In 1883/4 he had 383 acres of land in the county. Smith came to Texas in 1849, and to Ellis County about 1851 or 1852, settling about 4 miles south of Midlothian.
- SMITH, Lieut. Martin Luther, U.S.A. (1819-66) Topographical engineer. With Lieut. Nathaniel Michler, M. L. Smith examined a road from San Antonio to Ringgold Barracks, *via* Fort Merrill; they also surveyed the Rio Grande from Ringgold Barracks to a point some 80 miles above the mouth of the Pecos. He also aided in the survey of Matagorda Bay and -bar (1846-7); and made surveys for river-improvement, etc., in the Department of Texas (1849-52). He later was on the Engineering Corps of the C.S.A. ... Lieutenant Smith was born in New York State; was graduated from West Point

(1842); and died in Georgia. *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 2, 126; Lamb, 7, 1903, 130-31; ACAB, DAB.

SMITH, Dr. Quintus Cincinnatus (1842-1911) Surgeon, meteorologist, naturalist. In *Science News*, 1, 1878/9, 304, Dr. Smith published a paper on "Woodpeckers and Road-runners." From 1880 to 1905, Dr. Smith practiced medicine in Texas. He was a surgeon of an inventive frame of mind, and invented several surgical instruments. He was born in Tennessee; was early self-educated, but took his M.D. degree from the University of Nashville in 1868. Before coming to Texas he practiced in Missouri and California; and after retiring from medical practice in Texas (1905) he removed to San Diego, Cal., where he died. He was a member of numerous scientific and medical societies and academies; and was a member of the committee that made the 7th decennial revision of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. ... His interests in science were very wide: Cassino (1886) lists them as follows: "Botany, organic chemistry, electricity, microscopy, morphology, embryology, ethnology, herpetology, taxidermy" (!) ... *Biographical materials*: *Who's Who in America*, ed. 5, 1908, 1760.

SMITH, Lieut. William Farrar, U.S.A. (1824-1903) Topographical engineer, noted for exploring and surveying (1849) the road now followed (nearly to Comstock) by U.S. Hwy. 90 (*see Field & Laboratory*, 4, 1935, 23ff). In the same year (1849) he also accompanied Col. Joseph E. Johnston in his construction of the road from Smith's survey; he also (with R. A. Howard and J. F. Minter) examined the lower Colorado River in Texas, with a view to removing the Raft, and improving its navigation. In May, 1850, with Lieut. F. T. Bryan of the Topographical Engineers, he surveyed the Rio Grande from El Paso to Presidio del Norte (where they met Colonel J. E. Johnston). Smith also served on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary survey under Col. J. D. Graham, who thought very highly of his attainments. ... Lieut. Smith was born in Vermont, and was graduated from West Point, fourth in his class, in 1845. He was professor of mathematics at the Military Academy (1846-48); Assistant Topographical Engineer on exploration in the military Department of Texas (1848-50); on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey (1850-52); and on explorations in Texas (1852, 1853-56); and president of the International Oceanic Telegraph Co. (1866-71). He retired from the Army as major of engineers, and died at Philadelphia, 28 February, 1903. ... *Biographical materials*: DAB; ACAB; *Nat. Cyclop. Amer. Biogr.*, 7, 518; Cullum, 2, 210-11; 5, 60; Drake, 1872, 848; Lamb, 7, 1903, 142-3; *see also*, for biographical notice and *portrait*, *Ann. Assn. Grads. U.S. Military Academy*, 1901.

SMITH, William P[itt] (d. ?1870) English zoölogical collector sent to Texas (1841) by Edward Smith Stanley, 13th Earl of Derby, to collect for his museum in Knowsley near Liverpool. Audubon & Bachman (*Quadrupeds of North America*, 1856, 1, 238) stated that Mr. Smith corresponded with them, and sent them specimens from Texas. I am not sure who their "W. P. Smith" is. Extensive corres-

pondence with the curator and other officials at the Derby museum in Liverpool does not show that the Earl of Derby ever had a collector in Texas of that name. From C. S. Sydnor's life of B. L. C. Wailes (1938), one learns that in 1852-3 Smith was taxidermist for Rev. Benjamin Chase of Natchez, Miss., but nothing further is given.

SMYTH, George Washington (1803-66) Texan Commissioner (1840) on the Texas and United States Boundary Survey. Later he was Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas; and served Texas as a member of the House in the 33d Congress of the United States (1853-55). Smyth was a native of North Carolina; attended a school at Murfreesboro, capital of Tennessee from 1817 to 1827; came to Texas in 1828 and settled 10 miles southwest of present Jasper, but then known as Bevil, in Zavala's Colony. He was appointed surveyor by the Mexican Government, and later, Commissioner of Titles. (For his activities in the Texas Revolution and the Republic, see *HBTx*, 2, 629). Smyth was one of the incorporators of the Sabine & Galveston Bay Railroad & Lumber Co. (1856), and of the Columbus, San Antonio & Rio Grande R.R. Co. (1858). *Biographical materials: Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927, 1928, 1546; HBTx, 2, 629.*

SMYTHE, Dr. David Porter (1824-89) Early physician of Centerville, Leon County, Texas (1850-65...) and Bryan (...1874-89); first professor of biological sciences and College Surgeon at Texas A. & M. College (1876-80), and professor of chemistry (1876-78) at Galveston Medical College & Hospital. He was born at Sumterville, Ala., 26 March, 1824, and died at Bryan, Texas, 19 October, 1889. With his parents he removed to Mississippi about 1834; later studied medicine (preceptorial system, and at the University of Pennsylvania, 1847-8 and 1873-4; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1874). In the interval between these two periods of study in Philadelphia, he practiced medicine in Texas, and acted as Surgeon, C.S.A. A paper by Smyth, full of excellent botanical observations (made on a trip, 1852, from Leon County to present Palo Pinto County, Texas) appeared in installments in *The Leon Pioneer* of Centerville, in June and July of that year (*post*). Smyth also published a paper (*Texas Medical Journal*, 1, 1867, 27-35) on "pneumonia typhoides" as it appears in epidemic form at Camp Nelson, Ark., in the fall of 1862. *Biographical materials: Geiser, Field & Laboratory*, 12, 1944, 10-16, *portrait*; *Texas Geogr. Mag.*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 1-20, *map, facsimile*; D. Port Smythe, *The Leon Pioneer*, June 9, 16, 23, 30; July 7, 14, 1852.

SNODGRASS, Carroll M. (?1828-85) Wrote: "[Report on the Agriculture of Jack County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 799). At that time Snodgrass had 504 acres of land in that county, tax-assessed at \$3000-\$4000. Mr. Snodgrass was born in Tennessee; settled (1855) at Ham Springs (some 6 or 8 miles west of Jacksboro, Texas) as a farmer. He died at Jacksboro, 16 October, 1885. Masonic records indicate that he was in Alvarado, Johnson County, in November,

1873—driven back temporarily from the frontier, probably, by Indian attacks and depredations.

SOMMER, Captain C. von (-----) Captain Sommer of Braunschweig, retired officer of the Prussian service, published in 1847 at Bremen a small book, *Bericht ueber meine Reise nach Texas im Jahre 1846*. He arrived with his son in Galveston at the beginning of June, 1846, and left Texas about 1 October. His book contains only a little on Texan natural history; his accounts of the social life of Texas are valuable, however. The *Solms-Braunfels Archiv* has much material on Captain Sommer.

SPECHT, Theodor (?1793-ante 1863) Mr. Specht (listed in the 1850 Census from Gillespie County, Texas) was a correspondent from Fredericksburg (1860, 1861) on agricultural topics, with the U.S. Commissioner of Patents. He also sent samples of wheat and Chinese sorghum-cane and soy beans from Gillespie County in those years. Prior to 1860 he owned land, not only around Fredericksburg, but about 20 miles to the north. That he died prior to 11 September, 1862, is found in certain conveyances in the court house at Fredericksburg.

SPEER, John Whitfield (1833-1907) Collaborator with Professor Coston on his study of the Cotton Worm in Texas (1878); and wrote (Loughridge, 1884, 792) a report on the agriculture of Blanco County. At that time he was a merchant and rancher at Blanco—a very active man, with 5293 acres in the county, tax-assessed at between ten and twenty thousand dollars. Speer was born in Coweta County, Ga.; came to Texas from Louisiana in 1859; and lived in Blanco County (1859-96), Temple, and Lometa, Lampasas County (where he died, in October, 1907).

SPIESS, Hermann (-----) Came from Spreudlingen, Germany, in 1845 or '6, with training as a forester. For some time he was at Nassau Farm, in Fayette County; he became Commissioner-General of the German *Adelsverein* in Texas, succeeding Meusebach. He published in installments in *Der deutsche Auswanderer* (publ. 1846) what amounted to a valuable book, with a formidable title: *Texas, nach seinem geographischen, geschichtlichen, naturgeschichtlichen, ethnographischen, socialen, gewerblichen, politischen, und merkantilischen Beziehungen*. The most valuable sections on the natural-history of Texas are contained in numbers 23, 26, 28, and 29 of the journal. Carl Rohrdorf (*q.v.*) was associated with Spiess at the time of Rohrdorf's death.

STANLEY, J. H. S. (?1800-?) Photographer of English birth, resident of Houston (...1850-70...). He was much interested in astronomy; in the latter part of 1850, with a number of other men of Houston, he planned a series of "Scientific and Literary Lectures"; and Stanley gave a well-attended one on astronomy in late November (*Telegraph & Texas Register*, Nov. 27, 1850). In February of 1858 he became interested in getting a town clock for Houston (*Telegraph ...*, Feb. 16, 23, 1858), and in his letter mentions having seen in London a diploidoscope, for ascertaining apparent noon. Mr. Stanley (1857)

- was a correspondent on agricultural topics with the U.S. Commissioner of Patents. From December, 1869 to October, 1870, he made meteorological observations for the Smithsonian Institution (*Smithsonian Report*, 1874, 1875, 111-12). *Biographical materials*: Geiser, *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 45, 1941, 191; *HBTx*, 2, 658.
- STANLEY, John Mix (1814-72) In 1843, Stanley was a United States Indian Agent, and was for a time in Texas. He presented (1852) a number of mammal-skins to the Smithsonian Institution from Texas, and some other *naturalia* from "Arkansas Territory" [present Oklahoma]. He also deposited at the Smithsonian a number of paintings of North American Indians—for he was gifted as a portrait painter—as well as some landscapes. He had previously accompanied Lieut. W. H. Emory (1846-7) on his military reconnaissance from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to San Diego, Calif., being Artist of the party; and later (1853-55) accompanied in the same capacity, Governor I. I. Stevens in his explorations connected with the Pacific Railroad Surveys. (See *Smiths. Misc. Colls.*, vol. 2, art. 3 [76 pp.]) *Biographical materials*: *Smithsonian Report*, 1924, 507-12; *DAB*.
- STANTON, Lieut. William Sanford, U.S.A. (1842-1918) Stanton, then a member of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was engaged (15 May, 1867-29 May, 1868) on the survey of Galveston Harbor. Stanton was born in New York State, 9 September, 1842, and died in Boston, Mass., 14 June, 1918. Appointed to West Point from New York State, he was graduated in 1865, 9th in his class. *Biographical materials*: *Cullum*, 3, 34-5; 5, 119; 6a, 110; Heitman.
- STARR, Amory R. (?1847-*post* 1890) Discoverer, with Peyton Edwards, of the Nacogdoches oil field, 1865; son of Dr. James Harper Starr of Nacogdoches, President Lamar's Secretary of the Treasury, 1839-40. Educated at the University of Nacogdoches and the law school of the University of Virginia (with his brother Frank, and Peyton Edwards (*q.v.*)). About 1865, while hunting with Edwards (his later law-partner) 15 miles southeast of Nacogdoches, he came upon Oil Springs, on the Hayden H. Edwards estate, and camped for the night. The next morning they observed the petroleum that had welled up in the springs. These had long been known as an oil-seep. Dr. Starr took measures to exploit and develop it (J. N. Cravens, *post*, 151-2). Starr and Edwards (Dumble's *Second Report* ..., 1891, 272) are credited with being the discoverers of the Nacogdoches oil field. Amory Starr practiced law for some years in Nacogdoches; but was a resident of Mazeland, Runnels County, in 1890. *Biographical materials*: J. N. Cravens, *James Harper Starr, Financier of the Republic of Texas*, 1950, 135n, 145n, 150, 151; *Field & Laboratory*, 12, 1944, 46.
- STARR, Mrs. Amory (-----) Cassino (*Naturalist's Directory*, 1879-86) lists Mrs. Starr as an amateur student of geology, living at Marshall.
- STEELE, Dr. George C. (-----) A resident of Austin in 1855-6. I have almost nothing upon his career in Texas, beyond the fact

that he collected some Cretaceous fossils that were worked upon by Dr. C. A. White of the U.S. Geological Survey. Steele sent no specimens of *naturalia* to the Smithsonian Institution, 1853-80, nor did he act as a meteorological observer for the Smithsonian, at Austin or elsewhere. While at Austin (15 December, 1856) he was elected a corresponding member of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences. He had attended medical lectures at the medical department of St. Louis University 1848-9 and 1850-1; took his M.D. degree in 1851; and attended, postdoctorally, courses there during 1851-53. In Austin, he was a member of the medical partnership of "Lane & Steele"; and his professional card ran in the 1855-6 issues of the *Austin State Gazette*. He continued membership in the St. Louis Academy until 1877, but no address is given.

STEELE, Thomas (1841-98) Loughridge (1884, 728-9) printed his agricultural report on Harrison County, of which Mr. Steele (...1867-84...) was a resident. He conducted a general store at Elysian Fields, and was a considerable land-owner, his tax-assessment valuation being in excess of \$5000. Mr. Steele was born in London, England (6 October, 1841), and died 21 January, 1898, at Oxford, Miss. He came to Elysian Fields before 1867; originally a printer, he became a general merchant, with hobbies in livestock (Jersey cattle) and horticulture.

STEIN, Paul (.....-.....) Apothecary and chemist, associated in the early 'eighties with the Dreiss pharmaceutical house in San Antonio. Stein had an entomological collection, especially of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera.

STELLE, James Parish (?1828-93) Mr. Stelle was a noteworthy student of entomology, who came to Texas in 1880 to take charge of the Cotton Worm investigation. He made his headquarters in the Colorado Bottom, and worked in various other localities (*Amer. Entomologist*, 3, 1880, 197) In 1869-70, while a resident of Savannah, Hardin County, Tenn., Stelle wrote a considerable number of papers, published in vol. 2 of the *American Entomologist*. He was for a time (August, 1890-31 March, 1892) agricultural editor of the *Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette*. ... Mr. Stelle is reported to have been a native of Illinois; to have been educated in medicine; later to have been a reporter on the *Louisville (Ky.) Journal*. In 1864 he published a small book on the Wyandotte Cave of Crawford County, Ind. In 1868 and 1873 he published in two editions his *The American Watch-maker and Jeweler*. From 1869 to 1888 he was connected with the *Mobile (Ala.) Register*, although Cassino has him at Greenville, Ala., in 1886. ... Stelle sent (1870) to the Smithsonian Institution a collection of archaeological and ethnological specimens from Hardin County, Tenn.; and in the *Smithsonian Report, 1870, 1871, 408-20* he published two papers on Indian mounds in Tennessee. ... *Biographical materials*: J. F. Duggar, in L. H. Bailey's *Cyclopaedia of American Agriculture*, 4, 1909, 614.

STEM, Jesse (?1818-54) U.S. Indian Agent in Texas (12 November, 1850-12 February, 1854). Schoolcraft (1854, Part III, 635) pub-

lished his "Indian Population of Texas in 1851." Jesse Stem was the first white man to come into Shackelford County with intention of staying permanently. William Brown Parker (*q.v.*), in his book (1856, pp. 184-86) tells of Stem, and says that he had his rancho near the crossing of the Clear Fork of the Brazos, "near Fort Belknap." It seems to have been about 6 miles below the present site of Lueders, on the right bank of the river. He established himself here with his wife and 4 daughters in October, 1852, and reaped a good harvest of oats and corn in 1853. He was killed by two Kickapoo Indians on 12 February, 1854, and his store burned. ... Mr. Stem was born in Frederick County, Md.; lived at Green Springs, Md., as a boy; studied law in Columbus, Ohio, and became a very promising lawyer at Tiffin, Ohio (1847-8), although very young. Asthma compelled him to leave Ohio for the mild climate of Texas. He was 36 years old when he died. ... Stem published two good reports on Indian affairs in Texas (*Annual Report, 1851, 1852*, of the U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs. ... *Biographical materials: Yearb. West Texas Hist. Assn., 11, 1935, 20-23; Mildred Stem Cooke to S.W.G., Dec. 9, 1940; Clarksville Northern Standard, March 11, 1854; Austin Texas State Gazette, March 21, 1854; personal interviews (Westminster, Md., 1940) with members of the Stem Family, there resident.*

STEPHENS, Clinton Fitch (1847-1915) Chief Engineer of the Dallas & Wichita R.R. in the 'seventies. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 5 September, 1877, while a resident of Dallas. In 1880 he lived in Tyler. ... Mr. Stephens was born near Auburn, Cayuga County, N.Y., and took a mining-engineering course at the Rensselaer Institute (1864-68). He had much valuable engineering experience with railroads (1868-76). In June, 1876, he became Chief Engineer of the Dallas & Wichita R.R., and later was Chief Engineer of the Texas & St. Louis and the St. Louis & Southwestern railroads. He surveyed and constructed all the original route from Bird's Point, Mo., to Gatesville, Texas; and bridged the Red River at Texarkana where it had been claimed a bridge could not be built. He was Chief Engineer of the Cotton Belt Railroad (St.L. & S.W.) until 1895. During his lifetime he located and constructed 2000 miles of railroads in North America and the Philippines; operated certain railroads, and successfully managed large mining and smelting properties. ... *Biographical materials: Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engineers, 79, 1915, 1462.*

STEVENS, A. G. (?1812- ?) Wrote "[Report on the Agriculture of DeWitt County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 764). At the time of writing the report (1880) he lived at Concrete; in 1883 he lived at Cuero. Mr. Stevens was a man of considerable substance; in 1883/4 he had 2021 acres of land in DeWitt County, tax-assessed at something less than \$10,000. [One "A. G. Stevens, *aet.* 38, nativity Kentucky, was enumerated from Walker County in the 1850 Census; and I surmise that he was our DeWitt County planter].

