

the southwest corner of the county, Mr. Bragg found a red fox den in an old abandoned storm cellar that had rotted and caved in. The foxes had dug several tunnels out from the main part of the cellar. A female and several pups were chased from the den. The female was killed, and one of the pups was taken captive. The pup and the skull of the female were given to Mr. David Flyr, who in turn, placed the skull in the permanent collections of the Department of Biology at Southern Methodist University. The pup was examined by a veterinarian who estimated her age at about six weeks at the time of capture. The pup exhibited definite symptoms of rickets.

This species may now be added to the list of mammals known to occur in Dallas County and brings to 31 the number of species recorded here.—*William B. Stallcup.*

Men of Science in Texas, 1820-1880

S. W. Geiser

Recently there came back into my hands a lent—and forgotten—*dossier* of 1929 correspondence with Swiss and German universities and libraries—a correspondence dealing with the Swiss naturalist, Jacob Boll, who spent the last years of his life in Texas. His life, with that of other naturalists, is sketched in my *Naturalists of the Frontier* (1937, 1948). Such a recovery reminds one of the passing of time, and a long-made promise to put into print an account of the men of science (*sit venia verbo*) of Early Texas. Most of them were men of other trades, professions, what-you-will, of good amateur standing; but there was a generous sprinkling of highly competent workers. These were the men who by their work made Texan science and Texan natural history coincident in the learned world. In my *Scientific Study and Exploration in Early Texas* (1939) I listed 340 of these "naturalists," with brief thumb-nail sketches. Subsequently, the late President Umphrey Lee of this university made possible twelve months' study in great eastern libraries. To him I owe more than is easily expressed.

In many publications over the years 1928 to 1958, I have dealt incidentally with the general conditions in Texas, under which naturalists had to work—in a country where a frontier of culture and a frontier of scientific exploration coincided. Therefore, extended discussion of such conditions is superfluous here. Yet a few matters may well be stated, in view of the fact that the present paper will of necessity be a continuing one, in installments—my manuscript includes some 490 pages. I therefore, in the absence of the index (to be found in the last pages of the work when published) indicate in this first installment the extent of inclusion of naturalists.

To gain such a fore-view of the extent and comprehension of the men of whom brief sketches are found in this paper, the following listings of naturalists, collectors, correspondents, and writers in four fields of scientific interest are here given as examples:

Horticulture.—Sketches of 165 workers are printed in my 1945 *Horticulture and Horticulturists in Early Texas*, to which the reader is referred. But few of these men are included here. I have inserted here sketches of the following men, not to be found in the book referred to: W. Billings, W. A. Bloodgett, J. Bopp, W. M. Campbell, W. R. Cole, G. J. Durham, L. Durrett, J. B. Elliott, C. Erhard, F. Ernst, D. W. Fentress, H. H. Ford, J. Friedlaender, O. H. P. Garrett, A. B. Green, J. N. B. Guinn, M. D. Hines, R. Hinze, J. Hopkins, F. M. Howard, E. B. Johnson, C. Kerber, G. W. Kidd, B. Lantz, M. Lespault, G. W. Logan, J. H. Lyons, R. McClure, A. McFarland, J. R. McKenzie, J. S. Marr, J. L. Mayo, T. M. Moorehouse, P. A. Oberwetter, F. L. Olmsted, W. H. Parvin, J. M. Patterson, E. Perry, O. J. Poppey, W. S. Robson, C. Rossy, J. Rothhaas, E. V. Ruthven, F. A. Schmitt, J. Shinn, C. B. Stewart, A. Strauch, J. Summers, R. E. Talbott, P. Unger, H. E. VanDeeman, G. W. VanVleck, J. Warren, L. C. White—54.

Ornithology.—E. H. Abadie, J. W. Abert, J. J. Audubon, J. W. Audubon, S. C. Bowman, R. Brewster, N. C. Brown, H. B. Butcher, C. A. R. Campbell, J. A. Clark, J. W. Crawford, H. E. Dresser, P. Duffy, S. M. Finley, T. W. Florer, A. J. Foard, M. A. Frazar, S. G. French, O. Friedrich, J. P. Girard, B. F. Goss, N. S. Goss, Edw. Harris, A. L. Heermann, T. C. Henry, H. J. Hooper, J. Jones, W. Kuhlmann, L. Kumlien, W. Lloyd, G. A. McCall, C. S. McCarthy, J. P. McCown, A. C. Markley, L. H. Marshall, J. C. Merrill, H. Nehring, B. Norris, J. D. Ogilby, S. Palm, J. B. Plummer, J. M. Priour, C. R. Prouty, D. F. Ragsdale, G. H. Ragsdale, E. J. N. Sanford, G. B. Sennett, G. Toudouze, F. A. Walthew, F. S. Webster, W. H. Werner, G. B. Wilson, S. W. Woodhouse.—53.

Entomology.—In the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 49, 593-98, 1946, I listed, with short sketches, some 23 out of 98 entomologists, mostly amateurs, who at some time worked in Texas between 1839 and 1880. In addition to the 23 there listed, the following includes most of the remaining workers in this field: W. Barnes, J. M. Bell, J. H. Clark, P. S. Clark, W. L. Coleman, J. M. Crockett, N. A. Davis, J. B. Elliott, E. Erlenmeyer, P. B. Faison, Dr. Fechtig, R. T. Flewelling, M. A. Frazar, J. A. Friebele, J. O. Gaffney, W. R. Hayes, J. C. Eaton, C. F. Herbst, W. T. Hill, W. Holden, N. Holman, J. F. Hunt, J. W. Jackson, W. J. Jones, R. H. Kern, A. R. Kilpatrick, E. Krauskopf, J. F. P. Kruiise, P. Lea, O'N. McKechnie, L. H. Marshall, C. B. B. Martin, J. C. Melcher, J. Meyenberg, J. W. Miller, R. Q. Mills, W. Mische, A. Mitchell, J. S. Moores, T. J. Moulton, E. G. Mumford, J. H. Myers, W. B. Pease, R. G. Piper, C. R. Pryor, C. B. Richardson, A. J. Ross, A. Schlottmann, A. C. V. Schott, A. Schroeter, J. Schuetze, J. H. Secrist, R. Sharp, J. H. Shaw, A. B. Small, A. K. Smith, J. W. Speer, P. Stein, J. H. Stevens, L. J. Stroop, L. B. Tackaberry, C. S. Taliaferro, W. Tanner, M. A. Taylor, W. H. Thacker, D. A. Todd, B. R. Townsend, A. Tuerpe, A. Underwood, W. C. Walsh, P. S. Watts, C. Weise, W. H. Williams, R. Wipprecht, J. M. Wolkom, T. M. Woodruff—76.

Botany.—W. Barbeck, J. W. Barnes, A. Bigelow, J. M. Bigelow, J. Boll, W. Bollaert, Mrs. S. E. Byers, A. E. Carothers, W. H. D. Carrington, Emil Daprich, T. Drummond, L. C. Ervendberg, A. Fendler, E. Gilchrist, J. B. Girard, J. M. Glasco, J. Gregg, E. Hall, V. Havard, S. Hayes, H. L. Helfft, F. L. J. A. von Herff, G. H. Hogan, Dick Hopson, J. C. Houzeau de Lehaie, W. Hudson, H. J. Hunter, J. F. Joor, W. S. King, J. Kuechler, M. C. Leavenworth, F. E. Leibold, F. J. Lindheimer, O. Ludwig, A. McKinney, G. Marti, M. T. G. Menzel, O. H. von Meusebach, J. W. Moore, W. B. Morrow, I. Moses, T. H. Murdock, P. H. Oberwetter, E. Palmer, John E. Park, C. C. Parry, Z. Pitcher, J. B. Polley, O. J. Poppey, H. Poselger, H. W. Ravenel, L. Reinhardt, J. Reverchon, J. W. Robbins, O. M. Roberts, F. Rugel, C. Runge, L. J. Russell, A. C. V. Schott, B. Schumann, J. H. Shaw, A. Siemering, B. L. Sims, E. K. Smith, C. B. Stewart, E. P. Stiles, S. C. Talley, Jr., G. Thurber, F. W. Thurow, A. A. L. Trécul, J. A. Veatch, C. Vinzent, A. Wadgyrmar, P. Wallace, S. B. Wallis, L. F. Ward, J. M. Wilson, F. A. Wislizenus, A. Woltersdorf, C. Wright, F. L. Yoakum, Mrs. J. M. Young—83.

Or, to list the fields cultivated by the men sketched in the biographical portion of this paper, with the number in each field, the following may

indicate the number who made contributions to our advancing knowledge of Texas, during the period from 1820 to 1880: General Agriculture¹ (199), Geology *and* Geography (107), Entomology (99), Meteorology² (92), Horticulture³ (91), Botany (83), Engineering⁴ (75), Zoology *and* Botany (72), Zoology⁵ (63), Ornithology (53), Coast & Geodetic Survey⁶ (52), Medical Geography & Epidemiology (49), Surveying⁷ (40), Topography (37), Paleontology (35), Mineralogy (30), U.S.A. Engineers⁸ (26), Herpetology (23), Animal Diseases⁹ (22), Astronomy (21), Chemistry (20), Stock Raising (Experimental Breeding) (20), Ethnology (13), Anthropology (12), Archaeology (10), and Forestry (8). This would, by summation, include 1,229 entries, but it must be remembered that inevitably there is some duplication. The total number of men may then be placed at about a thousand, more or less.

Careful students of Southwestern history will doubtless find many shortcomings of fact and dates in the brief sketches that here appear. To all who may find such, I shall be very grateful for corrections, extensions and emendations, and will see to it that they appear in subsequent issues of *Field & Laboratory*. A work of this sort must of necessity run the risk of errors; and in many cases I am embarrassed in the fact that even after the most painstaking investigations my results show so many hiatuses. But I take comfort in the words of Britten & Boulger, who in the preface to their magisterial *Biographical Index of Deceased British and Irish Botanists* had the following to say: "No one can be more fully aware than we of the numerous imperfections in our records. Such a work must of necessity contain errors both of commission and omission, and few who consult it can form an adequate opinion of the labour involved in collecting information which, when set down may appear of the most meagre character."

A PARTIAL LIST OF COLLECTORS, EXPLORERS AND SCIENTIFIC OBSERVERS IN TEXAS, 1820-1880

ABADIE, Dr. Eugene Hilarian, U.S.A. (1810-74) Served at Ft. Polk as surgeon, 1848/9; and at San Antonio, 1860-61. On November 22, 1864, he sent 'skull of Mescalero Apache Indian, from the desert of the Black Hills, Texas, to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. On September 1, 1857, he read a paper, "On Crania from New Mexico" before the Academy (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 9, 179.) ... A native of France, he took his M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, 1833, (graduation thesis: "Epilepsy"). Entered U.S.A. as

¹Includes those who published notes in newspapers, or in reports of the U.S.D.A.

²Reporters to the Smithsonian Institution, or the Signal Service, U.S.A.

³Included 54 workers not included in Geiser, 1945, pp. 31-95.

⁴Chiefly railroad and harbor engineers.

⁵Not specialized.

⁶Includes only those definitely engaged as hydrographers and in marine exploration.

⁷Does not include country surveyors, indiscriminately.