STEVENS, Hennell (1832-97) Native of Germantown, Pa; trained in

pharmacy at Philadelphia, and a chemical manufacturer in Connecticut before the Civil War. During the War and after (1862-66) Stevens was medical storekeeper in the Federal hospital at Memphis. He came to Brazoria County, from Memphis, in 1866, and during the last years of his life was a pharmacist at Brazoria. From 1867 to 1869 Stevens was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Cedar Grove Plantation, near Columbia. He died on 9 July, 1897, at Brazoria. *Biographical materials*: Geiser Papers.

STEVENS, Dr. John Horace (?1824-83) Dr. Stevens (address, "Dallas") was a correspondent (1877) of the U.S. Entomological Commission, on the Cotton Worm. As Dr. Stevens is not listed in Dallas directories of 1870-90, I surmise that he lived outside the corporate limits of Dallas. He was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.; took his A.B. degree at Dickinson College (1845), and his M.D. degree at the University of Virginia (1847). He then practiced in Jackson Parish, La., and was a Surgeon, C.S.A. After the War he settled near Dallas, Texas, where he died 24 February, 1883. ... Dr. Stevens was a classmate at Dickinson College of the great American naturalist, Spencer F. Baird—both of them of the Class of 1845.

STEVENS, Lieut. Walter Husted, U.S.A. (*d.* 1867) In 1845 he made a survey of the Brazos River; his report (dated from Indianola, 1 April, 1854) was printed in U.S., 33d Congr., 1st Sess., *House Exec. Doc. 124*. Lieut. Stevens was a native of New York State, and an 1848 graduate of West Point. In 1861, still a 1st Lieutenant, he was dismissed from the U.S.A., and became a Brigadier-general, C.S.A. He died 12 November, 1867. *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 2, 346; Heitman, 1, 923.

STEWART, Dr. Charles Bellinger (1806-86) For many years a correspondent on agricultural topics with the U.S. Commissioner of Patents: see his *Report for 1848*, for a long letter from Stewart *re* the geographical distribution of the Mustang grape in Texas, and its wine-making qualities. Reference is also made therein to other native grapes with vintage-possibilities. The account printed by the Commissioner was abstracted from the *Victoria Texian Advocate* of Sept. 7, 1848. Stewart (1871) became interested in the idea of using the stalks of cotton, ramie, and okra for the production of fiber; made experiments in this line, and sent samples of the resultant fibers to the museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. ... Dr. Stewart was born in South Carolina; came to Texas from Louisiana before 1830, and established a pharmacy at Brazoria; was active in the early movements that led to Independence; was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, and had a long career in public life. He is said to have been "a man of literary taste, vast intelligence, and a fine writer . . .", and to have been a graduate of a medical college. He was one of the incorporators (11 March, 1848) of the Montgomery Academy. For many years he lived in Montgomery County: at Danville—an extinct town about 5 miles north of Montgomery—and at Montgomery. He died early in the year 1886. ... *Biographical materials*: Dixon, *The Men Who Made Texas*

- Free*, 1924, 239-41; *Encyclopaedia of the New West ... Texas*, 1881, 583; Red, *The Medicine Man in Texas*, 1930, 58-9; *HBTx*, 2, 671.
- STILES, Dr. Edmund Pease (1856-1939) Resident of Austin for many years, much interested in botany and horticulture. The *Stiles* peach originated with him in a seed brought from Virginia and planted in 1866—a fruit resembling the *Elberta*. Stiles collaborated with Vasey (*ante* 1884) in his work of the grasses of the United States, especially of Texas. In the *San Angelo Standard*, Oct. 4, 1884, he published an article on "The Grasses of Tom Green County." The reprint of this paper in the Gray Herbarium library gives his address as "San Angelo"; but *Cassino's Directory* for 1883 to 1896 locates Dr. Stiles at 714 Congress Ave., Austin. *Biography*: Geiser, 1945, 83.
- STOLLEY, George (1820-1911) Stolley was for a number of years with Jacob Bickler in the German & English School in Austin. In 1882 he was principal. He seems to have come to Texas as early as 1852. He had a considerable reputation as a geologist, and was frequently employed professionally. DeCordova (1854, 49-58) printed Stolley's report of his geological examination of the Cooke Land District, between the mouths of the Big Wichita and Pease rivers. Stolley was interested not only in geology, but also in archaeology, meteorology, and zoology: indeed, in his early years in America, he collected fishes and other *naturalia* in northern Missouri for Louis Agassiz. In 1883 Stolley sent 59 boxes of Texan fossils to the U.S. National Museum; this gift was mentioned in the Smithsonian report of that year as "an important accession." In the same year he also sent them reptiles, birds, and bats from Texas. An interesting letter from Stolley, dated from Austin July 28, 1882, is in the letter-collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. In this letter he describes a work on the paleontology and geology of Texas, which he proposes writing. ... Stolley was born 12 July, 1820, in Warder, Holstein. He was graduated from a teacher's seminary at Seegeberg; came to America in 1850; settled later in Austin, and was one of the founders of the Bickler school. (See *HBTx*, 2, 674)
- STRAUCH, Adolph (1822-83) Horticulturist and landscape architect; came to Galveston (1851) from London, after a period of training at Kew. Later he removed from Galveston to Cincinnati. He became famous as a landscape architect; his masterpiece in that field was Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery. On this work he, in 1869, published a volume of some 200 pages. *Biographical materials*: L. H. Bailey, *Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, 1929, p. 1598.
- STREERUWITZ, Wilhelm H. von (1833-1916) Geologist; a resident intermittently of Houston from 1876 to 1916, doing analytical, mining, and consulting work. Later (1888) he was appointed geologist for Western Texas on the Dumble geological survey of the State, and served until 1 Sept., 1893. Von Streeruwitz was born in Mica, Bohemia; graduated at Prague; came to the United States in 1863; served for a time as assistant city-engineer of Pittsburgh, Pa., and assistant professor of civil and mechanical engineering in the Western University of Pennsylvania there. For 13 years he followed the

profession of civil and mechanical engineer in Pittsburgh (1863-76). In *Field & Laboratory*, 25, 1957, 21-31 is given an extended biographical sketch of von Steeruwitz, with an account of his work in Texas; a brief account of him also is found in *Who's Who in America*, 1, 1899, 702-3.

STREMME, Conrad C. (1807-77) German in birth and education, widely trained in architecture, engineering, and the sciences, Stremme was for many years Chief Draftsman in the General Land Office of Texas. He was interested in the geology of Texas. George Stolley, in a letter to Stremme (printed in DeCordova, 1856, 49-58) refers to a geological map of Texas that Stremme is preparing, and pays tribute to Stremme's geological knowledge. Stremme planned and supervised the building of the Old Land Office building in Austin. He was a life-time friend of Swante Palm, who was one of the executors named in Stremme's Will. I have been able to find no further information on C.C. Stremme; the fact that Dr. Hermann Klencke of Hanover was his lifelong friend, and was named as an executor of his Will, offers a clue that perhaps may be followed in less troublous times. (Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 7, 1939, 48; *HBTx*, 2, 678.)

STRINGFELLOW, Henry Martyn (1839-1912) Pioneer horticulturist of Texas, he spent most of his life here. In 1870 he was located on the Island of Galveston, about 2 miles southwest of the (then) city. He had at that time about 600 grape-vines, of 21 varieties, with which he was experimenting to see which varieties were best adapted to Texas (*Rural New Yorker*, 22, 1870, 29). Most of his vines were of European varieties, which he considered better adapted to Galveston than American ones (*Meehan's Gardeners' Monthly*, 18, 1876, 13-14). In 1878 he reported to the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the fig in Texas (*Special Report no. 4*, 1878, 7). He "discovered and demonstrated the rich horticultural possibilities of the Gulf Coast. He planted the first pear orchard on the coast in 1882." In 1884 he planted at Hitchcock, Galveston County, the first Satsuma orange trees in Texas; "in this single instance, he rendered American horticulture a service of vast importance, since during the past few years, millions of Satsuma orange plantings have been made along the Gulf Coast and a vast industry has been created. By demonstrating the value of drainage and by other methods, he opened up the horticultural possibilities of the country lying between Houston and Galveston, previously regarded as waste land. This is now the pear and strawberry country of Texas. ..." (L. H. Bailey, *Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, 1929, 1598). ... Stringfellow was born in Winchester, Va., and died in Fayetteville, Ark. He was graduated from William & Mary College in 1858. During the Civil War he was lieutenant and captain of light artillery, C.S.A., in Texas. *Biographical materials*: Bailey, *supra*; *Who's Who in America*, 6, 1910, 1858; Geiser, 1945, 84.

STROOP, Lemuel Jefferson (1831-1913) Came to Waxahachie, Texas, from Murfreesboro, Tenn. (1852), and practiced law there, 1855-78. He was a pharmacist at Graham (1878-83), and at Clifton

- (1883-1913), while he was active in all fields of natural history, as an avocation. He was especially interested in Texas geology, and the natural history of the Lepidoptera. In the popular entomological and botanical journals I have found two printed papers by Stroop, as well as a number of short notes. The two papers are entitled, "Did a Glacier flow from Lake Huron into Lake Erie?" (*Amer. Nat.* 4, 1871, 623-28); "*Oestrus hominis* in Texas" (*ibid.*, 7, 1873, 437). These were written while he was practicing law at Waxahachie. Stroop was born, 4 October, 1833, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and died at Cleburne, Texas, 9 January, 1913.
- STUART, A[?ndrew] J[?ackson] (-----) A resident (...1880...) of Eastland, Eastland County, who furnished Loughridge (1884, 801) an account of the agriculture of Eastland County. From about 1873 to 1880, Stuart was Clerk of the District Court of Eastland County. No further material is at hand.
- STUART, Andrew Jackson (-----) Wrote "[Report of the Agriculture of Tarrant County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 779-80), written from Handley in 1880. In 1883/4 Mr. Stuart's address was Arlington; he owned 665 acres of land in Tarrant County, tax-assessed at between four and five thousand dollars. His last grantor-deed in Tarrant County is dated "Feb. 14, 1896". No further information is at hand.
- STUBENRAUCH, Joseph W. (1852-1938) Horticulturist, plant-breeder. German in birth, he came to Mexia, Texas, in 1879, and bred a dozen new varieties of peaches, some of very high merit (see F. P. Cullinan, U.S.D.A., *Yearbook*, 1937, 678-9). *Biographical materials*: Dallas *Morning News*, Oct. 6, 1938, *portrait*; Geiser, 1945, 85; *HBTx*, 2, 682.
- SUERTH, M[?artin] (-----) Former "director of an institution of higher learning" in Bonn, Germany; in the late summer of 1846 Suerth joined with the Alstaedens, von Bauer, Rohrdorf, and his younger brother, J. A. Suerth—a good taxidermist and technician—(*qq.vv.*) to form the "Naturforschender Verein in Texas (see "Altstaedten", *Field & Laboratory*, 26, 1958, 91). They arrived in Galveston 11 January, 1847, and collected for several months before disbanding. M. Suerth was a member of several German natural-history societies. [Is this the "M. Suerth, who came in the late 'forties or early 'fifties to Roeder's Mill (present Shelby), Austin County, and taught the first school held in that "Latin Settlement"? The school house there was built in 1854].
- SULLIVAN, J. A. (-----) As a member of the U.S. Coast Survey, Sullivan worked (1856) on the topography of Matagorda Bay and other portions of the Texas coast (*U.S.C.S. Report*, 1856, 78-9). Mr. Sullivan attended the Rensselaer Institute in 1847-8 from Boston, Mass. No further information has been obtained.
- SUMMERS, John (-----) The *Annual Report*, 1871, 159, of the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture tells of Summers' pioneer work in grape-growing in Marion County of east Texas. He was a resident of Marshall, Harrison County, in 1852, and after 1860 (when

Marion County was cut off from Harrison) moved there. He appears to have been a resident of Marion County as late as 1884. On his holdings (of only 185 acres) he had a vineyard of 7 acres with a thousand vines, mostly Scuppernongs.

SUMNER, Mrs. Hattie W. (-----) Cassino's *Naturalist's Directory*, 1880-81 includes Mrs. Sumner, of Sherman, among the naturalists listed for the State, but fails to state her field. She is not included in either the 1883 or the 1886 editions of the *Directory*.

SWEITZER, Col. Jacob Bowman, U.S.V. (d. 1888) Collected fishes at Fort Brown, and (1880) sent specimens to the Smithsonian Institution. Col. Sweitzer was a native of Pennsylvania and a colonel during the Civil War. Mustered out of the Army in 1864, he died 9 November, 1888.

SWIFT, Dr. Ebenezer, U.S.A. (1819-85) Dr. Swift was stationed (1852-56) as Surgeon at Fort Chadbourne, in the eastern part of present Coke County. From that locality he sent to the Smithsonian Institution (1856) a large collection of *naturalia*, including dried plants, reptiles and insects in alcohol, skins of birds, mammals, and other vertebrates (cf. *Pacific Railroad Reports*, vol. 9). Coolidge published (1856, 378-86) a paper by Swift on "Medical Topography and Diseases of Camp J. E. Johnston" [on the North Concho River]. The report, dated "1852" is a valuable one, and deals incidentally with the geology, botany, and larger fauna of the region; and its account of the origin, history, traditions, and religion of the Comanches is distinctly useful. The notes on social customs (marriage), and the medicine and surgery of the Comanches are also of interest. Dr. Swift was born in Massachusetts; took his M.D. degree (1842) at the medical department of the University of the City of New York; entered the Army (1847) from Ohio as Assistant Surgeon; retired from the Army in 1883; and died in the Bermudas, 24 December, 1885. ... *Biographical materials*: Hume, 1942, 443-52; *portraits*; ACAB; Heitman I, 940.

SWINDELLS, Dr. James Henry (1823-1906) Dr. Swindells wrote (1877) a report to the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture on the prevalence of chicken cholera in Dallas County. At that time he was living at Lancaster, but later removed to Seymour, Baylor County, where he practiced medicine. ... Dr. Swindells was born at Morristown, N.J., and died at Seymour, Texas. Like Swift, he also took his M.D. degree at the University of the City of New York, but in 1846; he came to Texas and practiced at Lancaster (1850-52, 1865-90), at Fort Belknap (1852-61), and at Seymour (1890-1906). During the Civil War he was Surgeon in Dr. McPheeter's hospital, under Gen. Sterling Price, C.S.A. He was a traveler, a close observer, and a diligent student with a scientific turn of mind. (His report referred to above was printed in *Annual Report*, 1877, 1878, 523-4, of the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture).

TACKABERRY, L. B. (-----) A lawyer of Moscow, Polk County, who came to Texas before 1846 and lived in Polk County at least as late as 1884. He was field-observer for Professor Comstock in his

1878 study of Cotton Insects, and was a man of broad interests and public spirit. He was one of the incorporators (23 May, 1873) of the Dallas, Palestine & Southeast R.R.; and in 1883/4 held 579 acres in Polk County, tax-assessed at from two to three thousand dollars.

- TACKER, Jacob William (?1814-1894) Horticulturist. He came to Texas in the late 'thirties or early 'forties; bought a farm near Fairfield, Freestone County, and lived and died there. With him he brought to Texas peach seed and raised seedlings. Among these seedlings was a "Tacker" peach which came into bearing in 1845. This peach was said to reproduce itself closely from seed; and in 1901 was considered a valuable clingstone variety in Texas (*Delaware Agric. Expt. Sta., Report, 13, 1901, 109*). Tacker called this variety his "White English Peach"; but F. B. Bond of Mexia (who introduced it) called it the "Tacker Seedling". See Geiser, 1945, 86.
- TALBOT, Richard Ela (1816-86) Mr. Talbot (a resident of Georgetown in the 'seventies and 'eighties) furnished a report on the Mustang grape and wine-making in Williamson County (U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36, 1881, 98*). Loughridge (1884, 770) includes a report of Talbot's on the agriculture of Williamson County; and Talbot also has a communication on guano in a cave near Georgetown, in *Annual Report for 1876, 1877, 50*, of the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture. The amount of the deposit was large—estimated at hundreds of tons—and the report is highly interesting. ... Mr. Talbot was a considerable land-holder in Williamson County at the time, having in 1883/4 937 acres, with a tax-valuation somewhat less than \$10,000. ... He was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N.Y., and died in Georgetown, Texas. With his widowed mother he removed to Michigan (1835), and later (1853) to Texas with his brothers Elias and Joseph. They settled about 10 miles east of Georgetown, and had herds of cattle and horses, and merchandized.
- TALFOR, R. B. (*d.* 1905) Surveyed parts of Texas with the U.S. Engineers, during the 'seventies. He surveyed the Brazos River below Waco (1874); was assistant on the survey of the Brazos River (1875, 1879) and an assistant on the survey of Galveston Harbor (1876). He was a member of a Masonic lodge in Galveston from 1884 until his death, on 20 May, 1905.
- TALIAFERRO, Cowper Shelton (1834-1911) A correspondent from Navasota of the U.S. Entomological Commission (1877); a farmer and banker in Navasota (1860 until his death); and secretary of the Grimes County Agricultural Fair (...1872...) ... Mr. Taliaferro was born, 13 March, 1834, in Franklin, Pendleton County, W. Va., and died, 9 March, 1911, at Navasota, Texas.
- TALLY, S. C., Jr. (*d. post*-1896) Resident of (extinct) Chambers Creek, near present Forreston, Ellis County (...1879-88); furnished Loughridge (1884, 783) an agricultural report on Ellis County. He was a collaborator before 1884 with Vasey on the grasses of the United States; and in the *Annual Report, 1881, 1882, 232, 237* of

- the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, had communications on the Texas Blue Grass (*Poa arachnifera*), Bermuda Grass, and alfalfa. Chambers Creek, his residence, was 10 miles north of Waxahachie. He held a half-section of land, with a tax-valuation of \$3000-\$4000. Masonic records show him a resident of Mangum, Eastland County (1889-96...). No further data are at hand.
- TANNER, William (1826-94) A native of Plymouth, England; he came in 1874 to (extinct) Cambridge, near Henrietta, Clay County, Texas, from Illinois. He was a field-collaborator in Comstock's study of the Cotton Insects (1878). Tanner was a rancher who raised, especially, cattle and horses. He died at Henrietta, 7 January, 1894.
- TANSILL, L. E. (-----) As a member of the U.S. Coast Survey, Tansill (1854) helped Friedrich Muhr make his tidal-observations and measurements at Galveston.
- TAPLIN, C. L. (-----) In the spring of 1854, Taplin accompanied Capt. John Pope on his reconnaissance of a railroad route from El Paso to Preston, Texas. On this expedition he collected *naturalia* from the Red River to the Rio Grande. Taplin surveyed the route from the Pecos River (at the Delaware-Creek Crossing) to Sulphur Springs. Mr. Taplin probably was a professional surveyor. He was not an army officer at the time of this expedition, although perhaps he is identical with the "Charles Taplin" referred to in Heitman, 1, 944, who saw service as captain in the Mexican War, and resigned from the Army in 1848. (See the *Pacific Railroad Reports*, v. 2).
- TAYLOR, Dr. George, U.S.A., (d. 1867) In Coolidge, 1860, 192-3, is a report by Dr. Taylor, entitled "Sanitary Report of Fort Lancaster" [33 miles west of Ozona, on U.S. Hwy. 290 in Crockett County]. This report is largely medical; but in it, the author speaks of the "immense benefits" produced by the juice of the maguey plant, as an anti-scorbutic (cf. "Dr. Glover Perrin", *supra*). Dr. Taylor was a native of Maryland; in 1856 he was appointed Assistant-surgeon in the Army; was promoted Major-surgeon, 27 August, 1862; and died 2 August, 1867. (See Heitman, 1, 946).
- TAYLOR, Dr. Matthew Addison (?1826-1909) A resident of Austin, Dr. Taylor helped H. C. McCook in his work at Austin on the Agricultural Ant of Texas (see McCook, 1879, 14, 168). Dr. Taylor (pp. 168-71) gives an account of the sensation produced by the bite of the ant. Dr. Taylor, of English-Irish stock, was born in Columbus, Ohio, 12 November, ?1826. Atkinson (1878, 239-40) states, correctly, that Dr. Taylor took his M.D. degree from the Starling Medical College in 1849; but a biography in the *Texas State Journal of Medicine* (5, 1909-10, 43, *portrait*) says that he "graduated in 1852, and came to Texas in the same year". He was an incorporator of the Austin Bridge Company; and had land-holdings in Travis County (1883/4) of 954 acres, tax-assessed at nearly \$20,000. ... *Biographical materials*: besides the two articles above-cited, there are good ones, with *portraits*, in Daniell, *Successful Men* ..., 1890, 154-79; also in Daniell, *Personnel of the Texas State Gov-*

- ernment ..., 1887, 284-90. See, also, P. I. Nixon, *A History of the Texas Medical Association*, 1953, *index*.
- TAYLOR, Nathaniel Alston (1836-1913) Amateur naturalist in Texas, in the 'seventies and 'eighties; published geological and natural-history articles of interest in *Burke's Almanac* (1880-81) and in Texas newspapers. With H. F. McDaniel he published (1878) *The Coming Empire* ("a book containing valuable geological data"—R. T. Hill, 1887). In Raines' *Bibliography of Texas* (1896) there is a list of his writings, to which should be added the following, all from *Forest & Stream*: "Why the Prairies are Treeless" (9, 1878, 145); "Speckled Trout in Texas" (10, 1878, 160); "Texas Climatology" (11, 1878-9, 463); "Notes from Northern Texas" (14, 1880, 5, 39). This last paper is exceptionally interesting with its account of the Gainesville country, and Mr. George H. Ragsdale (*q.v.*). Taylor's book, *Two Thousand Miles on Horseback* (an alternative title for his 1878 book) was reprinted in 1937 by Naylor of San Antonio; and contains a *biography* of Mr. Taylor (marred by many errors of fact).
- THACKER, William H. (-----) A citizen of Brenham who was a correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission, on the Cotton Worm of Texas.
- THOMAS, Maj. George Henry, U.S.A. (1816-70) Major Thomas during his sojourn in Texas (1855-60) sent to the Smithsonian Institution plants from Cameron County, and mammal-skins and alcoholic materials (especially, reptiles) from Fort Mason. Major Thomas had been in the military occupation of Texas (1845-48), and in garrison duty at the mouth of the Rio Grande (1848-9). He was born in Virginia, and was graduated at West Point in 1840, twelfth in a class of 42. William T. Sherman, Stewart Van Vliet (*q.v.*), and J. P. McCown (*q.v.*) were among his classmates. Thomas saw frontier-duty at Fort Mason (1856-7), at San Antonio (1857-59), at Camp Cooper, the expedition to the Red River country (1859-60), and the Kiowa expedition (1860). ... *Biographical materials*: DAB; ACAB; Drake, 1872 902-3; Lamb, 7, 1903, 314-5; Cullum, 2, 33-40; 5, 51; Van Horne, *The Life of General George H. Thomas*, 1882, 13-4, 18; HBTx, 2, 772.
- THOMAS, William S. (*d.* ?1912) A resident of Irene, Thomas sent Loughridge (1884, 784) a report on the agriculture of Hill County, Texas. I have been able to find little of Mr. Thomas. Masonic records show him a member of lodges at Melrose, Nacogdoches County (1867-70), Irene, Hill County (1880-89), and Mertens, Hill County (1898-1912).
- THOMPSON, Alexander (*d.* ?1863) In the fall of 1828, Alexander Thompson (then a captain in the Mexican Navy) made by order of Government a survey of Galveston Island and Bay. This was published (New Orleans, 1837) as an inset on a large map accompanying the pamphlet, "City of Galveston, on Galveston Island in Texas: with a History of the Title of the Proprietor." [One Alexander Thompson, surveyor, accompanied S. C. Robertson and his colonists

to Texas in November, 1830; he seems to have remained in Texas, for in the fall of 1834 he was surveying in the Robertson Colony, and G. B. Erath was his chain-man. In 1844 he was living 12 miles east of Tenochtitlan. I am very doubtful that this is the surveyor of Galveston, based on letters from him to S. F. Austin (*Tex. Hist. Assn. Quart.*, 2, 237-39)]

THOMPSON, W. F. (d. 1883) A citizen of Jacksonville, Loughridge (1884, 736-7) published his report on the agriculture of Cherokee County. He lived at Larissa in his early days in Texas (was affiliated with the Masonic lodge there in 1855, and demitted the next year); from 1874 to 1883 he was a member of the Masonic lodge at Jacksonville. He died 26 May, 1883.

THORPE, Dr. Henry Hollingsworth (1843-1902) Dr. Thorpe collected reptiles at Liberty Hill, Williamson County, for the U.S. National Museum, in the late 'seventies. Dr. Thorpe was born in Winchester, Va., and died at Liberty Hill, Texas, 7 November, 1902. He was graduated M.D. at the Washington University School of Medicine, Baltimore (1870). After four years of medical practice in Minnesota, he came to Houston, and practiced there (1874-78). He removed to Liberty Hill in 1878. Here he spent the remainder of his life, in medical practice with natural history as his avocation. His special interests outside of medicine were rare plants, fruit-raising, and gardening.

THURBER, Dr. George (1821-90) Botanist on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey (under Bartlett, 1850-53); he collected many new species of plants while on the Commission. These were described by Asa Gray in his "Plantae Novae Thurberianae" (*Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci.* (n.s.), 5, 297-328). John C. Cremony's *Life Among the Apaches* gives interesting sidelights on Thurber's experiences on the Boundary Survey. He was professor of botany and horticulture in the Michigan Agricultural College (1859-63), and editor of *The American Agriculturist* (1853-90). He describes the grasses collected by J.C. Ives's expedition up the Colorado River in Ives's Report (1861); and revised and greatly enlarged William Darlington's *Agricultural Botany* (1859). He was "a most accomplished and successful writer on all matters pertaining to horticulture and related subjects, and exerted a wide and always wholesome influence through his own writings and through the improvement which his editorial example produced in the character of the agricultural and horticultural journals of the United States" (Sargent, *Silva ...*, 3, 1892, 36). *Biographical materials*: Bailey, *Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, 1915, s.v. "Horticulturists"; *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club*, 17, 1890, 204-10; DAB; Ewan, 1950, 321.

THUROW, Friedrich Wilhelm (1852-1930) Came to Texas from Wartenstein, Germany, in 1876, settling near Hockley, Waller County. In the following years he collected plants extensively in the counties of southeastern Texas. He collaborated with George Vasey in his work on the agricultural grasses and other forage plants of the United States, and with Coulter on His "Botany of Western Texas"

- (1891-94). He also sent plants to the U.S. National Herbarium and the (then) Field Museum. His manuscript catalogue of all "Plants, trees, shrubs, grasses, ferns, mosses, and liverworts found in Waller, Harris, Montgomery, and Galveston Counties" is in the Houston Public Library. *Biographical materials: Trans. Texas Acad. Sci.*, 19, 1936, 25.
- TILDEN, Lieut. Bryant Parrott, Jr., U.S.A. (?1817-59) In October and November, 1846, aboard U.S.S. *Major Brown*, Lieutenant Tilden ascended the Rio Grande to Laredo, to explore the river. With his party he observed and recorded the occurrence of coal, niter, sulphur, ocher, and other natural products. His report when published included some 37 pages and nine maps. ... Tilden was a graduate of West Point (Class of 1840, of which George H. Thomas and others previously mentioned, were members). He was in the Army from 1840 to 1849. For a year (1849-50) he was principal of a scientific school in Boston; and a civil and mining engineer from 1850 until his death (in Olean, Cattaraugus County, N.Y., at the age of 42). It was his son, I surmise, Bryant P. Tilden, who was a professor of mechanical and civil engineering at Pittsburgh, and whom W. H. von Streeruwitz succeeded in the fall of 1872. *Biographical materials: Cullum*, 2, 46-7; Heitman, 1, 961.
- TODD, D. A. (d. 1899) Of Austin; correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission (1877) in their study of the Cotton Worm of Texas. Todd was a man of substance, with land-holdings in Travis County (1883/4) of 586 acres, tax-assessed at between \$5000 and \$10,000. He was a member (1866-99) of Onion Creek Masonic lodge, south of Austin; and died on 19 December, 1899.
- TOUDOUBE, Gustave (1819-1902) Taxidermist, amateur ornithologist, herpetologist. He was born in Noyant, France; came to the United States in 1846, living first (1846-53) in Tennessee, then in Losoya, Bexar County, Texas (1853-1902). Here (1883/4) he had 1160 acres of land. For many years he was a taxidermist, and prepared an extensive exhibit of Texan birds and mammals for the New Orleans exposition of 1883-4. *Biographical materials: San Antonio Express*, May 10, 1902; *HBTx*, 2, 791; *Report of the Texas State Commissioner to World's Industrial & Cotton Centennial Exposition in New Orleans, 1883-84, 1885*, p. 7; H. S. Fairall, *The World's Industrial & Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1883-84, 1885*, 279.
- TOWNSEND, Benjamin R. (-----) A market gardener of Austin, Texas, who wrote (*American Entomologist*, 2, 1870, 177, 324-5) two interesting articles: "The Harlequin Cabbage-Bug" and "The Red Ant of Texas". Townsend had 160 acres of land in Travis County (1883-4), with an assessed valuation of between five and ten thousand dollars. Further information is lacking. It is possible (but so far not proved) that this is the "Colonel Benjamin R. Townsend, U.S.V." who saw service at Key West during the Civil War. *Biographical materials: Geiser*, 1945, 87.
- TOWNSEND, John Kirk (1809-51) A resident of Philadelphia; the

U.S. National Museum has four species of lizards labeled "Pecos River, Texas". Presumably they were collected in trans-Pecos Texas, but may have been got in New Mexico. The date of collection seems to have been from 1833 to 1837, although the transfer to the Smithsonian Institution took place many years later. Townsend published books in 1839 and 1849 (*see* Meisel and Allibone). Townsend helped Audubon & Bachman in their *Quadrupeds of North America* (*cf.* vol. 1, *pref.*) Witmer Stone's biography of Townsend (*Cassinia*, 7, 1903, 1-25, *portrait & facsimile*) gives no indication that Townsend ever came to Texas. ... *Biographical materials*: as above, also Lamb, 7, 1903, 367.

TOWNSEND, S. Nugent (-----) Mr. Townsend, special roving-correspondent of the *London Field*, made a trip across north Texas in 1877, and wrote a number of letters, all from Fort Griffin, Shackelford County. These were published in *Forest & Stream*, 10, 1878/9, 8-9, 24, 62. These papers have much of value on the country. The titles are as follows: "Sheep-raising in Texas and Colorado", "Ranche Lands in Texas", "On the Buffalo Run in Texas."

TRAYNHAM, John Henry (1846-1900) Inventor. He was born in Mississippi; came with his parents to Chappell Hill, Texas, where his father over the years practiced medicine. He studied at Soule University, Chappell Hill, from which he entered Yale in the fall of 1866. He was graduated from Yale in 1869; taught at Long Point, Washington County (1869-70), and for 6 months at Austin in 1874. He was Deputy U.S. Marshal at Austin (1871-74 and 1876-79); and general Deputy U.S. Marshal for the Federal district of Texas (1879-82). He experimented with electricity (1876-83), which resulted in several inventive devices for the telephone (1882-3). He also invented a mechanical adding-machine. His inventions are described in the "Fourth Biographical Record of the Class of 'Sixty-Nine, Yale College", 1884, 57-8. *Biographical materials*: *Yale Obituary Record*, 1890-1900, 711-12.

TRÉCUL, Dr. Auguste Adolphe Lucien (1816-96) From 1848 to 1850 he visited Texas on a scientific mission to North America, to study and collect farinaceous-rooted plants used by the Indians as food. Wright met him at Castroville in November of 1849; and it was in the two years of 1849 and 1850 that Trécul did most of his collecting in Texas. He was a tireless worker in botany; the *Royal Society Catalogue* lists 154 papers of his, but none of them deals specifically with Texan natural history. His unpublished notebook—he seems to have made no reports on his trip to America and Texas—is in the archives of the Museum of Natural History in Paris. Mrs. Susan Delano McKelvey, in her magnificent *Botanical Exploration of the Trans-Mississippi West, 1790-1850*, has worked over this notebook with meticulous care, and has given in her sketch of Trécul (pp. 1048-1055) all that is ascertainable as to his itinerary and botanical activities here. To summarize an unpublished manuscript, written in 1940: "Dr. Trécul was born in Mondoubleau near Vendôme, France, 18 January, 1818. On graduation from college in Vendôme, he went

- to Paris to study pharmacy; was admitted as assistant in Paris hospitals, and began to study natural history. ... In late 1847 he was sent by the Museum of Natural History in Paris to America to collect plants and animals, being also commissioned by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to study the esculent plants used by the Indians of the western plains. He traveled through the region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains for nearly three years. His collections made during the first year of his stay in America were lost in the wreck of the ship to which they were entrusted; but those made in Texas and northern Mexico (where he passed the winter of 1849) reached France in good condition, and included living plants of *Ungnadia speciosa*, *Yucca treculeana*, *Sophora secundiflora*, *Guaiacum angustifolium*, *Rhus virens*, and several species of cactus. After 1850, Trécul devoted himself to plant morphology and physiology, and published many papers in the *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, *Journal de Pharmacie*, *Annales des sciences naturelles*, *Revue horticole*, &c. Several of his papers dealt with problems of fermentation. He was an opponent of Pasteur. ..." *Biographical materials*: McKelvey (*supra*); Sargent, *Silva ...*, 10, 1896, 10; *Progrès Médicale* (Paris) (III), 14, 1896, 294; Ewan, 1950, 324.
- TRIP, Theodore E. S. (-----) Lived in San Antonio in 1880; his report on the agriculture of the southern part of Bexar County was published in Loughridge, 1884, 796-7. No further data are at hand.
- TROLLINGER, Dr. William Henry (?1828-95) Dr. Trollinger reported on the diseases of domestic animals in Grayson County, 1877 (*Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Agriculture*, 1877, 1878, 524). Dr. Trollinger was born in Pulaski County, Va., and died in Whitesboro, Texas. With his parents, he came (1832) to Henry County, Mo., and to Whitesboro, Texas (1861 or '2) He surveyed and platted the town; was the leading physician in the community; served in both houses of the Texas Legislature (1873, 1874-5); and was a trustee of Baylor University, and the Buckner's Orphans' Home at Dallas.
- TUCKER, W. H. (-----) Loughridge (1884, 735-6) published his report on the agriculture of Anderson County, Texas. Mr. Tucker lived at Palestine, and was a considerable land-owner in Anderson County (which he represented in the Texas Legislatur, 1884-5). Masonic records show him a member of a lodge at Shelbyville, Shelby County (1852-?1856).
- TUERPE, Albert (1835-99) First district- and county clerk of Maverick County, from the time the county was organized (1871) to about 1880, when he resigned. He was justice of the peace in Bexar County in 1869. He collaborated with Professor Comstock in his study of the Cotton Insects (1878) and in 1880 sent Texan specimens of the "mud eel", *Siren lacertina*, to the U.S. National Museum. His home in Maverick County was at Eagle Pass. ... Mr. Tuerpe was born in Saxony; came to America in August, 1853, and in 1859 had a ranch between Castroville and Bandera. He died in September, 1899, at Spofford, Kinney County, Texas.