⁸A selected group.

⁹Reporting to U.S.D.A., which published their communications.

Assistant Surgeon, 1836; promoted major-surgeon, 1853. In medical corps, U.S.A., 1836-66. From November, 1848, to September, 1849, he was on duty at Fort Polk, Texas (near Point Isabel); from April 1860 to April 1861, he was Medical Director of the Department of Texas, U.S.A. (San Antonio). Abadie was not a contemporary in the lower Rio Grande region with Stewart Van Vliet (*q.v.*) (who came after Dr. Abadie had gone to New Mexico, and, in turn departed for Dakota Territory the year before [1859] Abadie's return to Texas as Medical Director of the Department of Texas, U.S.A.) ... His early lively interest in ornithology is shown in his "List of North American Birds [collected and presented by Dr. Abadie to the National Institute of Washington] arranged in accordance with the nomenclature of C. L. Bonaparte." (Fourth *Bulletin* of the National Institution of Washington, 1846, pp. 526-30). [This is merely a list of names, preceded (p. 525) by letters from Dr. Abadie and Surgeon-General Lawson relative to the collection.] *Biographical Sources*: Heitman; *Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 28, 1887, 633-34; *ACAB*.

ABBOTT, Jo[seph] (1840-1908) wrote "[Report on diseases of domestic animals in Hill County, Texas]," printed in *Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1877, 1878, 524. Resident of Hillsboro, ... 1877-85...; he was District Judge of the 28th Texas District, 1884/5. Later, for five terms he was a member of Congress from Texas, and his biography is published in "Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927," 1928, 621, and *Handbook of Texas**, 1, 1. He was born in Decatur, Alabama, 15 January 1940 and died at Hillsboro, Texas, 11 February, 1908.

ABERT, Lieut. James William, U.S.A. (1820-97) This earnest and gifted student of ornithology, a member of the corps of Topographical Engineers, U.S.A., traversed Panhandle Texas in 1846, and published his results in *Senate Exec. Doc. 23*, 30th Congr., 1 Sess., 1848.... He was graduated from Princeton (A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841); West Point in 1842, being 55th in his class of 56 members; was transferred to Corps of Topographical Engineers, 1843. In 1844/5 he was on an expedition to New Mexico and the Rocky Mountains under Col. J. C. Frémont, and prepared maps of these surveys at Washington. He was assistant professor of drawing, English literature, *belles lettres*, and moral philosophy at the U.S. Military Academy, 27 July 1848 to 23 August 1850. He resigned from the Army in 1864; was a merchant in Cincinnati (1864-69); examiner of patents (1869-71), and professor of English literature at Missouri State University (1871-78). *Biographical materials*: *ACAB*.

ABERT, Col. John James, U.S.A. (1788-1862) Father of preceding; graduate of West Point, 1811; for many years the distinguished head of the Topographic Engineers of the U.S. Army. Through his constant advocacy, a large amount of exploration was undertaken in the western U.S. by the topographic engineers of the Army. He was, directly and indirectly, responsible for much of the high quality of army explorations of the Southwest.... His full military record is given in *Cullum*, 1, 101-02; 5, 16. He was a member of several scientific and literary societies, and of the Geographical Society of Paris. Biographical notices (besides *Cullum*) are in *DAB*, and *Proc. Amer. Soc. Civil Engrs.*, 19, 1893, 88-92, portrait.

ACHESON, Dr. Alexander Wilson (1842-1934) Resident of Denison, 1872-1934; correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission, 1877. Hon. A.B., Washington & Jefferson College, 1866; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1867; began practice of medicine in Philadelphia, removed to Denison, 1872. For biographical notices, see "*Who's Who in America*," vol. 18, 1934, 143; also A. W. Acheson, "A History of the Acheson Family on the paternal side" 1878, and *HBTx*, 1, 4. Dr. Acheson wrote a very illuminative sidelight on Texas medicine in his pamphlet, "Texas Quackery" (Denison, 1885). The following prefatory note is significant: "There has been much [blundering] surgical and medical practice in Texas.... But in order to arrive at some idea of it, letters were addressed to all the members of the State Medical Association, asking them to contribute their knowledge of blunders, and shortcomings of incompetent doctors. What follows in these pages is the result of their replies...."

*Hereafter abbreviated to "HBTx."

- ADAMS, Lieut. Henry Martyn, U.S.A. (1844-1909) Assistant Engineer, U.S. Engineers, to improve the mouth of Galveston Harbor and Bar, and surveys for river and harbor works in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, 1 September 1869 to 1 June 1874. Later he did notable work in Louisiana and Texas. ...He was born in Massachusetts and died in Washington, D. C.; was appointed to West Point from Massachusetts, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1866, being first in his class of 41 members. *Biographical sources: Cullum*, 3, 63; 5, 126-27. Obituary and portrait in *Ann. Repr. Assn. of Grads., U.S.M.A., 1911*.
- ADAMS, J. Z. (.....) "[Note on agriculture in Limestone County, Texas, 1880]" Loughridge, 1884, 734.... It is possible that this is really J. R. Adams, general merchant in Kosse, Texas, listed in the printed business directories of Texas for 1878/9 and 1884/5. [The Court House records give no help on this matter.]
- ADAMS, W. H. (.....) Geologist and engineer; investigated deposits of coal in Merico and Texas (Eagle Pass region with notes on San Antonio). He published his results, "Coals in Mexico—Santa Rosa District," in *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engrs.*, 10, 1881/2, 270-73, *map*.... Elected a member of the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, August, 1880; and resigned in January, 1912. In 1880, he lived in Chicago; in 1882, at "Cedral Mines, Villa de Músquiz, Coahuila"; New York City, 1885-1902; Portland, Oregon, 1904-1916.... [Not to be confused with W. H. Adams (1835-?), farmer of Peoria Co., Illinois, amateur American-archaeologist (Smithsonian Report, 1879, 368; 1881, 558; 1883, 835) and paleontologist (*Cassino's Directory*, 1878-96).]
- AFFLECK, Isaac Dunbar (1844-1919) Mr. Affleck worked out several points for H. M. McCook, (*q.v.*) on the life of the Texas Agricultural Ant—observed weather-relations, forms of 'disks' of the nests, studied the sort of seeds stored in the nests, and described the 'marriage flight' in the species. He also collected notes on the Cutting Ant for McCook. (See McCook's book, 1878, p. 15).... I. D. Affleck was born in Washington (near Natchez), Adams County, Mississippi, 24 October 1844, and died in Austin, Texas, 18 April 1919. He was a son of the great Southern agriculturist, Thomas Affleck, *q.v.* His education was interrupted by the Civil War (in which he served in Terry's Texas Rangers). He read and studied much after the War. (*HBTx*, 1, 10)
- AFFLECK, Thomas (1812-68) Came to Brenham, Texas, from Washington, Mississippi, in 1857, where he resided until 1868, the year of his death. A native of Scotland, he came to America in 1832; was editor of the "Western Farmer and Gardener," Cincinnati (1840-42); had a large nursery at Washington, Mississippi (1842-57), and at "Glenlythe" near Brenham, Texas (1857-68). 'He was a great nurseryman and progressive agriculturist, and one of the greatest forces in the rehabilitation of Texas after the Civil War.' Published writings by Affleck occur in great number and widely distributed, as in: *American Agriculturist*, vols. 2-5, 1843-46; also 26, 1867; *New Orleans Commercial Times*, 1846; *Southern Ruralist*, 1868; *Cultivator & Country Gentleman*, 31, 32, 1868; *Houston Telegraph*; *Annual Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Patents*, 1849, 1850, 152-67; *Affleck's Southern Rural Almanac*... 1851; *Southern Planter & Farmer* [n.s.] 2, 1868, 535-40. Specific papers on Texas include, *inter alia*, "The Vine, Wine, and Hedging in Texas" (*Houston Telegraph*, 1858; copied into *American Cotton Planter and Soil*, 3, 1859, 29-32, and *Southern Cultivator*, 17, 1859, 53); "[Report on Agricultural Grasses of Texas]", (in Senate Exec. Doc. No. 25, U.S. 45th Congr., 3d Session, 1879, 39); "Letter from Texas" (*Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, 31, 1868, 242); "Notes from Texas," (*The Gardener's Monthly*, 10, 1868, 267); "Hedging in the South," (*Southern Planter & Farmer*, [n.s.], 2, 1868, 535-40); "Texas and her Resources, No. 1" (*ibid.*, (n.s.) 2, 1868, 605-08.... Numerous *biographical sources*: see DAB and S. W. Geiser, *Horticulture and Horticulturists in Early Texas**, 1945, 31-32; and *HBTx* 1, 11, 696.
- ALLARD, James Burleson (?1832-post 1905). Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Johnson County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 783. A native of Kentucky,

*Hereafter cited as "Geiser, 1945."

he came with his parents to Hopkins County, Texas, in ?1850; married, and lived in Hopkins County until 1858, when he removed to Erath County. Here he was a cattleman until after the Civil War, when he removed to Johnson County to farm; then to Granbury, Hood County, where he invested in both farm and town property; he was living in Cleburne in 1880; and [retired] in 1896....*Biographical materials*: "History of Texas, supplemented with Biographical Mention of many prominent Persons and Families of the States," Chicago, 1896, pp. 353-55.

- ALLIS, Melvin H. (1836-92) Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, at Gonzales, 1859-61. He claimed to be a graduate of the University of Virginia; and was an honorary A.M. from the University of Rochester, 1860. The University of Virginia (August 13, 1940) finds he never was associated with the University of Virginia. He came to Texas in 1856 to become professor of mathematics at Gonzales College, and continued in this position (with exception of the War years, when he was with Hood's Brigade, C.S.A.) until 1873. In that year he moved to Lavaca County, and opened the Moulton Female Academy (1874)....He is believed to have been born near Ithaca, N.Y., 12 July 1836. He died 10 September 1892 and was buried in Gonzales. *Biographical materials*: University of Rochester *Alumni Record*; P. C. Boethel, *The History of Lavaca County*, 1936, 128-29.
- ALLISON, Henry (.....) A carpenter of Fort Worth interested, as an amateur, in invertebrate paleontology (Cassino, 1885) and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1883-85. Further information is not forthcoming.
- ALTSTAEDTEN, August (.....) Native of Bonn. Came to Texas in 1845; returned to Germany the next year, and organized (with M. Suerth, Captain J. H. von Bauer, Carl Rohrdorf, J. A. Suerth, and August's brother, Emil Alstaedten) at Bonn, a society for the natural-history exploration of Texas ("Der naturforschende Verein in Texas") of which *Referender* Lieut. Siegfried Schultz of Bonn was corresponding member in Germany, and Dr. Ferdinand von Herff, of Texas, an honorary member. The life of this Society was very short; but some admirable collecting was done, especially at Dickinson Bayou on Galveston Bay; at New Braunfels; and at Fredericksburg. (*Solms-Braunfels Archiv* [University of Texas Library]).
- ALTSTAEDEN, Emil (.....). Brother of the foregoing. Came to Texas in late 1846 on the *James Edward*, Captain Webster. He became a civil engineer and surveyor in Texas, and was living in Austin (1878-79....).
- ANDERSON, Horace (.....) A member of the U.S. Coast Survey, Mr. Anderson, aided by J. N. McClintock (*q.v.*), worked on the hydrography of Aransas Bay and the approaches to Corpus Christi Bay, in 1869. (See *Rept. U.S.C.S.*, 1869, 45).
- ANDERSON, Dr. Hugh James, U.S.A. (.....) Sent specimens of snakes and ants from Texas to the Museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, from Graytown, Bexar County, in 1871; he also collected reptiles at Fort McKavert for the U.S. National Museum. He took his M.D. degree at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1841; was an Assistant Surgeon, U.S.V., for 3 years. He was living in Graytown in 1871 and 1880; and at Quanah, Hardeman County, in 1890. There he was assayer for the "Grand Belt Copper Company" of Hardeman County (long defunct).
- ANDERSON, J. W. (.....) "[Agricultural Report on Wilson County, Texas]," in Loughridge, 1884, 751-52. At this time Mr. Anderson lived at Sutherland Springs, Wilson County. Beyond Geiser, 1945, 32, no other information is forthcoming.
- ANDERSON, Rev. John (1803-84) Sent to the Smithsonian Institution "Temperature notes from Clarksville, Red River County, Texas, for October and December, 1869." He was Smithsonian Meteorological Observer at Clarksville. 1870-73; sent monthly meteorological reports to the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A.; 1875-79+; made a report to the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A. of the solar corona made during a total eclipse, July 29, 1878; and sent insects from Texas to the Smithsonian Institution, 1879. He was born in Dungannon, Ulster, Ireland; studied in Belfast Royal College, (M.A. degree); was a tutor there four years after graduation, "very distinguished for his critical knowledge of Eng-