TURNER, T. A. (.....) Of Springfield, Anderson County, where (1859) he was Smithsonian meteorological observer.

UNDERWOOD, Ammon (1810-87) Field-observer for Comstock in his Cotton Insect study (1878-9). Underwood came to Texas (April, 1834) from Dracut, Mass., and lived in Columbia, Brazoria County, became a merchant, and prospered. He lost very heavily in the Civil War. He was one of the incorporators (30 January, 1854) of the Columbia, Wharton & Austin R.R.; and of the Houston Tap & Brazoria R.R. (1 September, 1856). In 1885 he was a member of the Texas Legislature, representing Galveston and Brazoria counties. His diary (1834-38) for the first years of his sojourn in Texas, was published in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 32, 1928, 124-51, and gives a good account of his early experiences in Texas. *Biographical materials*: L. E. Daniell, *Personnel of Texas State Government of 1885*, 50-57; *HBTx*, 2, 817.

UNGER, Philip (d. 1894) A resident of Palestine, Anderson County, in 1880. He wrote an account of his difficulties in grape culture in Anderson County (U.S.D.A., *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 100). He lived at or near Palestine (...1870-94), and died 26 December, 1894. This is possibly the "Philip G. Unger", a Southern sympathizer in the Civil War, who is mentioned in the *Official Records* ... as living near Prairie du Rocher, Mo., in 1864.

VAN BENTHUYSEN, Lieut. A. B., Texas Army (.....) The *Telegraph & Texas Register* of March 27, 1839, states that Lieut. Van Benthuyesen had been prospecting for minerals in the upper Colorado country. As the *Register* article has it, he had been accompanied by a Mexican guide and American companions in the Comanche country. He returned to Houston bringing several specimens of minerals, "among them some native gold. The gold was from a vein of reddish rock which was abundant where the gold was found." He also brought steatite and iron pyrites from the Rio Frio, the latter in large quantities. The steatite was soft and unctuous, and occurred in extensive beds. ... Lieut. Van Benthuyesen was a resident of Houston. He is the same "Lieutenant Benthuyesen" of Capt. Boyer's company of mounted riflemen, who had a skirmish with Indians on the headwaters of the Trinity on 10 November, 1837. (See *Lamar Papers*, no. 633).

VAN DEMAN, Henry Elias (1845-1915) During May and June of 1876, Mr. Van Deman spent some weeks in the northern counties of Texas. He published in Meehan's *Gardener's Montbly*, 18, 1876, 282-3, a paper entitled, "Observations in Northern Texas." He speaks in this interesting paper of the roses of Bonham, and of the beautiful carnation-seedlings raised by Mr. Peters of Bonham. At the time of his visit, Van Deman was one of the leading members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, from Allen County (where he lived from 1871 to 1885). In 1885 he went to Washington, D.C., to organize the Division of Pomology in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He died in Washington on 25 April, 1915. *Biographical*

- materials: Transactions, Kansas State Horticultural Society, 33, 1914/5, 93-94.*
- VAN DYKE, Lambert D. (?1815-1906) A resident of Clarksville, Red River County, Texas, in 1877; he that year made a report to the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture (*Ann. Rept., 1877, 1878, 485*) on blind staggers in horses and mules in the county. Van Dyke was an extensive landowner in the county; he came from Pennsylvania (his native state) to Texas before the 1850 Census was taken, and is thus included.
- VAN NOSTRAND, Jacob (1814-79) Smithsonian meteorological observer at Austin (1857-74), and later was volunteer weather observer there for the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A. From 1856 to 1876 Van Nostrand was superintendent of the Texas Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Austin. In 1875 he sent to the Smithsonian Institution a box of Indian stone-implements. ... Van Nostrand was born in New York City, 27 February, 1814; was graduated A.B. (1838) and A.M. (1841) from the University of the City of New York; was professor in the Deaf and Dumb Institution, New York City (1838), and in Union Theological Seminary (1838-41); after leaving Texas he was superintendent of the New York institution for the deaf and dumb. He died in New York City, 29 November, 1879. His "Meteorology of [Austin] Texas, [1857-74]" was published in D. W. C. Baker's *Texas Scrap Book* 1875, 358.
- VAN VLECK, George W[ashington] (d. 1890) Mr. Van Vleck came to Woodville, Tyler County, Texas in 1840, and lived there until his death, 50 years later. In 1880 he wrote a report on the Scuppernong grape in Tyler County, which was printed in *Special Report no. 36, 1881, 98*, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Many references to Mr. Van Vleck occur in the *Dallas Herald* (1858-66). Masonic records give 21 October, 1890, as the date of his death.
- VAN VLIET, Capt. Stewart, U.S.A. (1817-1901) During the years 1852-55 (stationed part of the time at Fort Brown), Capt. Van Vliet collected fishes, mammals, and reptiles at Brownsville and Brazos Santiago for the Smithsonian Institution and the Mexican Boundary Survey. Baird & Girard (1854) described the new species Van Vliet collected at Brownsville. He was not in Texas at the same time as Dr. E. H. Abadie (*q.v.*), who worked in the same general region; Van Vliet was stationed at Fort Brown (1852-3, 1854-5), Brazos Santiago (1853-4), and was stationed on frontier duty elsewhere, later. ... Van Vliet was born in New York State; was graduated from West Point in 1840, ninth in a class of 42 members, having for classmates W. T. Sherman, James P. McCown (*q.v.*), and George H. Thomas. He was assistant-professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military Academy in 1841. He died, 28 March, 1901, at Washington, D.C. ... *Biographical materials: ACAB; Lamb, 7, 1903, 435; Cullum, 2, 30-31, 5, 51; and the Annual Report for 1901 (portrait)* of the Association of Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy.
- VEATCH, Dr. John Allen (1808-70); physician, botanist. Born in Ken-

tucky, 5 March, 1808; died in East Portland, Ore., 24 April, 1870; moved with parents (his father a Baptist minister) from Knox County, Ky., to present Harrison County, Ind. (1811-20); back to Meade County, Ky. (1820-22), and to Spencer County, Ind. (1822-30). In 1829 he took Masonic degrees at a lodge at Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Ind. J. A. Veatch was a teacher in Louisiana (1830-34), during which time he married the first of his three wives. He lived in Texas about 1834-49, was a surveyor in DeZavala's Grant, living on Wolf Creek, and having as an assistant-surveyor (1837-45) Charles Wright (*q.v.*). Later he was a first-lieutenant in M. B. Lamar's Independent Volunteer Company (P. H. Bell, colonel) at Presidio and Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande, during the Mexican War. He went to California in the Gold Rush; was active (1855...68) in scientific matters in California, and discovered the extensive borax deposits in Lake County. From 1868 to 1870 he was in Oregon, studying the gold and other mineral deposits of Oregon; and during the last year of his life was professor of chemistry, toxicology, and materia medica in the Willamette University medical school (est. 1868). A detailed account of Veatch's scientific activity is in Geiser, *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 46, 1942, 169-73.

VERNOR, Rev. James Ezekiel (1819-86) Loughridge (1884, 768) printed Vernor's report on the agriculture of Goliad County; he lived in Weesatche, Goliad County at the time (1880). Masonic records show him member of lodges at Weesatche (1881-2) and San Saba (1885-6). Mr. Vernor was born in Bedford County, Tenn., 14 January, 1819; came to Texas in 1845 or 1846, and died 14 April, 1886, at present Dewville, Gonzales County.

VIELE, Gen. Egbert Ludovickus, U.S.A. (1825-1902) N. A. Taylor (*q.v.*) speaks of him with approval, and of his thorough geological knowledge and acquaintance with the character of the country northwest of Fort Concho. Viele was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1847, and after the Mexican War served as a lieutenant in the First Infantry on the southwestern frontier. In 1854-56, Viele was State Engineer of New Jersey, and served as Topographer on Kitchell's geological survey of that State. His full military and civil record is printed in Cullum. Viele was born in Waterford, Saratoga County, N.Y.; he died 22 April, 1902. ... *Biographical materials: DAB, ACAB, Daniell & Taylor, The Coming Empire ...*, 1877, 315n; *West Texas Hist. Assn. Yearbook*, 9, 1933, 82ff.

VINAL, W. I. (.....) Worked on the hydrography of San Antonio Bay, Musquit Bay, Aransas Bay, &c., for the U.S. Coast Survey in 1875. Lieut. Richard Wainwright was his assistant; and E. H. Wyvill and E. B. Pleasants his aides.

VINZENT, Charles (1816-82) Born in Ovelgönne, Oldenburg; died in Alameda, California; came to Texas with his brother Eduard (?1839), and to Rusk County in 1840, where they founded the settlement, [old] "Mt. Enterprise." Here they engaged in business, manufacturing, and (later) in land operations; at the death of

- Eduard (1854) their joint-holdings of land and business enterprises aggregated a valuation of \$120,000. Charles (1846-7) made collections of plants ("Vinzenz's Texanische Pflanzen") to the number of at least 134 species, which Otto Boeckeler of Varel, Oldenburg, distributed to German and other botanists. The British Museum (Natural History), the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, and the DeCandolle herbarium in Geneva, as well as the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden, possess plants of this series. They were exceptionally well chosen and preserved. (See Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 25, 1957, 45-53, *portrait, map, figs.*)
- WADE, F. S. (d. 1925) Smithsonian meteorological observer: at Cross Roads (then in Williamson County, 1859-60); Mine Creek, Burleson County (1869-70); and Sandfly, Burleson County (1870-73). Masonic records give him as a member of lodges at Post Oak Island [present Beakiss] (1860-92), and Elgin (1893-1925). His residence was McDade, Bastrop County (...1880-90...). From 1880 to about 1890 he was a member of the Texas Coöperative Association, and a director of the same from 1881 to 1883. He died 3 June, 1925.
- WADGYMAR, Dr. Arthur (1827-99) Dr. Wadgymer wrote a brief report on the diseases of cattle and horses in Medina County, 1877 (*Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1877, 1878, 525); and an account of agriculture in the same county, 1880 (Loughridge, 1884, 797). He was interested in the flora and entomology of "southwestern Texas" (DeWitt, Bexar, and Medina counties). Cassino's *Directory*, 1888, states Wadgymer's interests as "botany, chemistry, entomology, microscopy". Dr. Wadgymer was born at Czakaturen, Hungary, 26 May, 1827; took his M.D. degree at Vienna (1847); was Surgeon in the Hungarian army (1848-9); Surgeon in the Dutch navy (1850-52); and a surgeon in the Crimean War (1854-56). In 1865 he was professor of chemistry and botany, St. Louis (Mo.) College of Pharmacy; and in 1866-7, professor of chemistry and botany in the Humboldt Medical College of St. Louis. Before coming to Texas, Wadgymer practiced medicine in St. Louis and Cairo, Ill. He published papers in medical journals, notably one on "*Trichina spiralis*, and its origin and development in muscle, and the disease trichinosis" (*St. Louis Med. Reporter*, 1, 1866/7, 97-109). Dr. Wadgymer came to Texas in April, 1875, and is believed to have first lived in Meyerville, DeWitt County, and then at Cuero, Castroville (...1878...), and San Antonio (...1880-?83), before moving to Carrizo Springs, Dimmit County. In 1878 Wadgymer advertised for sale or exchange large collections of Texan Coleoptera (*Bull. Brooklyn Entom. Soc.*, 1, (4), 1878). The entomologist, F. G. Schaupp, lived with Wadgymer at Carrizo Springs in 1884, while Schaupp collected Odonata for Dr. H. A. Hagen of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge. Dr. Wadgymer died in February, 1899. *Biographical materials*: Daniell, *Successful Men* ..., 1890, 241.
- WAINWRIGHT, Lieut. Richard, U.S.N. (1849-1926) Worked with the U.S. Coast Survey (1876) on the hydrography of various bays on

the coast of Texas (*Ann. Rept., U.S.C.S., 1876, 47-8*). Wainwright was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy; and was Executive Officer of U.S.S. *Maine*, when it was blown up in Havana Harbor. He retired from Naval service as rear-admiral, on 17 December, 1911. See *Who's Who in America, 12, 1922/3, 3171*.

WALDO, Leonard (1853-1929) Came to Texas from the Harvard astronomical observatory to observe the total solar eclipse of 29 July, 1878. He set up his station at Fort Worth, and later published his results. Waldo was a graduate of Marietta College (1873); became Assistant in astronomy at Columbia (1873-75), at Harvard (1875-80), and at Yale (1880-87). In his latter years he was a consultant in metallurgical and electrical engineering in New York. *Biographical materials: American Men of Science, 3d ed., 1921, 712; Who Was Who in America, 1, 1942, 1288*.

WALKER, Mrs. Eudora Haines (1843-1930) Amateur geologist and fossil-collector of Salado, Bell County (1871-76), and in Coleman, Tom Green, and Mitchell counties, where her husband was a merchant. She also collected in Williamson, Travis, Bexar, Tarrant, and Parker counties. In 1875 she sent to the Smithsonian Institution two boxes of Cretaceous fossils. These were described (several were new to science) by Dr. Chas. A. White, in the 11th and 12th Annual Reports of the Hayden Survey (1879; 1883), and in vol. 2 of the *Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 1880*. White (1879, 269-70) printed a list of 49 species of fossils collected at Salado by Mrs. Walker. ... She was born in Tilton, N.H., where she later taught, as well as in New York City; and came to Salado in 1871, where her husband, Noah Spears Walker, became a merchant. In 1876, they returned to New York City for a couple of years; from 1878 to 1894 they lived successively in Coleman, San Angelo, and Colorado City, Texas. They removed to Exeter, N.H. in 1894; after her husband's death there (1905), Mrs. Walker went to California to live with her children, and died there. Her collection of minerals, fossils, and books was given to the University of New Hampshire in 1924. *Biographical materials: family papers and correspondence; undated clipping (obit.) from the Exeter (N.H.) News Letter, printed at the time of her death*.