- lish, Classics, and mathematics." Came to America about 1834; was a Presbyterian minister in New York City; Patterson, New Jersey; Fincastle, Virginia (where he also taught school); Spring Hill, Hempstead County, Arkansas (where he was in charge of a new academy, 1844-49). He organized the "Clarksville Classical, Mathematical, and Mercantile Academy" at Clarksville, 1849. Died at Clarksville, 1884. (*HBTx 1*, 44.)
- ANDERSON, Dr. William Wallace, Jr., U.S.A. (1824-1911) Native of Statesburg, South Carolina (where his father in 1821 wrote horticultural essays for *The American Farmer*, vol. 2). In 1855 and 1860, Dr. Anderson (then stationed at Fort McKavett) sent living deer and antelope to the Smithsonian Institution; birds, eggs, and fossils, and alcoholic reptiles, fishes and young beaver.... In his "Medical Topography and Diseases of Fort Terrett" (1852), published in Coolidge, 1856, 393-97, he gives notes on the flora and fauna of the region, although disclaiming adequate botanical knowledge.... He seems to have taken his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania, 1849, and A.M., South Carolina College, 1846.... Surgeon, C.S.A., for four years. An excellent biographical sketch, with *portrait*, is in Hume's *Ornithologists of the United States Army Medical Corps*, 1942, 11-12.
- ANDREWS, Ebenezer Baldwin (1821-1880). "About 1858, Andrews (then professor of geology at Marietta College) visited Texas and sent reptiles from Galveston to the Smithsonian Institution." [Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 7: 31, 1939]... Biographical materials: *DAB*, also *Ann. Rept. U.S. National Museum*, 1904, 1906, 690.... The Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Literature, and Nickles' "Geologic Literature of North America, 1785-1918," 1923, list several papers by Professor Andrews. Apparently, he made no publications on Texan natural history. A letter to S. F. Baird from Andrews, dated May 12, 1855, gives clear evidence that the 'Texas' fish were sent originally to Andrews by a correspondent, and not collected by Andrews himself. In fact, as it later transpired, they were not collected in Texas, but in western Louisiana! They were acknowledged in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1855.
- ARCHIBALD, T. W. (?1817-?) He wrote "[Agricultural Report on Bosque County, Texas]", published in Loughridge, 1884, 785. Archibald was living at Clifton at this time. He held (1883/4) 145 acres in Bosque County, valued (tax-valuation) at \$1500-\$2000. Mr. Archibald seems to have been a native of South Carolina, who came to Limestone County, Texas, before 1850.
- ARMSTRONG, John (*d.* 1887) Printed "[Spanish fever in horses in Coryell County, 1855-77]" in *Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1877, 1878, 485. At this time he was resident of Coryell. In 1883/4 he had 500 acres in the county, valued (for tax purposes) at \$2000-\$3000. He is known to have lived in Coryell County (1857-87). He died 28 April 1887.
- ARNOLD, Dr. Clark (.....) Cassino lists Dr. Arnold as an amateur geologist, living in Fort Worth, from 1880 to 1885. I cannot secure any confirmation from courthouse records, local physicians, or other sources. Butler, 1880, does not list a Dr. Arnold from Fort Worth; but Polk, 1886, lists a "Dr. Arnold" from Whitesboro, Grayson County. Masonic records show a "Clark Arnold" affiliated with lodges in Bowie, Montague County (1883-94); and Galveston (1894-1904).
- ASHBURNER, Charles Albert (1854-89) In the spring of 1879, Ashburner, then a member of the State Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, investigated the "Brazos Coal Field" along the Clear Fork of the Brazos in the northern part of Stephens County and the southern part of Young County. His results were published in *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engrs.*, 9, 1880, 495-506 (repr. in *Eng. & Min., J.*, 32, 1881, 72-73, 89-90). Ashburner was a geologist of distinction. He was elected a member of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 27 March 1877, and of the American Philosophical Society, 16 January 1880. His geological and other scientific writings are listed in the Royal Society Catalogue of scientific literature; and Nickles' "Geologic Literature of North America, 1785-1918." Biographical materials in *DAB*, *ACAB*, *American Geologist*, 16, 1890, 69-78; *Bull. G.S.A.*, 1, 1890, 521-23, 5, 1894, 564-67; *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engrs.* 18, 1890, 365-70; *Amer. J. Sci.* [III] 39, 1890, 166; *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, 28, 1890, 53-59; *Railroad & Eng. J.*, 64, 1890, 92; *Lamb's Biogr. Dict. of U.S.*, 1, 1900, 130.

- AUDUBON, John James (1780-1857) The great ornithologist came to Texas in the spring of 1837, exploring Galveston Bay and Buffalo Bayou as far as Houston. He was accompanied by his son, John Woodhouse Audubon, and Edward Harris (*qq.vv.*) (See *Southwest Review*, 16, 1930, 108-35; also *DAB*, and Riche's *Analytical Bibliography of Universal Collected Biography*, 1934, for a list of biographies.) (Fourteen are listed by Riche.)
- AUDUBON, John Woodhouse (1812-62) Besides the 1837 trip to Texas with his father, John Woodhouse Audubon collected mammals, etc., extensively in all of Texas, during several months of 1845-46. He left New York for the Southwest the last of September, and returned in April, 1846. He was in Corpus Christi at Christmas time; and collected as far west as Castroville and as far north as Fayette County. He struck up a warm friendship with Jack Hayes, the Ranger Captain. He sent back materials—both skins and paintings—to his father, who was then very much occupied with the work on the "Quadrupeds of North America." He returned to Texas in March, 1849, for a brief transit of the Rio Grande Valley, at Brownsville, *en route* California.
- BACHE, Lieut-Commander George Mifflin, U.S.N. (1840-96) Published a paper in the *Smithsonian Report for 1870*, pp. 477-79, describing a terrific hail-storm observed at San Antonio, May 10, 1868. Commander Bache was born in the District of Columbia, 12 November 1840; and died 11 February 1896, in Washington, D. C. (See T.H.S. Hamersly, "General Register of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps for One Hundred Years," 1882, 40).
- BAILY, Dr. Elisha Ingram, U.S.A. (.....) "Medical topography and diseases of Fort Belknap" [1852]. (Coolidge, 1856, 371-73). Notes on the fauna and flora of that region (Salt Fork of the Brazos, near present Eliasville, south of Graham in Young County) are included in the report. Dr. Baily was a native of Pennsylvania; he entered the medical service, U.S.A., 16 February, 1847; and was promoted major-surgeon, 15 May, 1861.
- BAKER, DeWitt Clinton (1832-81) Born in Portland, Maine, 23 November, 1832, and came with parents to Austin at an early age. From 1876 to 1881 Mr. Baker, then a resident of Austin, sent in monthly weather reports (as voluntary meteorological observer) to the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A. In his "Texas Scrap Book," 1875, 327f, he published a useful essay on "Floods in the Colorado." He also made observations at Austin on the solar corona in the total eclipse of July 29, 1878. Mr. Baker published the first school-history of Texas (1873). He died 17 April, 1881, in Austin. (*Austin Statesman*, Apr. 19, 1881; *HBT* x 1, 99.)
- BAKER, Dr. Frederick Charles (.....) Came to Texas in late April, 1848, with John Eppinger and J. D. Baker, to make a scientific lecture- and collecting-tour (*v. infra*). Dr. Baker was a physician, and took his M.D. degree with the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. He defended his thesis 29 January 1825. His thesis states him to be a citizen of New York, and is entitled "Essai sur les hallucinations des sens...." It comprised 93 quarto pages, and was published by Didot le-jeune in Paris in 1825....Relative to the projected Texas-tour, the *Telegraph & Texas Register* (May 4, 1848) copied the following from the *Jefferson (Texas) Democrat*: "John Eppinger, Esq., Dr. F. C. Baker, and J. D. Baker, left this place the 27th instant, for the purpose of exploring Texas.... They purpose furnishing the public with a more complete history and map of Texas than has ever been published. For this purpose they intend visiting every county in the State, and making scientific observations on its latitude, longitude, climate, soil, geology, botany, mineralogy, etc. For this purpose, among other things, they have supplied themselves with the following philosophical apparatus: One Troughton's Sextant, one Octant, one Quadrant, four pocket Chronometers, one 5 ft. Telescope with a power of 120, one small achromatic Telescope, 6 thermometers, one fine mountain barometer, Mason's Hydrometer, one Magneto electric machine, one electric machine, one magic lantern, a model of Morse's Telegraph, one compound microscope, one fine compass, four galvanic batteries, apparatus for taking Daguerreotype and photographic likenesses, scenery, landscapes, etc. They have been to the expense of between twelve and fifteen hundred dollars in preparing themselves for this praise-worthy undertaking. They propose

- explaining their philos[op]hical instruments, and delivering scientific lectures for the purpose of adding to the interest of the exploration. We hope the public will favor an enterprise so honorable and so advantageous to Texas. The science enterprise and energy of this company will abundantly remunerate them for their liberality." Dr. Baker was member of a Masonic lodge in Jefferson (1853-58). With J. Eppinger (*q.v.*) he published (1851) a "Map of Texas, compiled from surveys recorded in the General Land Office." (See *HBTx.* 1, 99).
- BAKER, J. D. (*d.* ?1894) Participated with his father, Dr. F. C. Baker, (*q.v.*), in the projected 1848 "Scientific Exploration of Texas." Possibly this is the "J. D. Baker" who had Masonic affiliations in Round Rock (1875-78), Navasota (1883-89), and Rusk (1890-94). If so, he died in Rusk, 20 June, 1894.
- BAKER, James M. (.....) Published "[Agricultural Report on Morris County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 723. This account is dated from "Wheatville", 1880. This is an old settlement near Naples in Morris County; it was early called "Belden". A Mr. J. M. Baker is listed as one of the incorporators (1 September, 1856) of Concrete College, Concrete, DeWitt County, Texas, but I have no evidence that this is our agricultural correspondent.
- BARBECK, William (1835-96) Principal of the German-English School of San Antonio from 1880 to time of his death. A competent microscopist. Cassino (1882) lists his special interest as "microscopy and cryptogamic botany, especially Fungi"... He was a native of Hamburg; attended a German university (name lost) until his twenty-sixth year; came to America about 1869, locating near Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 25 May 1880, his residence being given as Camden, N. J. On June 8, 1880 he presented a paper before the Academy, "On the development of *Lemma minor*" (published in the *Proceedings*, 1880, pp. 230-32). An earlier paper, "Microscopical Fungi infesting our Cereals" was read before the Academy the preceding year. It is a highly intelligent, semi-popular account, and was published in the *American Naturalist*, 13, 1879, 612-20. In 1880, Barbeck left Philadelphia for San Antonio, as noted above. See Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 24, 72n, 1956.
- BARNES, James W. (?1815-92) A prominent early citizen of Anderson, Texas (1842-57); he published three papers in *The Southern Cultivator* for 1849 and 1850, as follows: (1) "Texas—Musquite Grass" (vol. 7, 1849, 134)—a keenly intelligent account of the mesquite grass in Texas; (2) "Texas Musquite Grass", (vol. 8, 1850, 19); (3) "Texas Musquite" (vol. 8, 1850, 149)... He played an important role in the development of Masonry in early Grimes County... A "James W. Barnes," not identified as yet with the above was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Texas Infantry, C.S.A... James W. Barnes was born in Georgia about 1815, and resided at Anderson, Grimes County... 1842-92; and died 22 October, 1892. In the 'fifties Mr. Barnes was a trustee of Baylor University; and in 1870 he was a vice-president of the International R.R. Company.
- BARNES, Dr. Joseph K., U.S.A. (1817-83) Army surgeon in Texas, 1848-50; he served at Austin, at Fort Croghan (near present Burnet), and other posts in Texas. Dr. Barnes published three valuable extralimital papers on (1) "Medical topography and diseases of Fort Scott [Kansas]", written in 1852, and published in Coolidge, 1856, 158-63; (2) "Medical topography and diseases of Fort Riley", (1952), in Coolidge, 1856, 167-68; and (3) "Sanitary Report—Fort Cascades, Washington Territory (June, 1858)", published in Coolidge, 1860, 259-60. The last paper has fine topographical descriptions... Dr. Barnes was born in Pennsylvania, and took his M.D. degree (1838) at the University of Pennsylvania, with a medical thesis on angina pectoris... *Biographical notices* in *DAB*, Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 62-63; Lamb's *Biogr. Dict. of the U.S.*, 1, 1900, 198; G. M. Kober, *Reminiscences*, 1930, 187-90; and elsewhere.
- BARNES, Walter (?or William?) (.....) lived at Larissa, Cherokee County; was collaborator with Prof. J. H. Comstock in his investigation of

- cotton-insects (published in 1879). Barnes seems to have come to Texas in 1866.
- BARTLETT, A.** (.....) Dr. Amos Binney sent exploring parties to Florida, Texas, and some other regions to collect mollusks, in the 1840's; and among those later given to the U.S. National Museum is a collection of mollusks made at Corpus Christi in 1845. I fail to find further information regarding Mr. Bartlett.
- BARTLETT, John Russell** (1805-86) This famous antiquarian and bibliographer (then much interested in ethnology) was in 1850 appointed Commissioner for the United States to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. He continued in this position until 1853. He published on this work "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission. . . .", in two volumes, New York & London, 1854; also his "Zur Thier-Geographie von Texas; Neu-Mexico, California" (*Petermanns Mittheilungen*, 1855, 121-26). . . . *Biographical materials: DAB, ACAB*, Preston, Lamb, *Biogr. Dict. of the U.S.*, 1, 1900, 210-11, *portrait*. See also John C. Cremony, *Life among the Apaches*, 1868, *passim*.
- BAUDIN DES ARDENNES, Admiral Charles** (1784-1855) In charge of the French naval squadron in the western Gulf of Mexico, 1838-40, and later (1848-55) vice-president of the Bureau des Longitudes at Paris. Admiral Baudin made a visit to the Texas coast and at Houston, 1839 (when he met Lamar, president of the Republic.) *Biographical materials in Larousse, Dictionnaire du XIX^e Siecle*, 2, 385; a number of references are also to be found in the *Lamar Papers*; and Lubbock's *Memoirs*, 1900, 96/7. See also vol. 2, *Ann. Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn.*, 1907, *passim*.
- BAUER, Johann Heinrich von** (.....) With Altstaedten and others (*qq.vv.*), a member of the Bonn "Naturforschender Verein in Texas," *supra*. He first came to Texas before 1845 and took up land. He was a land-surveyor. (*Solms-Braunfels Archiv*.) It is possible that this is the John Henry Bauer who published (*Telegraph & Texas Register*, Sept. 9, 1840) a temperature and weather-record for July, 1840, taken at Houston.
- BAXTER, Miss E.** (.....) Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution, 1867-72, at Houston. The *Smithsonian Report for 1874*, p. 112 states that Miss Baxter sent to the Institution "Meteorological tables, September, 1862-January, 1863"; and "Weather Notes, March, 1867". . . . I have been unable to secure further information of Miss Baxter. It is possible that she was teacher in Rev. J. R. Hutchinson's "Houston Academy".
- BEALE, Lieut. Edward Fitzgerald, U.S.N.** (1822-93) Collected mollusks in Texas from the Nueces River to the Devils River, (late June and early July, 1857) for the Smithsonian Institution (Isaac Lea described the new species of fresh-water mussels in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1862, 168/9.) In the same year he sent to the Institution four boxes of geological specimens, as well as some bird skins and collections in alcohol. . . . Lieut. Beale was born and reared in Chester County, Pennsylvania, made famous by the "Chester Cabinet of Natural History", and Darlington's *Flora Cestricea*. When Beale was appointed to survey out a road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River, 1857, he appointed his fellow townsman, Lewis W. Williams (*q.v.*) as 'mineralogist and geologist'. . . . The report on the wagon road survey was printed in *House Exec. Doc. No. 124, U.S.*, 35th Congress, 1st Session. See, also, May Humphreys Stacey, *Uncle Sam's Camels*, 1929, *passim*; *ACAB*, Preston, etc.
- BEATON, Alexander** (1820-*post* ?1895) Lawyer, native of Scotland, resident of Texas since 1848, amateur geologist who amassed a considerable collection of Texas minerals at his home, "Gem Hill", a mile south of Corsicana. For some time before and after the Civil War he was law-partner of Roger Q. Mills, (*q.v.*). In March, 1895, he gave his fine collection of minerals and lapidary specimens to the University of Texas museum. He also had an extensive collection of Indian flints. . . . *Biographical materials: John Henry Brown, Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas*, 1896, 250-51; A. C. Lowe, *History of Navarro County*, [1933], 257/8.

- BEATY, Leander Taylor (1847-1934) "[Experiences and prospects in Grape Culture, Caldwell County, Texas]" in *Special Report No. 36*. U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1881, 100. Mr. Beaty was living at Luling as late as 1894, when he is listed in the American Florists Company's "Directory of Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen in the U.S. & Canada", (4th ed.). He originated the "Beaty" plum, and introduced it to the horticultural trade in 1877. He was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, 24 April, 1847; came to Texas with his parents in 1852; grew to manhood in Gonzales County, and later (1876) moved to Caldwell County. Besides holding various county offices, he was a member of the 27th to 30th Legislatures (1901-07). See S. W. Geiser, *Horticulture and Horticulturists in Early Texas*, 1945, 34.
- BEAZLEY, Dr. A. H. (d. 1870) Dr. Beazley was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Galveston in 1869, while demonstrator of anatomy in the Galveston Medical College and Hospital (medical department of Soule University at Chappell Hill). He came to Galveston Medical College from the New Orleans School of Medicine, in the winter of 1868-69, and took M.D. in the spring of 1869. He died at a very early age. An obituary notice is printed in the *Galveston Medical Journal*, 5, 1870/1, 92-93.
- BEE, Captain Barnard Elliott, U.S.A. (1824-61) Born at Charleston, South Carolina. Killed at First Manassas (C.S.A.) He was the son of the former Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas; was graduated from West Point in the Class of 1845. Edmund Kirby Smith (*q.v.*) was one of his classmates. Captain Bee was in military service at San Antonio (1848/9) and Fort Bliss (1851). He sent natural-history specimens to the Charleston Museum in 1860. . . . *Biographical notices* in Cullum, 2, 236-37; Drake, *Dict. Amer. Biogr.* 1872, 78; Lamb's *Biographical Dict. U.S.*, 1, 1900, 247, and *ACAB*.
- BEHR, Ottomar von (1810-56) Member of an ancient noble family of Lower Saxony; von Behr came to Texas from Coethen about 1846, later settling at Sisterdale. He was kinsman of the distinguished California entomologist and physician, Dr. Hans Hermann Behr (1818-1904). He worked in meteorology and natural history, and was active (1848) in the introduction along the Upper Guadalupe of fine-blooded Merino sheep. He published (1847) "Guter Rath fuer Auswanderer nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika, mit besonderer Beruecksichtigung von Texas. . . .", Leipzig, in which he says (among other things) "I know intimately all of Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium, a large part of France, Denmark and Sweden; but nowhere have I found so wonderfully beautiful and clear a river as the Guadalupe, the river on which New Braunfels is situated. . . ." (*Guter Rath* . . . , p. 81). At pp. 84/5 he gives a very appreciative and satisfying description of the spring flowers and trees of Texas. For biographical materials, see *Bios* 5, 1934, 148-50; a touching notice of his life and death appeared in an issue of the *San Antonio Zeitung* of March, 1856. See also *Victoria Texian Advocate*, Feb. 3, 1849, which tells of the arrival, about the last of January, at Indianola of some very fine Merinos imported from Germany by von Behr; also Olmsted, *A Journey through Texas*, 1857, 191-93; and *San Antonio Express*, March 4, 1934, Sect. D, p. 1, cols. 1-6.
- BELCHER, Admiral Sir Edward, R.N., F.R.G.S. (1799-1877) Geographer, explorer, noted especially for his explorations in the South Pacific. He was director of the English Universal Immigration and Colonization Company which sought to establish (1849-50) a colony at Kimball's Bend on the Upper Brazos, in Bosque County. (*London Sun*, October 29, 1850, copied into *The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil*, 3, 1850/1, 418; *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 29, 1925, 51-65.) . . . *Biographical materials*: DNB and the usual cyclopaedias. His books and scientific writings (chiefly explorations) are listed in the Royal Society Catalog of scientific literature.
- BELFRAGE, Gustave Wilhelm (1834-82) Swedish entomologist; came to Texas in 1867; worked chiefly in McLennan, Bosque (and perhaps Williamson) counties. E. T. Cresson's *Hymenoptera Texana* (1872) was based largely on his collections of Hymenoptera. Extensive collections of his insects are in the U.S. National Museum, the Natural History Museum at Stockholm, the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia; the British Museum (Natural History), the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the

Royal Natural History Museum at Brussels....*Biographical materials: Southwest Review*, 14, 1929, 381-98; *Entomological News*, 44, 1933, 127-32; *Field & Laboratory*, 1, 1933, 47-50; Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 289-308.