WALKER, Dr. Elijah Millington (1824-68) Walker (at that time registered from Yorktown, Texas) took the M.D. degree from the University of Louisiana in 1854. On 9 January, 1854, his paper on the Agricultural Ant of Texas was read for him before the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. Walker came to Texas to practice, and was elected a Corresponding Member of the New Orleans Academy (*Proceedings, 1, 1854, 47-8*). Dr. Walker was born in middle Tennessee, 17 November, 1824; removed with his parents to Marshall County, Miss.; went to school in Oxford, Miss., and studied medicine there under a preceptor. He attended the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia (1849-50), and practiced medicine at Oxford, Miss., without a medical degree. In the fall of 1852 (with a wife) he went to Helena, Karnes County, Texas. In 1853-4

- he studied at the University of Louisiana and obtained his degree. He removed from Helena to Gonzales, after 1859, gained a large practice, and remained there until after the Civil War. He then removed 12 miles west of Gonzales and bought an estate, "Ashwood," and kept up his practice there. He died, of malaria, in 1868. His tombstone gives the dates of his birth and death, "March 17, 1824-July 18, 1868". Dr. Walker published a paper, "Experiments with Bebron's Antidote to the Poison of Reptiles" (*Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences*, 36, 1858, 567-70). He also published a number of papers of good quality on agricultural problems in Texas (*Southern Cultivator*, 25, 1867; 26, 1868). A "Letter on the Fertile Soils of Texas" by him was published in the *Proceedings* of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 66-68, 1854.
- WALKER, J. T. Wrote "[Report on the Agriculture of Cherokee County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 736). At the time (1880) he lived at Etna, Smith County. Deed-records of Smith County involving Mr. Walker range from 1873 to 1894. (This is possibly the "J. T. Walker" who was a member of Company A, 24th Missouri Volunteers, C.S.A.)
- WALKER, Tipton (1822-70) Engineer. In 1858 Walker was Chief-Engineer of the Second Section of the Galveston & Henderson R.R. He was born in Tennessee; came to Texas about 1844, and became prominent in Houston and Galveston. With C. G. Forshey (*q.v.*) he surveyed and levelled a railroad from Virginia Point to Harrisburg in 1853. He was later a captain of engineers, C.S.A. In the *Texas Almanac for 1858* is printed a list of 14 points in Texas whose latitude and longitude had been determined by Tipton Walker.
- WALKER, Zeno P. (-----) A resident of Egypt, Wharton County, in 1853. He wrote a very useful account of the agricultural conditions in Wharton County, published in the *Report, 1854* of the U.S. Commissioner of Patents, Vol. 2 (Agriculture). This volume was printed in 1855, and references to Walker and his work are at pages 27, 55, 134, and 185.
- WALLACE, Dr. David Richard (1828-1911) Pioneer Texas alienist; an early professor of natural science at Baylor University. "His influence was *very* great in modernizing the care of the insane in the State ... he was one of the 5 honorary members of the American Medico-Psychological Association" (*Texas State Jour. Med.*, 7, 1911/12, 262-3, *portrait*). "He modernized and simplified the treatment, nursing, and care of the insane along scientific and practical lines" (Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 1254) ... Dr. Wallace was born in North Carolina; took his A.B. degree from Wake Forest College, in 1850, his A.M. degree in 1853, and in 1855, the M.D. degree from the University of the City of New York. In 1855 he came to Texas for his health. For a time he was professor of Greek, Latin, French, and natural science at Baylor University at Independence, at the same time practicing medicine. After four years as Surgeon, C.S.A., he went to Waco to practice. He was superintendent of the State Lunatic asylums at Austin (1874-79) and Terrell (1883-91). For

many years he was an active member of the Medico-Psychological Association. ... For *The Independent Pulpit* (vols. 4-7) he wrote several critical and enlightened articles on "civilization." *Biographical materials: ut supra; Memorial & Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell, & Coryell Counties, Texas*, 1893, 621-2; Daniell, *Successful Men ...*, 1890, 305-07, *portrait*; Pat I. Nixon, *History of the Texas Medical Association, 1853-1953*, 1953, *index*.

WALLACE, Peter (-----) In the English journal, *The Garden* (1, 1872, 571) Wallace gives an account of the Spanish Moss, *Tillandsia*, in an article entitled, "The Bearded Trees of Texas." He seems to have lived in Texas for some time, as in his article he says, among other things, that he "many times [had] seen ice one-fourth inch in thickness," and notes the use of *Tillandsia* in furniture-upholstering. Further information is lacking.

WALLACH, William Douglas (1812-71) Surveyor, hydrographer, and newspaper editor in Texas (1838-45); editor of the Washington (D.C.) *Star* (1853-67); he did pioneer work in his surveying and sounding of Matagorda Bay (1839). He was born in Washington, D.C., and died near Culpeper, Va., 1 December, 1871. From 1829 to ?1832 Wallach attended Columbian College (George Washington University), but obtained no degree. He worked on railroad surveys in Massachusetts and Virginia, first as rodman, and then as surveyor (1832-37); and had further experience in surveying on various railroads and canals in Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas before coming to Texas in 1838. He set up as a surveyor at Matagorda, Texas, early in 1839; and became editor of the Matagorda *Bulletin* (1839), and later the *Colorado Gazette & Advertiser* of Matagorda. He returned to the United States after Annexation; became an editorial writer on the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, and the Washington *Union*. In 1853 he purchased a half-interest in the Washington *Star*, and became sole owner two years later. He retained ownership of the *Star* until 1867. ... Wallach's work on the hydrography of the Texas coast antedated that of the U.S. Coast Survey by almost a decade. ... *Biographical materials: William Kennedy, Texas; its Geography, Natural History, and Topography*, 1844; Washington *Evening Star*, Dec. 1, 1871; Geiser, *Southwest Review*, 29, 1944, 291-97; *Field & Laboratory*, 12, 1944, 27-31, *portrait*.

WALLIS, Solomon Barrow (1829-1903) Born, lived, and died in Wallisville, Chambers County. Before 1884 he was a correspondent of the agrostologist, George Vasey. He found the grass, "*Paspalum ovatum* Tr." at Wallisville; and wrote a long and excellent description of the grass, published in the *Annual Report, U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1880, 1881, 376. In fact, the grass he described may not have been the real *Paspalum ovatum*, but any one of 32 species and varieties credited by A. S. Hitchcock (1935, 575 ff.) to Texas. Wallis was County Surveyor (...1860...) and County Attorney (...1884-5...) of Chambers County. He had no formal education; in his free time he was a stockman and farmer, "but his great pleasure was in working with

plants, shrubs, and trees. His home was almost a botanical garden." *Biographical materials*: Geiser Papers.

- WALLS, G. E. (-----) A resident of Granbury in 1880; Loughridge (1884, 781) printed Wall's note on the agriculture of Hood County.
- WALSH, William C. (1836-1924) Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas (1878-87), and correspondent (1877) of the U.S. Entomological Commission. Commissioner Walsh was born in Dayton, Ohio, 23 September, 1836, and died in Austin, Texas, 30 August, 1924. With his parents he removed to Texas (1840); he attended Georgetown College in the District of Columbia, before 1857. From September, 1857, until April, 1861, he was employed in the General Land Office of Texas; saw service in the Civil War; and in 1873 was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office. He was succeeded by Richard Moore Hall in 1887. *Biographical materials*: *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 44, 1941, 481-97; *HBTx*, 2, 859.
- WALTHER, Frank A. (1861-1916) From about 1880 to 1894 a shipping- and commission clerk or merchant in Galveston, much interested in ornithology, and so listed by Cassino in his *Naturalists' Directory* for 1879 and 1880. Mr. Walther was born in a suburb of Liverpool, England, 12 December, 1861; was educated at private schools in England; came to Texas when young (certainly before 1879), and was precociously interested in birds; later for some time lived in California. In the last years of his life he resided in New York City, engaged in the bond business until his death.
- WARD, Lester F. (1841-1913) A famous botanist, paleobotanist, and sociologist, Ward (1877) came to Texas on an excursion after the adjournment of the A.A.A.S. meeting at Nashville in the summer of that year. The list of plants collected by Ward on this trip (226 Texas species) was published in a pamphlet of 5 pages, entitled, "Texas Plants Collected by Lester F. Ward" (Washington, D.C., 1877). George D. Phippen accompanied Ward on this trip, helped in the collection and preparation of the specimens, and bore the expense of the publication. *Biographical materials*: abundant; see *DAB*; the usual cyclopaedias; Ewan, 1950, 331; etc.
- WARE, Nathaniel Alcock (1789-1854) Gifted amateur botanist, student of science, and economist; born (probably) in Abbeville District, S.C., and died (of Yellow Fever) in Galveston, Texas. He took his A.B. degree (1808) at South Carolina College under Jonathan Maxcy; studied law under John C. Calhoun in the Abbeville District, at the same time [and later] that he taught schools in South Carolina. Removed to Mississippi Territory (1811); practiced law briefly with Thomas B. Reed at Natchez and Washington; Major in Mississippi Territory militia (1812); the next year was member of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Representatives of Mississippi Territory. He was Secretary of the territory (1813-17) and, on occasion, acted as territorial governor. From 7 December, 1817, to 20 April, 1818, he was Secretary of Alabama Territory;

and from 8 May, 1822, to 10 July, 1823, a U.S. Commissioner to adjudicate Florida land-claims. Resident for some time in Philadelphia (whither he had gone to educate his daughters) he was elected (17 October, 1823) a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences. While in East Florida (Oct.-Nov., 1821) he made a collection of plants (239+6 spp., of which 22 were new—see Thomas Nuttall, *AJS*, 5, 1822, 286-304). Useful notes accompanied the specimens; and Nuttall erected the botanical genus *Warea*, and gave honorific eponymic trivial names to species in the genera, *Passiflora*, *Isolepis*, *Verbesina*, and *Trichelostylis*. The elder Silliman (*AJS*, 3, 1821, 19) characterized Ware as "an intelligent and scientific gentleman from Alabama", to whom he had submitted a paper offered for publication in the *American Journal of Science*, by Louis Bringier. In 1833, while having residence in Philadelphia (but writing from New Orleans), Ware proposed to Stephen F. Austin the establishment in Texas of a cotton mill. Nothing came of the proposal. Ware was a man of large capital: in 1833 he bought 21,400 acres of land in Illinois (mostly in Sangamon County); and in December, 1838, gave the principal address at a convention of Southwestern bankers, meeting at Vicksburg. His literary activity eventuated in several publications: *Notes on Political Economy as Applicable to the United States* (1844), *An Exposition of the Weakness and Inefficiency of the Government of the United States* (1845), a novel, *Harvey Belden ...* (1848), and a pamphlet on Pestalozzian education, *A Treatise on the Natural Method of Education*. In 1849 he purchased the "Chambers 2-League Grant", on which the town of Waco was founded the following year. He died in the latter part of 1854. *Biographical materials*: these are inadequate and widely scattered. The following may be mentioned: C. G. Forshey in *Johnson's Cyclopaedia*, 4, 1877, 1239; *DAB*; William Diamond in *Jour. Sou. Hist.*, 5, 1939, 501-26; *Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell, and Coryell Counties*, 1893, 128-30; Lucy A. Erath, *Memoirs of George B. Erath*, 1923, 85-6; J. Sleeper & J. C. Hutchins, *Waco and McLennan County*, 1876; "Austin Papers", 2, 613-14; 633-4; 681-2 (*Ann. Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn.*, 1922, vol. 2); C. E. Carter, *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, 6, 1938 (*index*); 18, 1952, 710-12; 22, 1956 (*index*). See, also, Dunbar Rowland, *History of Mississippi*, 1, 1925, 604.

WARE, William Tobler (1851-1925) Living in Harrison County (1866-1925), Ware in 1880 furnished Loughridge (1884, 728-9) an agricultural report of Harrison County. Of Scotch-Irish descent, Ware was born near Columbus, Ga., 12 September, 1851, and died at Jefferson, Texas, 3 May, 1925. He came to Texas in 1866, and for many years (until 1922) was a Commissioner of Harrison County. No further information is at hand.

WARREN, Jeremiah (*d.* 1897) A merchant, resident of Brazoria (...1876-97), published (U.S. Dept. Agric., *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 100) an account of the Mustang grape in Brazoria. Masonic

- records show Warren affiliated with lodges in Jacksonville (1854-5), Athens (dates missing), and Brazoria (1876-86). He died in the town of Brazoria, 19 September, 1897.
- WATSON, Armistead E. (1834-1911) Wrote "[Report on the Agriculture of Falls County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 788). A native of Prince Edward County, Va., Watson came to Texas (1856) and bought land in Washington County. While in the C.S.A. (1861-63), his health failed, and he came back to his farm, until 1868. He was a cotton factor in Galveston (1868-70), and commission-merchant in Marlin (1870+), farmer and stock-raiser, and president of the First National Bank of Marlin (1892+). In 1883/4 Mr. Watson held 8669 acres of land in Falls County, with a tax-valuation in excess of \$20,000. He died 6 February, 1911, in Marlin. ... *Biographical materials: Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell, and Coryell Counties*, 1893, 198-99, *portrait*.
- WATSON, William (1835-97) Pioneer horticulturist of Texas, for many years living at Brenham, Washington County. In 1867 he sent specimens of fossil wood from Washington County to the museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as well as to Thomas Meehan of Philadelphia, editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*. He experimented much with Texan grapes (*Southern Cultivator*, 24, 1866, 266), and with tea (*Rural New Yorker*, 29, 1874, 397). In 1878 he was vice-president of the Texas Horticultural & Pomological Association. Among his published articles are ones on "Peaches in Texas" (*Southern Cultivator*, 25, 1867, 117) and "Grape Culture [in Texas]" (*Texas Almanac for 1869*, 125-27). ... Mr. Watson was British in birth, and one of the incorporators (1871) of the "Victoria Society of Washington County", to encourage British immigration into Texas. He encouraged William Falconer's (*q.v.*) migration to Texas. He died at Brenham in August, 1897. *Biographical materials: Geiser*, 1945, 90; *HBTx*, 2, 870.
- WATTS, P. S. (*d.* 1891) Came to Hardin County, Texas, before 1858; was a member of the Texas Legislature (1874-76); was field-observer (1878) for Comstock in his work on the Cotton Worm. Loughridge (1884, 753) published Watts' brief report on the agriculture of Hardin County in 1880. In 1884/5, Watts was a dealer in real estate at Kountze in that county, and died 10 November, 1891.
- WEBB, Dr. Thomas Hopkins (1801-66) Made important zoological collections (especially of insects, fishes, and reptiles) while connected with the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey (1850-53). Dr. Webb was born (21 September, 1801) at Providence, R.I.; took his A.B. degree at Brown University (1821; A.M. in course). He early showed aptitude for natural science, especially mineralogy and geology, and published several papers before 1825. He took his M.D. degree early; and during the cholera epidemic of 1832, went with two other young physicians to New York City from Providence, to study the epidemic. Their results were published in a 12mo pamphlet of 34 pages. In 1836 Dr. Webb obtained the Fiske Prize for a medical dissertation on the causes and treatment of rheuma-

tism. Later he practiced medicine in Boston; he became interested, also, in history and archaeology, and a member of several American and foreign societies. He was secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, when chosen by John R. Bartlett (*q.v.*) for a place on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Commission. He was a founder of the Providence Athenaeum, and at one time was editor of the *Providence Journal*. In 1855 he was secretary of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, for Kansas. ... Dr. Webb died on 2 August, 1866.

WEBB, W. L. (-----) A member of the U.S. Engineers, Mr. Webb in 1880 surveyed the mouth of the Trinity River, in Chambers County.

WEBBER, Charles Wilkins (1819-56) Webber, writer and naturalist, was associated with John C. Hays and other Texas rangers in the period 1838-?41; he left Texas, but returned in 1849 for a short stay. Webber published nature-sketches and essays in the *American Review* (1845-56) under the pen-name of "Charles Winterfield." He was born in Russellville, Ky., the son of Dr. A. Webber, who practiced medicine for over half a century in southern Kentucky. *Biographical materials: DAB; ACAB; HBTx*, 2, 875.

WEBSTER, Frederick Smith (*d. post* 1939) A citizen of Troy, N.Y., Webster (1877) was assistant in Texas to G. B. Sennett, in his study of the birds of the lower Rio Grande. In 1877-87 he was connected with Ward's Natural History Establishment in Rochester, N.Y.; he was preparator-in-chief of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh (1897-1908); previously (1884-86) he had had a taxidermy-shop in Washington, D.C., and in New York City (1892-96). As late as 1939 he was Director of the Ketelhuyn Studio School in Hollywood, Cal. He was the first president of the Society of American Taxidermists, and from 1886 to 1896 an Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union. Webster published three good ornithological papers in *The Auk*, 4, 1887, 73, 158, 161; but none of these deals with birds or bird-collecting in Texas.

WEBSTER, Lieut. Joseph Dana (1811-76) He surveyed the country on the north side of the Rio Grande, from the mouth of the river to Brownsville. His map was published (1847) with Maj. W. W. Chapman's "Report of Exploration of the Rio Grande made by H. Love in the keelboat *Major Babbitt*, with a map of the River—Military Posts, Soil, Products, etc." ... Webster was born in Hampton, N.H., and was appointed to the Topographic Corps, U.S.A., from Massachusetts—he was not a West Pointer. An A.B. graduate from Dartmouth (1832), he secured training as a civil engineer, and thus entered the Army (1838) from civilian employment. He resigned from the Army in 1854, and next year was on the Chicago Sewage Commission. In the Civil War he was chief of staff, first with Grant in the West, and then with Sherman. *Biographical materials: DAB; Heitman*, 1, 1013; MS. records in Alumni Office, Dartmouth College.