- BELL, C. M. (.....) wrote "[Agricultural Report of Limestone County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, p. 734. Lived at Tehuacana, ...1871-84...; had 268 acres of land in Limestone County, with a tax valuation of \$2000-\$3000 (1883/4).
- BELL, Lieut. George, U.S.A. (1828-1907) Lieutenant Bell made a triangulation of the Texas coast north and east of Galveston, with the U.S. Coast Survey in 1861. Lieutenant Bell had much experience in Texas. He graduated from West Point in 1853; was on frontier duty at Fort McIntosh (Laredo) and scouting (1854-56); Fort Brown (1856/7); San Antonio (1857/8), on the march to Fort Clark (1859) and on the Coast Survey (15 November 1859 to 24 April 1861). He retired from the Army with the rank of Colonel in 1892, and died in Washington, D. C. *Obituary*, with *portrait*, in *Annual* of the Association of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1907.
- BELL, John M. (d. 1903) Correspondent of Professor C. V. Riley, 1880, regarding the epidemic of the Cotton Worm in Texas. He was a farmer in Lavaca County, living (...1863-1903) near Boxville. He owned 1725 acres of land in Lavaca County, 1884/5, with a tax valuation of \$3000-\$4000.
- BENE, Capt. Ludwig (.....) Came to Texas in late 1844, in the employ of the "Adelsverein" or German Emigration Company; he returned finally to Germany in 1850. While in Texas he collected many natural-history specimens for Maximilian, Prince Wied-Neu Wied. (*Solms-Braunfels Archiv*, 45, 177-78).
- BENTON, Lieut. James Gilchrist, U.S.A. (1820-81) Ordnance expert in command of the Ordnance Depot at San Antonio, U.S. Army, 1849-52. Sent collections of Texan fossils to the Smithsonian Institution, 1854. He was born in New Hampshire, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts. Was graduated from West Point in the class of 1842, being eleventh in a class of 56....*Biographical materials in ACAB*; Cullum, 2, 123-24; Lamb's *Biographical Dict. U.S.*, 1, 1900, 276.
- BERLANDIER, Jean Louis (?1805-51) French-Swiss naturalist; came to Mexico in 1826; explored for plants and animals in Texas, 1828-34. An extended biography and estimate of his work is given in Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 38-72. In addition to the publications there noted, he wrote: "On two species of Mexican wolves (*Canis mexicanus* et *frustrator*)" (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 5, 1851, 156-57; "Especiación botánica a Tejas," Mexico, *Bol. Géograf.* 5, 1857, 125-33....*Biographical materials: Southwest Review*, 18, 1933, 431-39; Sargent, *Silva...*, 1, 1891, 82. [Sargent is certainly in error regarding Berlandier's relation to the invading American army, at the battle of Resaca de la Palma.]
- BETTS, ?Miss Carissa F. (1816-?) Born in Alabama, and included in the U.S. Census, 1850, schedules for (then) Montgomery County, Texas. She contributed a note on wine production from native grapes, in the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1855* (Agriculture), 1856, p. 317.
- BICKHAM, John Wood (1827-88) Published "[Agricultural Report on Brazos County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 746. Farmer and stockman in Brazos County, 1859-88. He was born in Louisiana, probably near Shreveport in Caddo Parish. From 1854 to 1859 he lived in Cass County. His farm of some 500 acres was located not far from Millikin, halfway between the Brazos and Navasota rivers.
- BIGELOW, Artemas (1818-1901) Collected plants in Texas in the summer of 1839 (or slightly later). Bigelow published three papers in Silliman's *Journal*, 1846-61; but nothing in the field of botany or on Texan materials. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts; and died in Vineland, N.J., 29 November 1901. He taught, and made botanical excursions in northern Alabama in 1838/9; visited Texas (1839); botanized and geologized in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York (1839-41); studied law (1842/3), engaged in farming (1844-49), and again explored in Baldwin County, Alabama (1849-52), and "nearly completed a survey of

the Gulf Coast from Mobile to Pensacola." Later he went into chemical manufacturing in North Carolina and New Jersey (1856-81). From Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, he obtained his A.B. degree in 1838, and his A.M. degree in 1841.

- BIGELOW, Dr. John Milton** (1804-78) In 1850-53, Bigelow was botanist of the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey, under J. R. Bartlett. In the fall of 1853, Bigelow accompanied, as Surgeon and Botanist, Captain A. W. Whipple along the Thirty-fifth Parallel (Pacific Railroad Surveys), thus collecting along the Canadian River in the Texan Panhandle. His valuable reports appeared in the fourth volume of the Pacific Railroad Surveys.... Bigelow was born in Middlebury, Vt., and died in ?Detroit, Michigan. With his parents, he moved to Ohio in 1815; and he obtained his M.D. degree (1832) in the Medical College of Ohio. He established himself in practice at Lancaster, Ohio. In 1849 he published an octavo pamphlet of 47 pages: "A list of the Medical Plants of Ohio (not contained in Wood & Bache's U.S. Dispensatory), containing, as far as known, a Brief Account of their Properties." After his years in the Southwest, Bigelow located at Detroit, as surgeon in the Marine Hospital and professor of materia medica and medical botany at the Detroit Medical College. The *Detroit Journal of Medicine & Pharmacy* published a number of his later papers, chiefly in materia medica.... *Biographical materials: Atkinson's Physicians and Surgeons of the United States*, 1878, 285; *Sargent's Silva of North America*, 1, 1891, 88; H. B. Moellhausen's "Diary of a Journey from the Mississippi to the Coasts of the Pacific,... translated by Mrs. Percy Sinnett...." (London, 1858) is full of valuable biographical notes on Dr. Bigelow. *See*, esp., chs. v, xi, xiii, for the most valuable material; afterwards chs. viii, ix, x, xii, and xiv.
- BILLINGS, William** (.....) Wrote "[The Mustang Grape in Victoria County, Texas]", in U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report No. 36*, 1881, 95. Mr. Billings came from the North about 1869; lived in Victoria (1869-84....) and had a farm of some 650 acres in Victoria County in 1884, with a tax-valuation of \$2000-\$3000. He had served in the Federal army; became mayor of Victoria (1872) and postmaster (1876-84). He died in Victoria. *See* Rose, "Some Historical Facts in regard to the Settlement of Victoria, Texas,....," 1883, 65, 100.
- BIRD, Judson Slatford** (?1846-82) While connected with the U.S. Engineers, Mr. Bird surveyed the Trinity River from its mouth to Magnolia (1872); and the mouth of the Trinity (1873). Mr. Bird was graduated C.E. from the University of Michigan (1870). He died in Washington County, Kansas, March 19, 1882. After graduation from the University of Michigan, he began practice in Jackson, Michigan, and soon took as his partner his classmate J. W. Mickle. They engaged in bridge-building as contractors. In 1873 he added the business of preparing and publishing maps and continued it for seven years. About the year 1880 he moved to Colorado.
- BLACK, Samuel Wylie** (1849-....) A resident of Collin County (...1876...), Mr. Black sent in 1876 a box of minerals from Texas to the U.S. National Museum for use in forming an exhibit of Texan minerals at the Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia.... Dr. C. A. White (*Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 2, 1880, 292-98, 6 plates) described new species of Cretaceous fossils collected in Collin County by S. W. Black. Mr. Black was born in Pittsburgh, Penna., 18 November 1849, and died there. For health reasons he came to Texas in 1876, and remained here in Collin County for eighteen months.
- BLACKSHEAR, Robert D.** (1833-post 1911) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Grimes County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 745-46. Mr. Blackshear (who lived at Navasota...1880-84....) was an A.B. graduate (1854) of the University of Georgia. He was for many years an excellent, progressive nurseryman at Navasota. Had 530 acres of land in Grimes County (1884), with tax valuation of from \$3000 to \$4000. He was born in Thomas County, Georgia, 30 October 1833; was in Hood's Brigade, C.S.A.; and spent his last years at Schulenburg. (Prob. the son of Thomas Edward Blackshear of Navasota (1858-67) [*d.* 1867]—see *HBT* x 1, 170.)
- BLAIR, John L.** (.....) "[Agricultural Report on Fannin County, Texas]".

- Loughridge, 1884, 719-20. A resident of Honey Grove, Fannin County, in 1880. No other information is forthcoming.
- BLAKE, Lieut. Jacob Edmund, U.S.A. (1812-46) Served, while a young lieutenant, on the U.S. & Texan Boundary Survey (1840) as assistant to Lieutenant-Colonel James Kearney and Lieutenant L. Sitgreaves. He helped to survey that portion of the boundary that lies north of the Sabine River. Lieut. Blake was born in Pennsylvania and died at the battle of Palo Alto, Texas. He was graduated from West Point in 1833. Besides his work on the Boundary Survey (1840/1) he was in the military occupation of Texas, 1845/6. Three of the maps prepared for the Report of the Survey were drawn by Lieutenant Blake from the notes of survey, and by him copied for the use of the commissions. See U.S., 27th Congr., 2d Sess., *Sen. Doc. No. 199, passim; Cullum 5, 40.*
- BLAKE, William Phipps (1828-1910) Geologist on one of the Pacific Railroad Surveys (Williamson's). He was charged also with the study and preparation for publication of Marcou's specimens and notes on the geology of the Whipple Survey. Later, he made studies of the Big Wichita and Brazos rivers. Still later, he was professor of geology at the University of California. In 1857, he joined Lieutenant E. F. Beale's wagon-road survey in Texas and New Mexico, on which he 'discovered the ancient turquoise mine of the Aztecs.'... He was born in New York City and died in California; graduated from Sheffield Science School of Yale University in 1852; was elected member of the American Philosophical Society in 1870, while living in New Haven. His numerous papers are listed in the Royal Society Catalogue of scientific literature, and in Nickles' "Geologic literature of North America, 1785-1918," 1923.... Besides *biographies* in *Who's Who in America, American Men of Science, DAB* and *ACAB*, biographies may be found in *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engrs.*, 41, 1910, 851-64; *Lamb's Biogr. Dict. of the U.S.*, 1, 1900, 322; and *Yale Obit. Record, 1900-1910*, pp. 1303-05.
- BLALOCK, Robert (*d.* 1909) Mr. Blalock, a resident of Lynchburg (...1859-1909); wrote in 1880 a report on the Agriculture of Harris County, Texas, which Loughridge published in vol. 5 of the reports of the 1880 U.S. Census, p. 757. He died 25 October 1909 at Lynchburg.
- BLANCHARD, Lieut. Albert Gallatin, U.S.A. (1810-91) As a second-lieutenant, U.S.A., Blanchard was on frontier duty at Fort Jesup, Louisiana, 1831-32 and 1834-37; as a first-lieutenant, improved the navigation of Sabine River and Lake, Louisiana, 1837-38. He was Chief Engineer of the Texas Western Railroad (S.P. System) and by 1855 he had surveyed accurately the first 150 miles of the road to a point beyond the Trinity River.... A native of Massachusetts, Lieut. Blanchard graduated from West Point in 1829, and continued in army service until 1840. From 1840-46 he was a merchant in New Orleans, serving part of the time also (1843-45) as director of the public schools of New Orleans. After the Mexican War (in which he attained the rank of Major) he resumed teaching in the New Orleans public schools (1848-50); followed this with a civil engineering career, chiefly in railroad surveying. Further biographical details in *ACAB*, *Cullum*, and *Nat. Cycl. Amer. Biogr.*, 4, 1897, 178. Major Blanchard was one of the most active members of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences (1853+).
- BLANCHARD, A[?lbert] G[?allatin] (.....) In 1876, Mr. Blanchard was an assistant on the survey, by the U.S. Engineers, of the Galveston Ship Channel, and Buffalo Bayou. [This is not Mr. Albert Gallatin Blanchard (1810-91), apparently; but is probably the son of the Confederate brigadier-general.]
- BLODGETT, William A. (.....) "[Prospects of grape culture in Refugio County, Texas]". U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Special Report No. 36*, 1881, 101. A native of Massachusetts; came to Refugio, Refugio County, about 1878. He was a lumber merchant, and then acted as postmaster at Refugio and kept a general store (1884/5). He later moved away from Refugio County.
- BLUECHER, Felix Anton, C.E. (1819-79). Engineer. A nephew of Marshall Bluecher's, he was born in Poglow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and educated at Berlin as a civil engineer. After serving in the Prussian Army, he came to Texas (1844) by way of New Orleans. In 1845 he was at New Braunfels with Prince Carl von Solms-Braunfels, as engineer and interpreter. He returned to