WEEMS, Dr. Mason Locke, II (1807-56). Son of Mason Locke Weems (1759-1825), of cherry-tree fame; he was born in Dumfries, Va.,

- 1807; came with wife and children to Texas (1838), settling in Matagorda. He took the M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania (1826; *thesis*, "Capillary circulation"). A man of very considerable means, Dr. Weems was one of the incorporators (3 February, 1845) of Matagorda University; and of the Columbia, Wharton & Austin R.R. (30 January, 1854). In 1851 (living then in the town of Wharton), Weems wrote an extended report on agricultural conditions in (then) Wharton County—of special interest for its account of the beginnings of sugar-culture in Texas. This report was printed in the second volume ("Agriculture") of the 1851 U.S. *Patent Office Report*. (Dr. M. L. Weems, II is not to be confused with his son and grandson, both of the same name, and both physicians in Texas).
- WEISE, C. (-----) One of Major W. H. Emory's surveyors on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey. Dr. John L. LeConte described (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.*, 7, 1854, 79-85) new species of Coleoptera collected by Weise and A. C. Schott (*q.v.*) in Texas while under Emory's command; also some from Frontera and San Antonio, collected by J. H. Clark (*q.v.*). Weise is credited with 4 or 5 new species. In a later paper (*ibid.*, 10, 1858/9, *passim*, LeConte described additional new species from Texas, collected by Weise.
- WEISS, Adolphus (-----) Loughridge (1884, 793) published Weiss's agricultural report on Gillespie County, when he was a resident of Fredericksburg. Weiss was a small landholder; his property in 1883/4 was assessed for tax purposes at from \$1500 to \$2000. [This may be the Lieut. (later, Capt.) Adolphus Weiss of New Jersey, who served under Brig.-Genl. Frank Wheaton (*q.v.*) in 1864 and in the Appomattox Campaign].
- WELCH, Dr. Samuel Mullins (*d. post* 1885) Epidemiologist, medical geographer. His papers include: "The Use and Abuse of Medicine" (*Tex. Med. Jour.*, 1, 1867, 6-17); a report on the history of Yellow Fever in Galveston (in Greenville Dowell's (1876) book, pp. 56-69); in Heard (1868, 272-82) he published a report on the diseases of Galveston. He also published (*Galv. Med. Jour.*, 3, 1868, 83-95) a "Brief Sketch of the Epidemic of Yellow Fever of 1867, in Galveston, Texas." ... Dr. Welch graduated (1855) from the Jefferson Medical College; was a member of the Committee on Science & Progress of Medicine (Texas Medical Association, 1869); of the Committee on Climatology and Epidemics (for Texas) of the American Medical Association, (1871); and was delegate from the Texas Medical Association to the 1873 meeting of the American Medical Association. He was secretary of the Galveston Medical Association (1866-7), and in 1884-5 was listed as still in practice, at 169 Market Street, Galveston.
- WENCKEBACH, Capt. Enno F., U.S.A. (*d.* 1882) Loew & Roessler, in their account of explorations (1872) in the "copper country" of northwest Texas (*Petermanns Mittheilungen*, 19, 1873, 453-67), mention Wenckebach's participation in the survey as an assistant to Captain S. C. Plummer (*q.v.*). Wenckebach was born in Han-

over, Germany; was commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1862, and promoted captain in 1867. He died in January of 1882. *Biographical materials*: Heitman, 1, 1018.

WENTWORTH, William Henry (1845-1910) Railroad and mining engineer, whose career in Texas extended from 1870 to about 1886. He was Engineer of the Dallas Bridge Company (1871), and built the bridge across the Trinity; Chief Engineer of the Dallas & Wichita R.R. [present Denton Branch of the M. K. & T. R.R.] (1873); City Engineer of Dallas (1874-5). He later became one of the best-known mining engineers in Mexico. ... Wentworth was born in Oswego, N.Y., and died in Monterrey, Mexico. He studied engineering at Norwich University (1865-67); was a surveyor on New York railroads (1867-69); made a survey of the route of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga R.R. from the Mississippi River to Houston, Texas; was Assistant-engineer of the H. & T. C. R.R. (1870), running the first line to Austin, and the main line to the Red River; Engineer for the Dallas Bridge Co. (1871-2); Engineer for the Southern Pacific R.R., and located their line from the Sabine River through Dallas to Fort Worth, being the first line to reach that point (1871-2). The T. & P. R.R. purchased this road in 1872. Wentworth was appointed by Gen. G. M. Dodge (Engineer-in-charge of the constructed division from Shreveport to Longview) to cut down heavy grades to proper alignment, and better the terminal facilities at Shreveport. Upon the completion of this work he was transferred to Dallas, as resident Engineer in charge of the construction of 100 miles from Dallas, east. As Chief Engineer of the Dallas & Wichita R.R. he made surveys into the (then) uninhabited Panhandle of Texas; and after having been City Engineer of Dallas (*supra*) became Engineer in charge of construction of the Houston, East & West Texas R.R. (1876-79), and assistant general-manager of that road (1884-86), etc. ... As stated above, he went later to Mexico and became a highly respected mining-engineer. *Biographical materials*: W. A. Ellis, *Norwich University, 1819-1911* ... , 1911, 3, 1118-30, *portrait*.

WERNER, William H. (*d.* 1912) For several years before 1878, an unnamed collector in Comal County, Texas, had collected many rare birds' eggs and nests for Werner. Mr. Werner came himself to Texas in April-May, 1878, and with his collector gathered 'a superb collection of birds and eggs ... some of great rarity, and several of the eggs are believed to be entirely new to science' (William Brewster, *Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club*, 4, 1879, 75-80). In the library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge is a thick file of letters from Warner to Brewster, showing that the former collected at other times in Texas. The first extant letter to Brewster, referring to the Texas birds is dated "Feb. 19, 1879". There is also a single letter from Texas in 1880, dated "Velasco, Apr. 24, 1880". The two nearest letters to this single one (both written from South Bethlehem, Pa., and bearing dates "Jan. 19" and "Sept. 21, 1880") delimit the period within which Werner was in Texas in 1880. Werner

- died at Atlantic City, N.J., 13 May, 1912. ... *Biographical materials: Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, 4, 1879, 99-103.*
- WEST, Charles Sherman (1820-85) Long a prominent lawyer at Austin, and later an associate-justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, West was intimately associated with John Hancock (*q.v.*) as his law-partner, and was a close friend of George J. Durham (*q.v.*). In fact, upon Durham's death, it was West's notification to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia that apprised them of the fact. ... West was born in Camden, S.C.; attended Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. (1845), and later transferred to South Carolina College where he took his A.B. degree in 1848. He returned to Camden to be tutor in a prominent Southern family. He came to Austin, Texas (1852); became a member of the Texas Legislature (1855); and next year formed his long-continued law-partnership with John Hancock, terminated only by West's death. *Biographical materials: many sources; see J. D. Lynch, The Bench and Bar of Texas, 1885, 323-27; HBTx, 2, 880.*
- WEST, Dr. N. P. (-----) Long a resident physician of Burkeville, Newton County, and much interested in meteorology. From August, 1850, to December, 1859, Dr. West made regular weather observations at Burkeville. At this time he was not a Smithsonian weather observer, but sent them his records (duly acknowledged in the *Smithsonian Report, 1874, 111*). From 1859 to 1861 Dr. West was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Burkeville.
- WESTBROOK, C. A. (*d.* 1895) In 1880, while giving his postoffice as "Mastersville", Westbrook sent a report on the agriculture of McLennan County to Loughridge, who published it at p. 787 of his 1884 monograph. Westbrook was a considerable land-holder in McLennan County, with a tax-valuation (1883/4) in excess of \$20,000. He died near the town of Lorena, on 2 September, 1895.
- WHEATON, Frank (1833-1903) As a civilian-engineer, Mr. Wheaton helped Maj. W. H. Emory on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey. Wheaton was the son of a physician (who saw service as Surgeon in the Mexican War), and was born in Providence, R.I. He studied civil engineering at Brown University, and joined the corps of surveyors on the Boundary delimitation (1850) as a civilian. On 3 March, 1855, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, U.S.A.; he continued in the Army, and retired as Major-General (1897). He received the honorary A.M. degree from Brown University in 1865. ... *Biographical materials: DAB; ACAB; Lamb, 7, 1903, 552-3; Drake, 1872, 972; Rhode Island Cyclopaedia; U.S. Army Register; Historical Catalogue of Brown University, 1764-1894, 1895, 385.*
- WHELESS, J. J. (-----) Loughridge (1884, 790-91) printed a report by Wheless on the agriculture of Travis County, 1880. For many years Wheless was a resident of Austin; in 1883/4 he had 190 acres of land in the county, tax-assessed at between two and three thousand dollars. No other data are at hand.
- WHIPPLE, Lieut. Amiel Weeks, U.S.A. (1816-63) Collected numerous reptiles in Panhandle Texas for the Smithsonian Institution (1849-

53), and along the Canadian River in the same region (1853-56). He also sent to the Institution some reptiles from Fort Inge (near present Uvalde), and San Antonio. At these periods Whipple was Assistant-astronomer on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Commission, and on the Pacific Railroad Survey along the 35th Parallel. ... In the latter survey, Lieut. Whipple and his party moved west along the northern base of the San Bois Mountains of present Oklahoma to the South Fork of the Canadian River, and after such manoeuvring as the terrain necessitated, passed into the valley of the Canadian River, and over the old Emigrant Road to the Pecos at Anton Chico; and so out of the Texan picture. G. K. Warren (*q.v.*, 1861, 72-74) gives an excellent brief résumé of the route followed. On this "Whipple Survey", Lieut. J. C. Ives, Dr. J. M. Bigelow, Jules Marcou, Dr. C. B. R. Kennerly, A. H. Campbell, H. B. Moellhausen, Hugh Campbell, William White, George G. Garner, N. H. Hutton, John P. Sherburne, and T. H. Parke constituted the scientific corps. Results of the Expedition are contained in vols. 3 and 4 of the Pacific Railroad Reports. ... Whipple was born in Greenwich, Mass.; studied at Amherst; entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated fifth in a class of 52, with Joseph B. Plummer (*q.v.*) and Josiah Gorgas as classmates. His military and civil record is in Cullum, 1, 65-6 and 5, 53. Lieut. (now Brigadier-General) Whipple died on 7 May, 1863, of wounds received in the Battle of Chancellorsville three days before. ... *Biographical materials*: ACAB; Drake, 1872, 974; Lamb, 7, 1903, 561; Powell & Shippen, *Officers of the Army and Navy (regular) who Served in the Civil War*, 1892, 450, *portrait*; *Amherst College Biographical Record of the Graduates and Non-graduates*, ... 1821-1921 (rev. ed., 1939), p. 56; Cullum and Warren (*supra*); Ewan, 1950, 335.

WHITAKER, Alfred (*d. post* 1906) A prominent merchant, nurseryman, seedsman, and florist in Houston, from about 1859 to 1905+. He was a native of England, a good botanist and florist, and probably Kew-trained. He was an important member of the State Fair Association at Houston in the early 'seventies. William Brady, in *Glimpses of Texas, with Maps*, 1871, 58-9, has the following to say of Mr. Whitaker's nursery at Houston: "In [his] establishment ... may be seen fruit trees of nearly every description, among others peach, pear, nectarine, and apricot trees of several varieties. He cultivates a dozen varieties of cherries, besides English and American walnuts, filberts, chestnuts, and millions of strawberry plants, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and every variety of grapes, whether for table or wine. ... [Also a very great variety of vegetables are sowed for the spring markets] ..." In the 'nineties, Whitaker was agricultural editor of the *Houston Post*. His name appears in the Houston directory until the 1905-6 issue; his last Harris County real-estate transfer with him as grantor, bears the date of "Apr. 6, 1907", and was executed at El Paso. He is perhaps the "Captain A. W. Whitaker", C.S.A., who was in command of a company at Millican in 1864. *Biographical materials*: Geiser, 1945, 91; *The In-*

dustrial Advantages of Houston, Texas ..., 1894, s.v., "A. Whitaker"; *Official Report of the First Grand Texas State Fair ... Houston, May 17-23, 1870*, pp. 40, 91.

WHITE, Dr. Aaron C. (d. 1888) Smithsonian meteorological observer at Clinton, near Cuero, DeWitt County (1869-72); he lived at Concrete, DeWitt County (...1876-80...), but later moved to Cuero, where he was living in 1886, and where he died two years later. He had 155 acres of land in DeWitt County, in 1883/4, valued for tax-purposes at \$3000-\$4000. Masonic records show him member of a lodge in Yorktown from 1863 to 1881, when he demitted.

WHITE, Benjamin Franklin (-----) Loughridge (1884, 793) published White's agricultural report on Gillespie County. White seems to have lived in Texas before 1852 (*Texas State Gazette*, Apr. 5, 1851); and was a land-holder in Gillespie County for a number of years (...1880-84...), living near Martinsburg.

WHITE, Luther Calvin (1826-86) Mr. White, a merchant of Jasper, Jasper County (...1860-86), was deeply interested in agriculture and horticulture, making a specialty of grapes and some other fruits. He published (U.S. Dept. Agric., *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 99) an account of his difficulties in grape-cultivation in Jasper County. In 1883/4 he had 1200 acres of land in Jasper County, tax-assessed at between \$1500 and \$2000. ... The *Jasper South-Easter* (May 2, 1884) has the following to say of his horticultural interests: "...Mr. L. C. White ... has given a great deal of attention to fruit in the past few years and is certainly the best informed man among us on this subject. He has quite an excellent nursery in connection with his vineyard. He has tried many experiments with all kinds of fruits that can be profitably grown in this section ... raises very large peaches ... and three varieties [of grapes] that come to great perfection" ... Mr. White came to Jasper about 1845 and established a mercantile business. According to his daughter, his special interests and hobbies were a vineyard, and an orchard of several acres; he experimented a great deal in the grafting of fruit trees and roses, and experimented to find a strain of cotton that would be resistant to the Cotton Worm. He also wrote an agricultural report on Jasper County (Loughridge, 1884, 754). ... L. C. White was born near Clinton, East Feliciana Parish, La., 29 November, 1826; and died at Jasper, Texas, 22 March, 1886.

WHITE, Dr. Richard Penn (1830-87) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Nacogdoches County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 737-8). Dr. White was born in Georgia (town not stated) on 5 May, 1830; and died in Nacogdoches County, Texas, 15 December, 1887. He came to Texas from Georgia (*via* Alabama, where he lived for a short time) in 1853 or '4; and settled on a plantation about 4½ - 5 miles southeast of Nacogdoches. Here he practiced medicine. He was a rather successful farmer, being one of the earliest advocates of means against soil-erosion; 40 years ago the old contours plowed up by him were still visible in the old plantation. This comprised some 3956

acres, valued for tax-purposes (1883/4) at between \$2000 and \$3000.

WHITE, Dr. Robert Hall, U.S.A. (*d. post* 1899) In 1878 Dr. Hall sent to the Smithsonian Institution a collection of bird- and mammal skins, *ethnologica*, etc., from Texas. Dr. White was a native of Virginia, and in May of 1867 was appointed Assistant-surgeon, U.S.A. from Virginia. He was advanced to Major-surgeon in 1887, and retired from the Army on 6 July, 1898. *Biographical materials*: Heitman, 1, 1028.

WHITE, Dr. William James Hamilton, U.S.A. (*d.* 1862) Coolidge (1860, 186-88) published a "Sanitary Report of Camp Colorado in Texas" (dated January, 1857), written by Dr. White. (This was a newly-established army post a few miles northeast of present Coleman, in Coleman County). This report is largely medical. Previously (1853) Dr. White had been stationed in New Mexico, and had written a report on the medical topography and diseases of Fort Defiance (Coolidge, 1856, 425-27). This earlier report gives also a brief account of the local fauna and flora. ... Dr. White was born in the District of Columbia; and (1850) was appointed to the Medical Corps, rising to Major-surgeon, U.S.A. in 1862. He was killed at the Battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, 17 September, 1862.

WHITING, Lieut William Henry Chase, U.S.A. (1824-65) Engineer of the military department of Texas, U.S.A. (1848-50), and of surveys and harbor improvements of Texas (1852-3). In 1849 he accompanied Lieut. William Farrar Smith on a reconnaissance to explore a road from San Antonio to El Paso, and return. He also reconnoitered the military route between San Antonio and Preston, *via* Fredericksburg, Ft. Crogan, Ft. Gates, Ft. Graham, and Ft. Worth. His published "Reconnaissance of the Western Frontier of Texas" (U.S., 31st Congr., 1st Sess., *Senate Exec. Doc. no. 64*) gives evidence that he knows his geology and mineralogy (p. 237) ... Lieut. William Farrar Smith was one of his West Point classmates (Class of 1845). ... Whiting was born in Mississippi, and died (Major-General, C.S.A.) at Governor's Island, N.Y., from wounds received in the defence of Fort Fisher, N.C. ... *Biographical materials*: ACAB; Drake, 1872, 978; Lamb, 7, 1903, 576; Cullum, 2, 208-9, 5, 60; Whiting's diary of the 1850 march to El Paso, and return, is printed in *Public. South. Hist. Assn.*, vols. 6 and 9.

WICKELAND, H[?einrich] (?1833-64) Surveyor, geographer and cartographer. Before the Civil War, Wickeland for several years explored in Panhandle Texas. In June and July, 1856 (in company of 9 whites and 6 Indians) he visited the valley of the Canadian River. His results were published in 3 papers in *Texas Almanac for 1860*, pp. 166-81: "Descriptions of New Counties"; "Unsettled Regions on the Western Limits of Texas"; and "The Panhandle of Texas." [These were reprinted in D. W. C. Baker's *Texas Scrap Book*, 1875, 464-73]. In 1861 C. Desilver published at Philadelphia "Richardson's New Map of the State of Texas ... corrected by H. Wickeland." Wickeland became captain in Waul's Texas Legion, C.S.A., and was

cited in dispatches for his "extensive military acquirements" (*Official Records ...* [I], 24, part 2, 359). He died of Yellow Fever in Galveston, in the fall of 1864.

WIEDEMANN, Dr. Eduard (?1800-42) Esthonian naturalist, who practiced for a number of years in San Antonio. He collected for museums in St. Petersburg from ?1836-42; was known as a botanist—at his death his plants were acquired by Dr. Ashbel Smith (W. E. Hollon & Ruth L. Butler, (eds.), *William Bollaert's Texas*, 1956, 133). Wiedemann was appointed Assistant-surgeon, Texas Army, August, 1840—an interim appointment; he was confirmed by the Texas Senate, January, 1841. Mrs. S. A. Maverick has an interesting account of Dr. Wiedemann as a physician in San Antonio in the last decade of his life. He was drowned in July or August of 1842; not 1844, as I have stated elsewhere (Geiser, *Bios*, 5, 1934, 143-44). His wife and two children died about 1830, presumably of cholera, in Russia. [A further note on Wiedemann is in Hollon & Butler, page 371].

WILKINSON, Dr. Cary Hamilton (1844-1920) In 1867, Smithsonian meteorological observer at Galveston. He was a senior medical student who took his M.D. degree from the Galveston Medical College in 1867. Two years later he repeated the degree at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1867-8 he was house-surgeon at the Galveston City Hospital, and had a long career as surgeon in Galveston. He was City Health Physician at Galveston in the disaster of 1900; and for two years conducted a tuberculosis sanitarium at Comfort, Texas. ... Dr. Wilkinson was born in Benton, Yazoo County, Miss.; studied at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky.; he began his formal medical study at the University of Louisiana (1865-6), and completed it at Galveston. ... Dr. Wilkinson aspired to literary honors with his "The Tragedy of Baden"—a "novel", which was tragic enough. ... *Biographical materials: Historical Review of South-east Texas ...*, 1910, vol. 2, p. 586; Atkinson, 1878, 491; *Texas State Jour. Med.*, 16, 1920, 316; *Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 74, 1920, 1660.

WILLIAMS, H[enry] C[lay] (?1811-post 1872) Naturalist, ethnologist, plant-explorer. In the *Report for 1860* (Agriculture) of the U.S. Commissioner of Patents, p. 499, Williams published a paper on "Native Grapes of Texas". (In the *Report* of the previous year (pp. 30-41) he printed a similar paper, "Native Grapes of Arkansas and Texas." In July, 1857 he had been sent by the U.S. Commissioner of Patents (then in charge of Agriculture) to the States of Arkansas and Texas, and the adjacent Indian Territory, to inspect native grapes in fruit, and gather information and seeds of the diverse species, with a view to experiment and propagation. Williams was in Arkansas and Texas in 1857, and went on to Santa Fe, where he made similar studies in 1858. During most of the year 1859 he studied grapes in the neighborhood of Jefferson, Marion County, Texas, and his 1860 report is on that work. ... Mr. Williams had his permanent residence about this time at Ayr Hill [=Vienna], Va. He collected for the Smithsonian Institution Indian objects and *naturalia*

from Virginia in 1869, 1870, 1872, 1873, and was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Vienna, with a full set of instruments (1869-72). From Williams' paper on the Indian antiquities of Tennessee, Arkansas, and New Mexico (*Smithsonian Report*, 1870, 367-69) it appears that Williams spent his youth in Franklin County, Tenn., and was noting Indian matters in 1825. No further information is at hand, after a long search. *Publications* of H. C. Williams: "[Report on the El Paso Grape]" (*American Cotton Planter & Soil*, 3, 1859, 123); "Native Grapes of Arkansas and Texas" (*U.S. Pat. Off. Rept.*, 1859, (Agric.), 1860, 30-41); "Native Grapes of Texas" (*ibid.*, 1860, 1861, 499); "On Antiquities in Some of the Southern States" (*Smithsonian Rept.*, 1870), 1871, 367-69). *Biographical materials*: Geiser, 1945, 92.

WILLIAMS, James S. (-----) During the years 1851-53, Williams worked for the U.S. Coast Survey in the triangulation of the coast of Texas. During the Civil War, he entered the Federal navy, and reached the grade of Acting Master, which grade he held until honorably discharged, 7 December, 1865.

WILLIAMS, John (1837-1915) His report (1880) on the agriculture of Lavaca County, Texas, was published by Loughridge (1884, 763-4). Mr. Williams in ...1883-4... had a grist mill and general store at Williamsburg, Lavaca County; and 827 acres in the county, tax-assessed at something less than \$20,000. ... He was born in Port Modoc, North Wales, 1837, and died at Williamsburg, 1915; came to America (1855), landing at New Orleans; came to Petersburg, Lavaca County, in 1856. This town was near present Williamsburg. Until 1876, he traveled about in Texas; in 1864 he received his Masonic degrees in a Houston lodge; in 1866, he affiliated with a lodge at Hallettsville, from which he finally demitted in 1894. For 9 months of 1875 Williams was Texas immigration-agent in England. He was postmaster, first at Petersburg and later at Williamsburg, continuously from 1876 to 1910.

WILLIAMS, Lewis White (?1804-73) A prominent member of the "Chester County (Pa.) Cabinet of Natural Science." He was mineralogist and geologist on Lieut. E. F. Beale's survey of a wagon-road from Fort Defiance, N.M., to the Colorado River of the West (*v. "Beale, Edward Fitzgerald"*, *Field & Laboratory*, 26, 1958, 95). Mr. Williams was known as "one of the best collectors of minerals in the country; few cabinets of any note are without specimens of minerals from Chester and Delaware counties, Pa." of his collecting. "... He accompanied the Mexican Boundary Survey as mineralogist; but unfortunately the greater part of his collections made at the time was lost, while crossing a river, by the drowning of his mule" *Biographical materials: Amer. Jour. Sci.*, (III), 6, 1873, 398.

WILLIAMS, Dr. Thomas H., U.S.A. (-----) Coolidge (1856, 373-4) published Williams' (1852) report on "Medical Topography and Diseases of Fort Worth." He was born in Maryland, and appointed (1849) Assistant-surgeon, U.S.A. He resigned from the Army, 1 June, 1861, to become Surgeon, C.S.A.; and in the early years of

the War was a Medical Director and Inspector of the Army of Northern Virginia. Further information of Dr. Williams is not at hand.

- WILLIAMS, William H. (-----) He lived in Galveston County sometime prior to 1880; in that county he made observations on the food-habits of the Longicorn beetles (*vide* A. S. Fuller) which are noted in C. V. Riley, (*Amer. Entomologist*, 3, 1880, 237-39, 270-71). [A "William H. Williams", possibly this man, is located in Masonic records at Galveston (1866-73), Fort Worth (1873-77), Galveston (1877-8), and Huntsville (1879-81)]. No other information is at hand.
- WILLIAMSON, Thomas (*d.* ?1899) Loughridge (1884, 786-7) published Williamson's report (1880) on the agriculture of Coryell County, Texas. At that time his address was given as "Pidcock Ranch" [present Pidcoke, Coryell County]. Mr. Williamson came to Pidcoke, Texas from Arkansas (1854); this was his home for 42 years. He removed from Pidcoke (1896) to Ada, Okla., and died there three years later.
- WILMETH, Mansel Washington (1830-1906) Wrote a report on diseases of livestock in Collin County, Texas (*Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1877, 1878, 523). He was then living in McKinney, and had some land-holdings in Collin County, but not extensive ones. ... Wilmeth was born in McNairy County, Tenn., and, with his parents, in 1845 came to Texas in a wagon train. The train first came to present Rockwall, then to Dallas, and on to Fort Worth, where they stayed a year. They then removed to a settlement called "Buckner" (about 5 miles west of present McKinney). He lived many years at McKinney, and here he died, 9 September, 1906. ... Wilmeth had but little formal education. He was a nurseryman and truck-farmer, interested especially in unusual types of fruits and nuts, and he bud-grafted these as a hobby. He was the first to graft apple scions on red-haw stock, and his experiments were successful. Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, former president of the Texas State Horticultural Society, said of him that "the honor of planting the first budded fruit orchard in Collin County is accorded to Mr. Oliver Bush on Rowlett Creek, but Mr. M. W. Wilmeth established the first nursery in this county. Some of his trees are still bearing fruit. He was the pioneer gardener, orchardist, farmer, and all around diversificationist in the county" (clipping from the McKinney ?*Democrat-Gazette* at the time of Wilmeth's death). Other *biographical materials*: Geiser, 1945, 92.
- WILSON, G. B. (-----) In 1880, Wilson sent a box of birds' eggs from Texas to the U.S. National Museum. Further information is lacking; I am not even sure whether he ever resided in Texas.
- WILSON, Rev. James MacKemie (1808-79) Presbyterian minister living at Seguin, Texas (1856-79); a paper of his, on the mesquite tree, was first printed in the *Texas Almanac for 1869*, and reprinted in D. W. C. Baker's *Texas Scrap Book*, 1875, 512-15. Mr. Wilson, in this paper, ascribes to Dr. John E. Park (then a resident of Seguin)

the discovery of the superior tanning-properties of an extract of mesquite leaves. Wilson was born in Mecklenburg County, N.C., in 1808, and died in Seguin, Texas, 29 June, 1879; attended [later] Washington & Lee University, but did not graduate. After a few years in the practice of law, he was licensed to preach, and occupied Presbyterian charges in Virginia; removed to Fulton, Mo., and with Rev. William W. Robertson established the Fulton Female Seminary (1850); came to Seguin, Texas and became pastor there (1856-79). He discovered pottery clay, and established a pottery at Seguin. *Biographical materials*: E. C. Scott, *Ministerial Directory of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.*, 1942, 781; Wilson Family Papers.

WILSON, Dr. Robert (-----) Information is scanty regarding this man, said to have been (1880) a resident of Tarrant County, and much interested in geology and mineralogy. (He is not, however, included in Cassino). "Mrs. R. Wilson" in 1883/4 had 219 acres in Tarrant County. ... The *Engineering & Mining Journal* (30, 1880, 367) has the following to say regarding Dr. Wilson's mine-prospecting in Texas and Oklahoma: "Texas—A dispatch from Wichita says: 'A prospecting party has returned from the Wichita Mountains [of Oklahoma] with excellent specimens of gold, silver, and copper. The discoveries were made in the southwestern part of Indian Territory, occupied by several wild tribes. A mining company has been organized under the presidency of Dr. Robert Wilson, of Texas, who has explored the gold and silver mines of Central Africa, and who equipped an expedition in search of Livingstone.'" [This would have been some time between 1866 and 1871]. ... S. Nugent Townsend (*q.v.*) probably refers to him (*Forest & Stream*, 10, 1878, 9) when he speaks of 'an Englishman who has built a very tasteful and comfortable villa on the brow of a hill, over-looking the Trinity and Fort Worth.' Hooper, the stage-driver, told Townsend that this Englishman claimed to have been one of the African explorers who, with Stanley, found Livingstone [10 November, 1871]. Townsend didn't believe it. This conversation happened in September, 1877. The destruction by fire of the Tarrant County court house with its records, many years ago, makes impossible completion of my information.

WIPPRECHT, Rudolph (1824-92) Field-observer for Professor Comstock in his 1878 study of the Cotton Worm in Texas; and also furnished Loughridge (1884, 795) an agricultural report on Comal County, Texas. Wipprecht later became the first professor of modern languages at the recently-established Texas A. & M. College at College Station (1883-92). ... Wipprecht was born at Nebro, Germany, 24 May, 1824, and died at Seguin, Texas, 5 May, 1892. His formal education was completed at Jena. He came to Texas in 1849, and resided at Seguin, San Antonio, Sisterdale, New Braunfels, and College Station. He was a geographer of the school of Karl Ritter—like his father-in-law, Dr. Ernest Kapp (*q.v.*) *Biographical materials*: *HBTx*, 2, 926.

WISLIZENUS, Frederick Adolphus (1810-89) His work was largely

extralimital to Texas; but he did collect some plants in the neighborhood of El Paso in the late summer of 1846. He published a book on his travels from St. Louis to Chihuahua, *via* Santa Fe and El Paso (1848): "Memoir of a Tour to Northern Mexico, connected with Col. Doniphan's Expedition in 1846 and 1847 ... With a scientific Appendix ..." (Washington, 1848, 141 pp.; U.S., 30th Congr., 1st Sess., *Sen. Misc. Doc. no. 26*). Dr. Wislizenus was a thoroughly-trained German physician of St. Louis, noted for his interest in natural science—especially meteorology and physical science. *Biographical materials*: abundant; see *DAB*; Sargent, *Silva* ..., 6 1896, 94; *Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci.*, 5, 1892, 464-68; *Popular Science Monthly*, 52, 1898, 643-4; *ibid.*, 74, 1909, 244-46, *portr.*, Körner, *Das deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten* ..., 1880, 333-37; H. A. Rattermann, *Gesammelte Werke*, 12, 1911, 88-104 [reprints several of Wislizenus' poems].

WITTING, George (1828-1903) Merchant of Columbus, Colorado County (1880-89); a correspondent of Prof. C. V. Riley regarding the Cotton Moth and its occurrence in Texas. Reference is made to him in the *American Entomologist*, 3, 1880, 152. ... He seems to have been a citizen of public spirit, for he was an incorporator of the "Germania Society of Columbus" (3 May, 1873), and of the Columbus Bridge Company (20 January, 1875). ... Witting was born in Hesse, Germany; came to Texas on the *Neptune*, 1846, when he was 18 years old. He lived a short time in Yorktown; then joined the Ranger service against the Indians; was a member of the C.S.A. (Masonic records show him member of a Yorktown lodge from 1857 to 1866). After the War he moved to San Antonio to become a cotton-buyer. In November, 1875, he was appointed delegate to a national meeting in St. Louis to consider the building of a railroad in South Texas. Later he removed to Columbus as cotton-buyer for Kaufmann & Runge of Indianola and Galveston. He retired in 1889, and moved to San Antonio, where he died in 1903.

WOLKOM, John M. (1814-?) Wolkom's letter of November 27, 1878, written from Henderson, Rusk County on the Cotton Worm in Texas, was printed in *Report no. 4*, 1885, 74-5 of the U.S. Entomological Commission. It was in this case reprinted from *Bulletin no. 3*, 1880, 113-4 of the Commission. Wolkom was a native of Louisiana, but as to when he came to Texas, and his career in Texas, I have no information.

WOLTERSDFORF, A[ugust] (-----) He visited Texas in 1848-9. From his published paper (*post*) we know that he was in Colorado, Fayette, and Austin counties in October, 1848, and that he also visited the Guadalupe country (New Braunfels). Woltersdorf stated that he planned to settle in Texas, but I am sure that he did not carry out his expressed intention. Two years later he was still living in Berlin. (A. Woltersdorf, "Einige fluechtige Notizen ueber die Vegetation von Texas" (*Allgemeine Gartenzeitung*, 17, 1849, 298-301). Other publications are "*Broussonetia papyrifera* L. und *Cupressus funebris* Endl. (alias *pendula*);" "Beobachtungen ueber

den unterirdischen Theil perennirender Pflanzen" (*ibid.*, 22, 1854, 345-47); "Bemerkungen ueber die Processionsraupe" (*ibid.*, 17, 1849, 372) [but in this case, the name is spelled "A. Woltersdorff", and this last paper *may* be by another person].

WOOD, Ens. Moses Lindley, U.S.N. (1854-1931) Sent alcoholic materials (reptiles) which he had collected at Galveston, Texas, to the U.S. National Museum in 1880. He retired with the rank of Commodore, U.S.N., in 1909; and died in the U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., on 3 April, 1931.

WOOD, Samuel J. (1826-68) Wrote a brief paper, on the "Grasshoppers of Texas" (*Texas Almanac for 1861*, 138). He was then tax-assessor and collector of Travis County. He had lived there for at least 15 years, apparently, since he wrote of the grasshopper-epidemics of 1848, 1856, and 1857. In 1860 he enumerated the U.S. Census for Travis County, as the papers, prepared with great care, show. Mr. Wood was a native of Alabama. Bollaert (*q.v.*) in his *Jour. Royal Geogr. Soc.*, 20, 1851, 116-17 paper, mentioned Wood's interest in geology; and how west of Buckner's Creek (presumably near LaGrange) he had found the remains of a fossil tree. Bollaert gives further data on Wood's observations on caves in this vicinity and at Bastrop. If I interpret Bollaert's account correctly, Wood may have been the discoverer of Pleistocene-mammal remains at Bastrop on the Colorado River. Wood's article above referred to (1861, 138) shows mature powers of observation and a real feeling for natural history.

WOOD, William S. (-----) Collected reptiles for the Smithsonian Institution on the "North Pecos River" in Texas at an early date: his *Eutaenia proxima*, for example, bears the accession number "669" in the U.S. National Museum. While not sure, I am inclined to believe that this is none other than William S. Wood of Philadelphia, who was collector on Lieut. F. T. Bryan's (*q.v.*) wagon-road expedition from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass (1856) (*cf.* E. D. Cope, *Rept. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 1898, 1900, 1041, col. 5). In 1857-8 he accompanied Lieut. N. Michler on his survey of the Isthmus of Darien, accompanying Arthur C. V. Schott and Charles Wood. Although a citizen of Philadelphia, Wood was not, apparently, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences (v. *The Auk*, 2, 1885, 391). The Philadelphia directory lists him as a naturalist, and locates him at Oak Street and (later) Twelfth Street, from 1855 to 1863. A "William S. Wood", taxidermist and ornithologist of Wilmington, Del. (1881-88) may also be this man.