Germany to marry, came back (to Corpus Christi) in 1849; surveyed the military road from Corpus Christi to Forts Ewell and Duncan (1853); later he was District-Surveyor for the Nueces Land District and (1860) county surveyor of Live Oak County. He was major of engineers, C.S.A., and then captain and major of artillery.

- BOETTCHER, Friedrich Wilhelm (1834-94) "[Agricultural Report on Colorado County, Texas]". Loughridge, 1884, 762-63....Long a resident of Weimar, Colorado County, where he kept a store. In 1884/5 he had 533 acres of land in Colorado County, valued between \$10,000 and \$20,000....He was born in Elberfeld, Prussia, 22 October 1834; came to Fayetteville, Texas, in 1846; later, moved to Content, a few miles south of Weimar, where he had a small store, and was postmaster (1869). About 1883 he moved to Weimar, where he had a larger store. During all this period his mail address was Weimar—the settlement of Content consisting of little more than a store and perhaps a school. He was closely related to John Knipscheer (*q.v.*), with whom he came from Germany in 1845, as a child. He died at Weimar, Texas, 24 June 1894.
- BOLL, Jacob (1828-80) Swiss naturalist and entomologist. Came to Texas in 1869; at one time museum assistant in entomology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, with Louis R. Agassiz. In 1869 he explored the natural history of Texas (in all fields) for the Museum. Eduard Dämel of Hamburg was Boll's European agent. His collections of insects at his death were divided between B. Neumoegen and C. V. Riley, and thus reached finally the Brooklyn Museum and the American Museum of Natural History. After 1878 he collected vertebrate fossils from the Permian of Northwestern Texas. His work in exploration of the natural history of Texas is of the very greatest importance. *Publications* (besides those listed by Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, p. 311): "Ueber Dimorphismus und Variation einiger Schmetterlinge Nord-Amerikas...." (*Deutsche entomologische Zeitschrift*, 24, 1880, 241-48, reprinted in turn from *Verhandlungen des Vereins fuer naturw. Unterhaltung in Hamburg*, Bd. III, 1878); "*Papilio cresophontes* Cram." (*Canadian Entomol.* 10, 1878, 144-45); "Ueber ein Mittel gegen die Reblaus" (*Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung*, 36, 1875, 360-62); "Ueber den Muschelsandstein aus der Molosse des Kantons Aargau in der Schweiz" (*Archiv. Pharm.* 124, 1853, 32-34); and articles on Texas natural history in the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, 1886. *Biographical and obituary notices: Naturae Novitates*, Dec., 1880, no. 23, p. 196; *Amer. Nat.* 15, 1881, 84-85; *Ent. Mo. Mag.* 17, 1881, 213-14; *Ent. Nachrichten* 7, 1881, 68; *Mittheilung d. schweizerischen entomologischen Gesellschaft*, 6, 1880?, 47-51; *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung*, 42, 1881, 143 ff.; *Southwest Review*, 14, 1929, 184-98; *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 8, 1929, 435-52, *portr.*; Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 22-37, *portr.*
- BOLLAERT, William, F.R.G.S. (1807-76) This accomplished British antiquarian, ethnologist, geographer, and naturalist resided or traveled in Texas, 1840-44. His journals, notes, personal narrative of residence and travel in Texas (1274 manuscript pages), together with thirty-eight sketches, are in the Ayer collection of the Newberry Library, Chicago. Besides his work in Texas, he made antiquarian, ethnological and other researches in New Granada, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, with observations on the pre-Incarial, Incarial, and other monuments of the Peruvian nations. (*See* book, publ. by Truebner and Co., London, 1860; also wrote a book on the Wars of Succession in Spain and Portugal, London, 1870.) ...Papers on Texas include the following: "Observations on the Geography of Texas" (*Jl. Royal Geogr. Soc.*, 20, 1851, 113-35), "Notes on the coast region of the Texan territory; taken during a visit in 1842" (*Journ. Roy. Geogr. Soc., Lond.*, 13, 1843, 226-44); "Observations on the Indian tribes in Texas" (*Journal Royal Ethnol. Soc.* 2, 1850, 262-83; "Observations on the Botany of Texas," *Proceedings Linnaean Society*, 2, 1855, 97-98. A number of other papers, extra-limital to Texas, are listed in the Royal Society Catalogue of scientific papers....Bollaert, by special dispensation, was initiated, passed, and raised as a Free-Mason, in Houston, Texas, 12-19 February 1844. John Armstrong (*q.v.*) was senior warden at the time. (*See* *HBTx* 1, 174.)
- BOMAR, [?Dr.] William (.....) A "William Bomer," resident at Helotes

(Bexar) in 1878-9, made experiments on "Egyptian rice-corn" [?durum?], and reported these to the U.S. Department of Agriculture; they were described in the *Annual Report* of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1879 (1880), pp. 493-94. It is possible (but so far not proved) that this is Dr. William Bomar, who received the M.D. degree from Transylvania University in 1829, being at the time a resident of Virginia.

BONNELL, George Washington (d. 1842) He wrote *Topographical Description of Texas, to which is added an account of the Indian Tribes*, Austin, 1840. This is a valuable topographic view of Texas in 1840. Bonnell hoped to publish an enlarged edition in the winter or spring of 1840/1. Apparently no revision was made. The first edition lacks the map promised in a revised edition. Bonnell located coal on the Trinity River (cf. J. L. Riddell, 1839); on the Brazos River a few miles west of present Hearne, at the old Crossing of the Brazos of the *Camino Real*. Near the mouth of Pond Creek (west bank of the Brazos) he found "an extensive bed of stone coal which extends across the river—more than a mile long and from four to six feet in thickness." The same vein of coal he reported in the banks of the Little Brazos and Little River, in present Milam and Robertson counties....At p. 62, Bonnell gives accounts of the remains of Pleistocene elephants, newly found at Bastrop; and (pp. 130-50) of the Indian tribes of Texas....Bonnell was a surveyor; was born in Onondaga County, N.Y.; he early removed to Alabama, editing papers at Selma and Mobile; also in Columbus and Aberdeen, Mississippi. He came to Texas in 1836. He edited a paper in Houston, 1838/9; and the *Texas Centinel* [sic] in Austin (1840-41). In 1842 he joined the Somervell expedition, and was killed on that occasion. Bonnell was "of more than ordinary ability and information" (Lubbock, 1900, 85), and actively interested in cultural movements in Texas; he was one of the incorporators of the "Austin Lyceum," 4 February 1841. He was also an incorporator (30 January 1841) of the "Texas Trading, Mining, and Emigrating Company."...*Biographical: Encyclopaedia of the New West...Texas*, 1881, 574; *HBTx 1*, 184.

BONNER, Micajah Hubbard (1828-83) "The father of the Shumard Geological Survey of Texas." In 1856, he drafted a resolution to provide for a State Geological Survey of Texas. The law was passed; Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institution was asked to nominate a State Geologist (which actually was done by Prof. James Hall of Albany). Bonner later (1878) became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas....He was born in Greenville, Alabama, and went to college in Kentucky. He migrated to Texas (1849), locating in the practice of law, first at Marshall, then at Rusk, and finally, Tyler. He was a man of wide interests: an incorporator (22 October 1866) of the Houston & Great Northern Railroad; of the Rusk Masonic Institute (14 March 1873), and of Southwestern University (6 February 1875)....He died at Tyler, 28 November 1883. *Biographical: Biographical Encyclopaedia of Texas*, 1880, 223; Brown, *Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas*, ?1896, 652; Johnson, *Texas and the Texans*, 1914, 2487-89; Lynch, *Bench and Bar of Texas*, 116-47, and numerous other places.

BONNEVILLE, Colonel Benjamin L. E., U.S.A. (1793-1878) Famous early American explorer; was commanding officer at Fort Clark, 1860-61. Biographical materials in *DAB*, Cullum 1, 144-50 (which gives a notable account of his military and civil career) and *ibid.* 5, 19; Lamb's *Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, 1, 1900, 343....Colonel Bonneville was born in France, and died in Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was graduated at the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1816.

BOPP, Jacob (1832-98) Early Texan horticulturist, living at Dallas for the last thirty years of his life. W. R. Cole, 1881, p. 97 (*q.v.*), says that he had more than three acres of remarkably thrifty and productive Catawba grapes near the city of Dallas....He was born in Ottelfinger, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, 26 May 1832, and died at Dallas, 5 April 1898. He came to Dallas via Houston in 1868. *Biographical materials: Geiser Papers, Lindsley, A History of Greater Dallas and Vicinity*, 1909, vol. 2, 306.