WOODHOUSE, Dr. Samuel Washington (1821-1904) A member of Sitgreaves' Survey party through Panhandle Texas, he published numerous papers on birds and mammals, but none on those of Texas. No new species are included in his Texas collections. Torrey described his plants. ... Woodhouse was born in Philadelphia, 27 June, 1821; was graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania (1847), and appointed Assistant-physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. From childhood he had been interested in ornithology. In 1849 he was

Surgeon and Naturalist on Sitgreaves' survey of the boundary between the Cherokee and Creek nations in the Indian Territory; a year later he joined the Sitgreaves "Zuñi exploring party" (*supra*), and published a 52-page report on the birds encountered on the expedition (which was included in the general report of the expedition). He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Academy on 25 November, 1845; and sent to the Academy (1852) mammals from Texas; specimens of *Trombidium magnificum* LeConte from Texas (1852); and a fine collection of alcoholic materials (1854). In 1856 he resigned from the Medical Corps of the Army. ... He died, 23 October, 1904, at Philadelphia. ... *Biographical materials*: Hume, 1942, 496-509, *portraits*; *Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 43, 1904, 1406; Sargent, *Silva ...*, 8, 1895, 88; *The Auk*, 22, 1905, 104-06; *Cassinia*, 8, 1904, 1-5, *portrait*.

WOODRUFF, Joel Root (1828-?1900) Civil engineer, employed on various Texas railroads (1874-86). Mr. Woodruff was born in New Haven, Conn.; prepared for college in schools at New Haven and Troy, N.Y.; entered the Rensselaer Institute at Troy in 1845 (C.E., 1847). After graduation he was Assistant-engineer on the Troy & Greenfield R.R.; Assistant-engineer at the Brooklyn Water Works; and Assistant-engineer on the Caracas (Venezuela) Railroad. He practiced his profession in Jersey City, N.J., and Washington, D.C.; was Chief Engineer on the staff of the Surgeon-General of the N.Y. 1st Artillery (1861-65). Later he was a manufacturer in Quincy, Ill.; civil engineer on the C. B. & Q. R.R.; Assistant city engineer of St. Louis, Mo.; and for the 10 or 12 years immediately preceding 1886, worked on various railroads in Texas. In 1886 he was on the (Gould) Missouri-Pacific system of railroads, with post-office address at San Antonio, Texas. He died about 1900 (*vide* the registrar, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute).

WOODRUFF, Lum (1833-?) Smithsonian meteorological observer at Lockhart, Burleson County (1869-70, 1872); he later removed to Bexar County and published (*Amer. Meteorol. Jour.*, 2, 1885/6, 190-93) a paper on "The Weather of Bexar County, Texas"; also "Brief Weather Review of Station 20 miles s.s.e. of San Antonio, Texas" (*ibid.*, 4, 1887/8, 137-44). In the first paper he described the first recorded rainfall of 12 inches in 12 hours, at his station (6 September, 1882), and also reported the weather for 1884-5. In his second paper he reported the weather from June, 1885 to 4 July, 1887. Here (p. 144) he identified himself with the "Lum Woodruff", observer at Ann Arbor, Mich. (*post*) in 1855. The *Rural New Yorker*, 22, 1870, 160, 208, and 23, 1871, 176, also had reports on the weather of the seasons of 1870 and 1871 at Lockhart. In *American Meteorological Journal*, 8, 1891/2 126, in a paper entitled, "Some Western Gulf Weather", Woodruff described the weather at Gallinas, Atascosa County, for the month of April, 1891. ... He was born in central New York, near Ithaca, in 1833; came with his parents to Michigan about ?1835; kept meteorological records near Ann Arbor from about 1852 to 1867, and was Smithsonian meteorological ob-

server at Ann Arbor, 1854-56. In 1860 he was a barometer-manufacturer at Ann Arbor. About 1867-8 he moved to Texas (*supra*). ... At one time (perhaps in the interval between his Lockhart and Gallinas residences [1872-82]) Woodruff lived "for many months" on the Amazon River in Brazil. There he was occupied in some capacity in a mill (*Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, 5, 1888/9, 509-10). Of his further movements I have but fragmentary information. *Biographical materials*: Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 24, 1956, 123-25.

WOODRUFF, Lieut. Thomas Mayhew (d. 1899) From 25 April to 8 July, 1876, Woodruff was "on the survey of the Staked Plains and headwaters of the Red River." He collected insects; Hermann Strecker studied these and published a paper on them, in the *Annual Report, 1877*, of the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A. Woodruff also in his leisure time collected botanical and other natural-history materials. ... He graduated from West Point in the Class of 1871; *biographical materials* are in Cullum 3, 173, 5, 179; and in Heitman, 1, 1058. He died on 11 July, 1899.

WOODWARD, D. J. D. (-----) Lived near Overton, Rusk County (...1880...), and wrote for Loughridge (1884, 730) a report on the agriculture of that county. Later, he moved to Clarendon, Donley County; but further information is lacking.

WREDE, Capt. Friedrich Wilhelm von (?1793-1845) In eastern and central Texas (1839-45), von Wrede collected materials, intermittently, for German naturalists. He was not a trained naturalist, in the technical sense, but had the usual *Gymnasium* training in the sciences (Geiser, *Bios*, 5, 1934, 142). He published an account of his extended journeys in the United States and Texas in his *Lebensbilder aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika und Texas ...*, 1844, 324 pp. After many adventures in the Old World and New, von Wrede had found a retirement-place at Nassau Farm, near Round Top in Fayette County; then he came to New Braunfels on business. On returning to Austin with Oscar von Claren (*q.v.*), he was set upon and murdered by the Indians, 24 October, 1845, on the Austin-San Antonio Road. His estate was administered in Harris County. (Not to be confused with his son, of the same name, who represented Comal and Gillespie counties in the House of the 8th Texas Legislature, 1859-61).

WRIGHT, Charles (1811-85) Notable plant-collector in Texas (1844-52) for Asa Gray. He came to east Texas in 1837, where he was surveyor, teacher, and amateur botanist until 1845. In that year he went to Rutersville, Fayette County, to be vice-principal for a year in Rutersville College. His name is indissolubly connected with Southwestern botany. ... *Biographical materials*: DAB; *Southwest Review*, 15, 1930, 343-78, *portrait*; *Field & Laboratory*, 4, 1935, 23-32; Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 215-52, 1948, 172-98; *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, (III), 31, 1886, 12-17; Sargent, *Silva ...*, 1, 1892, 94; *Scientific Papers of Asa Gray*, vol. 2, 1889, 468-74; Ewan, 1950, 342; *HBTx*, 2, 937.

WRIGHT, G. F. (-----) A resident of Austin before 1850, he col-

lected fossils on Shoal Creek; among his collections were new species, duly described by Shumard, and still considered valid (B. F. Shumard, *Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci.*, 1, 1856/60, 605, 607). ... Further information on Mr. Wright is not forthcoming; he is not to be confused with George Frederick Wright (*b.* 1838), later a distinguished geologist at Oberlin College.

WRIGHT, Dr. Joseph Jefferson Burr, U.S.A. (1801-78) Wrote "Topography of San Antonio and the Epidemic Cholera that prevailed there in the Spring of 1849" (Fenner, *Southern Medical Reports*, 1, 1849, 415-35). ... Dr. Wright interests one, also, as the Surgeon at Fort Gibson (1834), who attended the German botanist and collector, H. C. Beyrich, in his last illness, after the return of the disastrous Dragoon Expedition to the Comanche country of present Oklahoma. ... Dr. Wright was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa.; was graduated (1821) from Washington College, Pa., and took M.D. (1825) from the University of Pennsylvania. From 1825 to 1833 he practiced in Wilkesbarre; he was then (1833) appointed Assistant-surgeon, U.S.A.; he retired as Colonel-surgeon and brevet Brigadier-General in 1876. ... He was transferred to Texas (1845) and accompanied the army of invasion to Mexico in the Mexican War. During a part of his service in the Southwest, he was a medical-director of the 8th Military Department until June, 1852. "Surgeon Wright always recalled with particular pleasure the years of his service in Texas after the Mexican War [;] during that period he formed many lasting friendships with citizens of that state, and his departure thence in 1852 was the occasion of marked tokens of regard" (*Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 30, 1879, 847-8). *Biographical materials*: a fine biography is in S. M. Kober, *Reminiscences ...*, 1930, 77-87; see, also ACAB, and Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 1338.

WRIGHT, L. B. (-----) Mr. Wright worked on the hydrography of the Texas Coast for the U.S. Coast Survey, 1872-74, as follows: Matagorda Bay, 1872 (T. J. Lowry, aide); Espiritu Santo Bay and San Antonio Bay, 1873 (F. W. Ring and J. B. Baylor, aides); Paso Cavallo and San Antonio Bay, 1874.

WUERDEMANN, Gustavus Wilhelm (1817-59) While connected with the U.S. Coast Survey, Wuerdemann collected and sent to the Smithsonian Institution (1853-4) reptiles, fishes, and invertebrates from Brazos Santiago (among them, 10 new species of marine fishes); and fishes, reptiles, and invertebrates in alcohol from Aransas Bay, together with skins of birds and mammals. Wuerdemann was (1853) in charge of 5 parties making hourly tide-observations on the Texas coast, from the entrance of Matagorda Bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Geiser (*Field & Laboratory*, 25, 1957, 93-99, *portr.*) gives a detailed account of Wuerdemann's work on the Coast Survey and his collecting for the Smithsonian Institution, in Texas, Louisiana, and Florida. A letter by Wuerdemann, relative to the obtaining of specimens of flamingoes and other birds from southern Florida is in *Smithsonian Report*, 1860, 426-30. *Biographical materials*: *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, (II), 29, 1860, 304; Geiser (*supra*).

- WUERTTEMBERG, Duke Paul Friedrich Wilhelm of (1797-1860) Visited the German settlements in Texas (April-May, 1855) while on his Third Journey to the Americas. Duke Paul, who possessed an excellent scientific training, was the means of bringing to the United States on this journey, a number of authentic men of science (Geiser, *Bios*, 5, 1934, 147). The single publication by him, covering his travels in Texas, is the following: "Reise von Texas nach West-Mexico [1849-50]" in *Das Ausland* [Stuttgart], nos. 156-60, July 1-5, 1850. See, also, *ACAB*, s.v. "Paul, Frederick William"; Tiling, *History of the German Element in Texas ...*, 1913, 123; Ewan, 1950, 342; *Meyers Konversations-Lexikon*, (V), 13, 599-600.
- WURZBACH, Jakob Daniel (?1804-79) Engineer, for many years in charge of the irrigation system of San Antonio. He was born in Mannheim, Baden, and died in San Antonio. Chabot says that "he was the first engineer to carry a steamboat from the lower to the upper Rhine." He came to Texas in 1844 as civil-engineer employed by the *Mainzer Adelsverein*. He arrived in Galveston, 14 February, 1844; later went to Indianola, and joined the emigrants to Fredericksburg (where he resided during 1846-7). In 1847 he removed to San Antonio, his home until his death. For 28 years he was superintendent of the irrigation system of San Antonio, opened the old Spanish acequias, and projected the irrigation system. *Biographical materials*: Chabot, *With the Makers of San Antonio*, 1937, 406; *Biographical Cyclopaedia of Texas*, 1880, 149; "Life and Memoirs of Emil Frederick Wurzbach" (*Yanaguana Society Publication*, 3, 1937).
- YELLOWLEY, Charles Whitaker (1831-64) Smithsonian meteorological observer and teacher at Webberville, Travis County (where he was principal of a seminary in the last years of the 'fifties, and the opening 'sixties). He was born in Northampton County, N.C., near the Virginia border; matriculated in the University of North Carolina from Jackson County, N.C.; and received the A.B. degree in 1855. He went to Texas and became a teacher at Parson's Seminary, as noted above. He joined the C.S.A., and died in service, 12 May, 1864. His last address, as given in the records of the University of North Carolina, was "San Marcos, Texas."
- YOAKUM, Dr. Franklin L. (1819-91) In 1849 Yoakum was a country physician in Limestone County, Texas. From 1855 to 1866 he was president of Larissa College in present Cherokee County. His administration was a time of prosperity for the college: the institution had a good Alvan Clark astronomical telescope, and some microscopes and other equipment for biological and geological studies. By fields-trips into northern Texas, and even into the Choctaw country of present Oklahoma, he built up a useful teaching collection. Yoakum was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Larissa College (1858-60). He was also deeply interested in agriculture and horticulture. In 1859 he imported Cashmere goats into Cherokee County (*Southern Cultivator*, 17, 1859, 187), and about 1864 established an extensive nursery at Larissa ("Yoakum & Co.")

that became the S. R. McKee nursery at Jacksonville. ... He was a corresponding member of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences (1870-77...). ... Dr. Yoakum wrote a number of reports on natural-history matters in Texas, most of which appeared in the newspapers. One, on the Cotton Worm, appeared in *Bulletin no. 3*, 1880, 127-8 of the U.S. Entomological Commission (reprinted in the *Fourth Report*, 1885, [85]-[86]). Two letters on "Carp Culture in Texas", printed first in the *Galveston Weekly News*, Mar. 7, 16, 1882, appeared in the *U.S. Fish Commission Bulletin*, 2, 1882, 28-32. ... Dr. Yoakum was interested in the "Texas Academy of Science", which he and S. B. Buckley had founded in October, 1880 (Lamb, 1, 1900, 479-80; *Field & Laboratory*, 16, 1948, 8), and which "died" about 1886. Yoakum wrote (12 January, 1885) from Palestine, Anderson County, to the editor of the *Texas Courier-Record of Medicine* at Fort Worth: "We will publish the first annual of the Academy of Science of Texas, in July, 50 or 75 pages. If we can find any working men of Science through your journal, we want them as members and contributors." ... Cassino's *Directory*, 1886, 1888, locates Yoakum at Palestine, and titles him "Secretary of the Academy of Science of Texas." Yoakum at that time was interested in general natural history, and issued a printed exchange-list to his correspondents. For an account of his horticultural work in Texas (with bibliography), see Geiser, 1945, 94-5. ... Dr. Yoakum was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., 14 November, 1819, and died at ?Shreveport, La., in 1891. *Biographical materials*: Geiser, *supra*; *HBTx*, 2, 945.

YOAKUM, Henderson King (1810-56) Brother of the foregoing. He was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Huntsville (1849-51). He was born in Warren County, Tenn., 6 September, 1810, and died at Houston, Texas, 29 November, 1856. He was graduated from West Point (1832) but resigned from the Army the next year, and entered upon the study and practice of law (Tennessee, 1835-45; Texas, 1845-56). His public spirit was shown in his being an incorporator of several educational and public institutions. His *History of Texas* ..., which brought it down to Annexation, was published in two volumes in New York, in 1855, and was a valuable historical work. ... *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 1, 517; 5, 39; Drake, 1872, 1011; Wooten, *Comprehensive History of Texas* . . ., 1898, xxi-xxiii, *portr.*; *DAB*; *ACAB*; *HBTx*, 2, 945.

YOUNG, Mrs. Maude Jeannie (Fuller) (1826-82) A teacher of botany in Houston about 1865-75; published her *Familiar Lessons in Botany, with Flora of Texas* (1873), and a number of graceful essays and poems. Many of the latter are printed in Allen, *A Collection of Southern Patriotic Songs*. ... Mrs. Young was the daughter of Col. Nathan Fuller of Beaufort, N.C.; came with parents to Houston, Texas (1837); at the age 20 she was married to Dr. S. O. Young of South Carolina. A year later, Dr. Young died, leaving her a widow with a small son who later became a great surgeon in Texas. She lived in Houston, taught in the Houston Academy, was a public school principal (1863-73), and died there in 1882. An interesting

article by Mrs. Young on singing-mice, is in *Field & Forest*, 2, 1876/7, 203-04. *Biographical materials*: Brooks, *Prominent Women of Texas*, 1896, 98-9; *Bull. Texas Techn. Coll.*, 7, 1931, 28-53; *HBTx*, 2, 947.

YOUNG, T. H. (.....) A resident of Clarksville (...1860-80...) Loughridge (1884, 718) printed his account of agriculture in Red River County in 1880. Mr. Young was teacher of mathematics and ancient languages in the Paris Female Seminary (1859), and clerk of the District Court of Red River Country (1869). No other information is at hand.

ZINK, Nicolaus (1812-90) Civil engineer from Nuernberg, Bavaria; during the Greek Revolution against Turkey (1821-29) he was a volunteer superintendent of road-building in Greece. On his return home, he was badly received on account of his philohellenism. He came to Texas, and was surveyor and engineer for the *Mainzer Adelsverein*. In 1860 he lived in Gillespie County, where he owned a mill. He was founder of the little settlement of Sisterdale on the Guadalupe, in Kendall County. He died at "Spanish Pass" between present Boerne and Comfort, after a very active, peregrine, and adventurous life. ... Roemer (*Texas ...*, 1849, 88-101, *et passim*) gives a vivid but somewhat whimsical picture of this early Texas engineer, as Roemer traveled with him from Houston to New Braunfels, in the spring of 1846.



Thus ends this biographical index of some 1060 "Men of Science" in Early Texas. Now that it is laid aside, I can only hope for its usefulness to Texas historians, and to present Texans working in science, who are interested in the development of their respective fields. Although this study has been 32 years in process, I find here, alas! gaps of information and factual—even typographical—errors. Publication-limitations prevent inclusion of a bibliography of much-cited works, and such indexes as accompanied my 1945 work on the horticulturists of Texas. But I can do no more: "Age cannot repossess the Past." Moreover, like the work of The Great English Lexicographer, the appearance in print of this study has been so protracted that many who gave material help, and whom I longed to please

ith its publication, have passed beyond enjoyment. And so, e the author of *The Dictionary*, "I dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise."

My purpose in this study has not been antiquarian: no Horatian *laudator acti temporis*, I! Rather have I celebrated men, many of whom got little praise in life, but whose devoted work, often humble, advanced our scientific knowledge.

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