BORDEN, Gail, Jr. (1801-74) Surveyor, inventor of food-condensing processes; born in New York, died in Colorado County, Texas. He was taught surveying by his father; and for eight or nine years was a school-teacher and surveyor in

- Indiana. He followed his father and younger brother Thomas H. Borden to Texas, probably at the end of 1828. Borden became chief surveyor of lands for S. F. Austin's colony about 1830. He made surveys and laid out the city of Galveston, and compiled the first topographic map....Borden invented a "patent meat biscuit" (pat. U.S., 5 February 1850) and a process of condensing milk (U.S. Pat. 15,553, 19 August 1856). The former invention, although enthusiastically recommended by Dr. Ashbel Smith (*q.v.*, also *post*) was not a *promotional* success; but the latter invention (thanks to the onset of the Civil War) became a great success. To the end of his life he experimented on the condensation or concentration of food substances. See "Letter of Gail Borden, Jr., to Dr. Ashbel Smith, setting forth an important invention in the preparation of a new article of food, termed Meat Biscuit; and the reply of Dr. Smith thereto, being a letter address to the American Association for the Promotion [sic] of Science, at their semi-annual meeting, to be held in Charleston in March next. Printed by Gibson & Cherry, Galveston, February, 1850"; also "Borden's patent meat biscuit; or the extract of beef dried in flour, invented and manufactured in Galveston, Texas, by Gail Borden, Jun.... New York, Printed by D. Fanshaw, 35 Ann-Street, corner of Nassau, 1855." 8 pp., 8 vo. *Biography: DAB, ACAB, C. R. Wharton, Gail Borden, Pioneer, 1941.*
- BOULDEN, Fred James (1847-1932)** Author of "[Report on diseases of domestic animals in Van Zandt County, Texas, 1877]" in *Report U.S. Commr. Agriculture, 1877, 1878, 525-26*....Born in London, 3 August 1847, died in Dallas, 21 August 1932. A bookkeeper (1866-76) at Tyler; became a merchant at Wills Point, Van Zandt County (1878+). Later a merchant in Dallas until his death. His interests were broad; his main hobby outside of business, was drawing, in which he attained considerable proficiency.
- BOWEN, William W. (?1839-?)** Horticulturist; born in Missouri in 1839/40; came to Dallas, Texas, with wife and four children during the Civil War; raised extensively peaches, apples, and grapes. His most popular varieties of grapes were the *Concord* and *Hartford Prolific*. (A brief account of his work is to be found in *Annual Report U.S. Commr. of Agriculture, 1871, 1872, p. 179.*) See also Geiser, 1945, 37.
- BOWMAN, Samuel C. (.....)** In *Cassino's Directory for 1878*, Bowman is listed from Kerrville, Kerr County, as amateur geologist, ornithologist, and taxidermist. Real-estate records in the county give little regarding Mr. Bowman. In 1875 Edward Hale Bowman and his wife Elizabeth conveyed land to Samuel C. Bowman. In 1886 a Samuel C. Bowman (M.D., Rush, 1880) practiced medicine at Inland, Cedar County, Iowa, but there is no clear evidence that this is our Kerr County naturalist. Bowman seems not to have lived long in the county. His first deed as *grantee* is dated 18 October 1875, and his last deed as *grantor*, 2 November 1883.
- BOYD, C. H. (.....)** Employed on the U.S. Coast Survey even in the late 'sixties. In 1837 (aided by H. G. Ogden, G. C. Schaeffer, Jr., and A. L. Ross) he worked on the hydrography of the Galveston Bay and entrance; and later in the same year on triangulation, topography, and hydrography of Laguna Madre.
- BOZEMAN, David Wood (?1810-?86)** Made a tour into Texas (15 May-July, 1857), and published an account, "A Land Tour, Mainly in Texas," in *Cotton Planter & Soil, 2, 1858, 35-37*. It is a very interesting paper, giving some valuable geographical and social glimpses. Two tours are described—the one taken in 1857 and another taken six years previously in 1851. Mr. Bozeman's address in 1857, as given in his 1858 paper, is "Central Institute [Coosa County], Alabama." He was born in Alabama, and lived there for some time. He bought extensive tracts of land in Milam, Falls, and Tom Green counties; and died in Milam County, Texas, about 1886.
- BRACEWELL, James N. (d. ?1890)** He wrote "[Agricultural Report on Navarro County, Texas]", Loughridge, 1884, 732-33. Resident of Corsicana in 1880, he came to Corsicana from Alexandria, Louisiana, in the 1870's. His descendants remark his great interest in trees and plants. I believe this is the "J. N. Bracewell" who later lived at Bedias, and died 4 April 1890.
- BRACHT, Viktor Friedrich (1819-86)** A Duesseldorfer, who came to Texas in

1845; he was a merchant in New Braunfels (1845-55), San Antonio (1855-60), and in Mexico (1860-67). Bracht was very observant of the fauna and flora of Texas, and in his book, *Texas im Jahre 1848*, gives an independent account of the natural history of the region. His chapter iii of Part I is notably fine. (See Geiser, 1945, 6-7, 19-20; *HBT*x, 1, 202.)

BREUSING, Hermann J. H. (.....) "[Agricultural report on Bowie County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 718. Breusing was living in Texarkana (...1875...). He helped Professor Comstock in his study of the Cotton Worm (1878). He was U.S. Commissioner and a notary public at Texarkana, 1875-81, or thereabouts—the U.S. Department of Justice is unable to say when his appointment terminated. He later moved to San Antonio, where his name appears in the city directory from 1881 to 1900. Part of this time he was connected in various capacities with the *San Antonio Light*. He had the reputation of being an educated German, of alert and brilliant mind, a very enjoyable conversationalist, and a valuable citizen of Texarkana. He does not seem to have practiced law in San Antonio, and did not resume his notarial office until 1897.

BREWSTER, Robert (1812-96) In 1871, Mr. Brewster obtained two silver medals at the Second Annual State Fair of Texas, at Houston: one for a collection of stuffed birds of Texas, and the second for taxidermy. I believe that one "beautiful case of Texas birds" was the basis of the two awards. Probably the taxidermic work was not his own—it may have been done by Frank Walthew or someone else who has escaped my notice, and perhaps even the birds may have been collected by another—but the collection indicates his interest in ornithology. Brewster was born in Ireland; came to Texas in November, 1840; was a merchant in Houston from 1841-47, and assessor and collector of taxes for the city of Houston from 1858 to 1861. For thirty-one years he was Secretary of the Grand Royal-Arch Chapter of Masonry, and was also Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery for a long period. He died in Houston, 25 July 1896. *Biography in History of Texas...*, *Houston and Galveston*, 1895, 577-78.

BRIGHTMAN, George Claver (1791-1857) Sent a communication on the early agriculture of Goliad County (1854) to the U.S. Commissioner of Patents. He was a farmer residing on the San Antonio River about 16 miles below Goliad. He was born in Newport, R.I.; was bred a cabinet-maker; moved with his parents to southern Indiana, 1811, and there married. Migrated to Texas in 1842/3, arriving there in the spring of 1843.

BRIGHTMAN, Dr. John Claver (1819-67) Son of the preceding. Smithsonian meteorological observer at Helena, Karnes County (1856-57) and at Goliad (1857-58). He was born in Floyd County, Indiana; and died at Victoria, Texas, during the Yellow Fever epidemic. Came to Texas with his parents in 1843. Druggist at Helena, Karnes County (1855-57), and Chief Justice of Karnes County. Went to Goliad about 1857/8. Studied medicine in Houston (preceptorial system), 1859-60; practiced medicine November, 1860, until his death. Surgeon, C.S.A....He was always interested in chemistry and electricity; and sufficiently so in geology that he applied for appointment as State Geologist of Texas in 1857. Lest it be thought this presumption unique to apply for such a position (later filled by the highly competent Dr. B. F. Shumard), it should be said that the applications for the position of State Geologist were "as numerous as mosquitoes in the Colorado Bottom" (to quote from a contemporary letter). Brightman's practice of medicine with woefully inadequate preparation only bears witness to the sad state of Medicine in early Texas. (As an illustration, John H. Warren of Tyler, Texas, has published in Butler, 1876, 766, his qualifications as resting on a "diploma to practice med[icine] from physiological med[ical] debating soc[iety].") *Biographical materials*: L. B. Russell, *Genealogy of the Russell Family*, Comanche, Texas (1938), p. [4]; MS. Letters of Dr. J. C. Brightman [transcripts in Geiser Papers].

BRINGHURST, George H. (1810-89) An early surveyor of Houston (1839-49+). He was born in Philadelphia, and reared by Quaker foster-parents. In the fall of 1835 he came to Texas, and later fought in the Texan Revolution. He studied surveying, and was surveyor of Harris County for more than ten years

- both under the Republic and the State of Texas. In 1845 he was one of the most ardent annexationists. He was, like Robert Brewster, a great student of Masonry, and held the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Texas for over twenty years, and for more than thirty years was Secretary-Treasurer of Holland Lodge No. 1, of Houston. *Biography* is in "History of Texas...Houston and Galveston," 1895, 567-69.
- BRINGIER, Louis** (1784-1860) In his "Notices of the geology, mineralogy, topography, productions, and aboriginal inhabitants of the regions around the Mississippi and its confluent waters..." published in *Silliman's Journal* (1) 3, 1821, 15-46, he tells how, in the early years of the nineteenth century he traveled in the headwaters-region of the Trinity River (pp. 45/6), and of the presence there of several masses of meteoric iron. He gives an account of the Cross-Timbers as occurring "a few miles to the east of the blocks of native iron," as a belt of trees extending toward the south-southeast. Bringier, who was the son of Emanuel Marius Pons Bringier (1752-1820) was born in the Tchoupitoula district, Louisiana; and was an early surveyor-general of Louisiana. For a biographical note, see Stanley Clisby Arthur, *Old Families of Louisiana*, 1931, 426-30, especially page 427.
- BROCKETT, Milton Y[?]**. (.....-.....) Author of "[Agricultural Report on Grayson County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 721. Brockett was living in Sherman in 1880 as a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. Further information is lacking, beyond the fact that "he came to Sherman at an early day."
- BRODBECK, Jakob Friedrich** (1821-1910) An early school-teacher and school inspector of Gillespie County, who became interested in aerial navigation and invented an ill-fated "flying machine." He was born in Plattenhart, Württemberg, 13 October 1821; and died at Fredericksburg, Texas, 8 January 1910. He received his education at a teachers' seminary in Württemberg, and was a teacher before coming to Texas in 1846. For some years he was a teacher at Fredericksburg. After the Civil War, he moved to San Antonio, where he taught, and tuned pianos. In 1870, he bought a farm near Fredericksburg, his home until his death. Brodbeck was very reluctant to speak of the airplane incident work on which he started before the Civil War. He was encouraged in his experiments by Dr. Ferdinand Herff (*q.v.*), who helped Brodbeck get a patent. (See *HBTx* 1, 219.)
- BROMME, Traugott** (1802-65). Traveler and explorer (Texas, Mexico, Haiti); born at Angier, near Leipzig; came to America in 1820, and afterwards traveled extensively in Texas and Mexico; became surgeon of a Colombian schooner cruising in the Caribbean, and was detained for a year as a prisoner in Haiti, during which time he explored the island. After his return to Germany he wrote books on his travels in America; and his handbooks for North-, Central-, and South America passed through many editions. *Biography: ACAB*.
- BROOKS, Henry**. Author of "[Agricultural conditions in San Augustine County, Texas, in 1851]", in *Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. Patents*, 1852, Part II, Agriculture, pp. 343-44. This gives a table showing numbers of days it had rained from 1846-50 (5 years). Mr. Brooks's address is given simply as "San Augustine County." Mr. Brooks was born in North Carolina. Further information is lacking.
- BROOKS, Nathaniel Skinner** (1819-?) Meteorological observer at Palestine (1869-70) for the Smithsonian Institution. A native of Virginia, he came to Texas by way of Alabama. For some years he was a teacher in Palestine, and is remembered as a good Shakespearean student, musician, and conversationalist interested in science.
- BROOKS, S. W.** (.....-.....) Worked with the U.S. Engineers in the survey of the Rio Grande near Fort Brown, in 1878.
- BROTHERS, Benjamin Walter** (1850-1931). He published "[Agricultural Report of Gonzales County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 750-51. A farmer and stockman resident at Luling (...1874-76...) and at Harwood Station, Gonzales County (1877-1931). He was born at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 7 December 1850, and died at Slayden, Gonzales County, 3 November 1931. When very young, he came with his parents to Caldwell County, Texas. He was an old trail driver (first drive, 1867) and made, in all, three trips to Kansas with cattle.

- BROUS, Dr. Harry A.** (?1850-1906) Brous came with Professor E. D. Cope to Helotes, Bexar County, Texas, in September, 1877. He worked here about three weeks and made reports to the United States Entomological Commission. A notable entomologist, he was especially interested in beetles. Native of Blue Mont (now Manhattan), Kansas, he was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1874, and from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878. Subsequently, he practiced medicine in Philadelphia and continued his entomological interests until his death, 10 May 1906. (*Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 49, 594, 1946).
- BROWN, Dr. Abner** (.....) A physician of Gray Rock, Titus County, Texas, ...1877-80...; he sent alcoholic arthropods to the Smithsonian Institution in 1877. A "Dr. Abner Brown" was living at Lufkin, Angelina County, in 1900. Probably Dr. Brown is not to be confused with the "A. Brown" who came to Texas, middle of April, 1839, on the *Str. Rufus Putnam*. ([Houston] *National Intelligencer*, April 18, 1839.)
- BROWN, Dr. Henry Wyse** (1827-1907) Chemist, physician, native of Savannah, Georgia; died at Waco, McLennan County. He graduated M.D., 1848, from the Medical Department of University of City of New York (where he was student of J. W. Draper?). He practiced medicine at Griffin, Georgia (1848-55); was one of the founders of the Atlanta (Georgia) Medical College, and professor of anatomy and chemistry there (1855-61); Surgeon, C.S.A. He came to Texas, 1865, and to Waco, 1866. He was active in organizing the Waco Medical Association; was president of the State Medical Association of Texas (1875)—the same year that he was 3rd vice president of the American Medical Association. *Biographical materials*: Atkinson, 1878, 335; *Memorial & Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell & Coryell counties*, 1893, 457-58; *Texas State J. of Med.*, 3, 1907/8, 248, *portr.*; *HBTx*, 1, 224.
- BROWN, James** (.....-1878) Meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Kaufman, 1866. The *Smithsonian Report for 1874*, 1875, 112, lists his reports for September and November, 1866, as among the Smithsonian Archives....He was born in Roane County, eastern Tennessee; came to Texas in the early 1860's. He was a stone-mason, farmer, and dealt considerably in real estate. He erected a new courthouse for Kaufman County, in 1861. He lived on a farm about five miles north of Kaufman.
- BROWN, Joseph Frazer** (.....) Published "[Agricultural Report on San Saba County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 803. Resident of San Saba, San Saba County, ...1880-84...; a considerable landowner. In 1884/5 he had 3178 acres of land in San Saba County, with a tax-valuation of between ten and twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Brown entered the University of Mississippi from "San Jacinto, Texas," in 1859, and attended the 1860-61 session as a member of the Class of 1862. In 1914 the degree A.B. *nunc pro tunc* was conferred by the University of Mississippi.
- BROWN, Nathan Clifford** (1856-1941) A resident of Portland, Maine, for many years (...1878-96...). He was an ardent ornithologist, and published a number of papers in the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, and its successor, *The Auk*. He made (21 December 1879 to 4 April 1880) an ornithological reconnaissance near Boerne, Kendall County, and a second one later (for ten weeks subsequent to 27 January 1883). His publications on these reconnaissances includes: "A reconnaissance in Southwestern Texas" (*Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club*, 7, 1882, 33-42) and a paper in *The Auk*, 1, 1883, 120.
- BROWNE, J. H.** (.....) In 1952, Browne succeeded Henderson Yoakum (*q.v.*) as meteorological observer at Huntsville for the Smithsonian Institution. [A "John H. Brown," who may be the present one, from Washington County, was a student at Rutgersville College, Fayette County, in 1841.]
- BROWNE, N. N.** Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Taylor County, Texas]" printed in Loughridge, 1884, 805-06. Polk's "Gazetteer and Directory" for 1884/5 lists a "N. M. Brown" of Buffalo Gap, Texas, who had 240 acres of land in Taylor County, with a tax assessment of \$2000-\$3000. I am inclined to believe these to be one and the same man, Polk having a typographical error.
- BRUCKISCH, Wilhelm** (1802-77) Scientific bee-keeper, early associate, friend, and protagonist of Pastor Johann Dzierzon, "The bee-master of Europe." Bruck-

- isch was born 21 May 1802 at Postelwitz, Silesia; was "Rentmeister" at Koppitz bei Grottkau, in Silesia; founded (1847) the Silesian Bee-Keepers' Society, and was its president until his departure for Texas in 1853. Bruckisch was bee-keeper and horticulturist at Hortontown on the Guadalupe (1853-77). He published six German editions of his "Bienenbuch" (1847-61). He also published *Besste* [sic] *Bienenzuchtsmethode nach Pfarrer Dzierzon* (1866) and published (1850+) *Die Preussischen Bienenachrichten*. He also published an extended article, "Bee Culture," in the *Annual Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Patents (Agriculture) 1860, 1861, 268-301*. He died at Hortontown on the Guadalupe, near New Braunfels, 25 August 1877. *Biography*: Geiser, *Field & Laboratory* 7, 32, 1939; *HBTx. 1*, 230.
- BRYAN, Lieut. Francis Theodore, U.S.A., (?1823-1917) Topographic engineer, U.S.A. in Texas; explorer. Native of North Carolina; graduate of the U.S. Military Academy in 1846; he resigned from the Army in 1861, and lived and died in St. Louis, 1861-1917. He was Assistant Topographic Engineer of the Department of Texas, 1848-52, being engaged in the exploration of the State. Cullum 2, 261; 5, 62; and 6a, 50 has given the chief facts of his military and civil career; there is also an obituary (with *portrait*) in *Ann. Rept. Assn. Graduates, U.S. Military Academy for 1918*. G. K. Warren (1861, 58) has given excellent accounts of his explorations in Texas, 1849-1851, chiefly to lay out military roads between the frontier forts....For reports on his 1849 explorations, see *Sen. Exec. Doc. no. 64, U.S., 31st Congress, 1st Session*. In 1857 he gave extensive natural history collections from the Platte Country to the St. Louis Academy (of which he had been elected Corresponding Member, 15 December 1856).
- BRYANT, A. H. R. (.....) An excellent student of entomology, residing at Clarksville (1871), Kemp (1873) and Pilot Point, Denton County, 1874-77....In 1871 he sent gifts of insects and other natural-history specimens to the Museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and in 1873, examples of the work of the carpenter bees in cedar. He was a correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission in 1877. His publications include the following, all from the second volume of the *American Entomologist* (1869/70): "The handsome digger wasp as a horse guard" (p. 87); "The handsome digger wasp as a horse guard, again" (p. 125); "More about the 'cow killer,' *Mutilla coccinea*" (p. 337). During the Civil War he was Captain of Company D, 34th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Walker's Texas Division, C.S.A.
- BRYDEN, James (.....) Author of "Sheep raising in Nueces County." (*Amer. Cotton Planter & Soil*, 4, 1860, 453-54). I have not been able to secure further information of Mr. Bryden.
- BUCKMAN, Thomas (.....) He published "[Agricultural Report on Karnes County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 766....Resident of Helena, Karnes County, in 1880.
- BUNSEN, Dr. Johann Ernst Friedrich Gustav (1804-36) Brother of the noted German-American educator, Dr. Georg Bunsen. Gustav Bunsen came to Texas in 1836, from Belleville, Illinois; he was killed (with most of Grant's men) on Agua Dulce, about 26 miles west of San Patricio, 2 March 1836. Dr. Gustave Bunsen's father was *Münzratb* at Frankfort. Both he and his brother, Dr. Karl Bunsen (1796-1839) were leaders in the Frankfort uprising of 3 April 1833. Biographical materials: *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 47, 1903, 369; H. J. Ruetenik, *Berühmte deutsche Vorkämpfer für Fortschritt, Freiheit und Friede in Nord-Amerika....*, 1893, 178-81. See also Körner, *Das Deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten....*, 1880, 252.
- BURKE, Dr. Thomas Somerville (?1841-91) Graduate in medicine of the University of Louisiana, 1861; and Assistant Surgeon, C.S.A., 1861-62. In Heard, 1868 (*q.v.*), there is a summarized report on diseases at Port Lavaca, Calhoun County, originally prepared by Dr. Burke. He practiced medicine at Port Lavaca (...1869...), Concrete (...1873-75...), and Corpus Christi (...1881-85...). He died 21 September 1891 at Corpus Christi.
- BURLESON, Rev. Richard Byrd (1822-79) Born near Decatur, Alabama; entered the University of Nashville in 1840, where he studied the natural sciences under Gerard Troost; came to Texas in 1855; professor at Baylor University,

- Independence, 1857-61; Professor of natural sciences at Waco University, 1861-79. In 1874, he joined Buckley's (second) Texas Geological Survey, and took part in his Report of 1876.... He died 21 December 1879. *Biographical Encyclopaedia of Texas*, 1880, 160-62 (all uncritical). *Portrait* is in Haynes' *Life and Writings of Dr. Rufus C. Bursleson*, 1901, 161.
- BURNET**, David Gouverneur (1788-1870) Texan patriot; writer on Indian ethnology. His experiences among the Comanches, on the headwaters of the Colorado River in Texas (1818/9) bore fruit in a number of valuable articles on this tribe in the *Cincinnati Literary Gazette* 1, 1824, 145-46; 154-55; 162-63; 177-78 and 186-87. The Comanche vocabulary given by Burnet (*ibid.*, 2, 1824, 1-4) compares very favorably with that given later by Captain R. B. Marcy (*q.v.*). Part of the writings were copied into vol. 1 of Schoolcraft's *Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge*, 1860, pp. 229-41. The paper was dated "August 20, 1847," and its covering letter "September 29, 1847."... Students of the history of American natural history will be interested in his satirical card to Prof. C. S. Rafinesque (in *Cin. Lit. Gazette*, 1, 1824, 183) and his equally satirical disclaimer at p. 3, vol. 2, of the same journal. The complete lack of humor of Rafinesque is striking: he missed completely Burnet's irony. ... Burnet's father, William Burnet, was a Surgeon-General in the Revolutionary War; and his brother, Jacob Burnet (1770-1853) was a leader in the cultural development of Cincinnati.... *Biographical materials*: in *ACAB and DAB*, J. H. Brown, *Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas*, pp. 128-29; J. DeCordova, *Texas: her Resources and her Public Men*, 1858, 156-59; D. W. C. Baker, *Texas Scrap Book*, 1875, 257/8; and Lamb's *Biogr. Dict. U.S.*, 1, 1900, 501; also Preston.
- BURNS**, W[illiam] C. (*b.* ?1827) Collected reptiles at Austin for the U.S. National Museum. [?Possibly the "William C. Burns (1827-post 1896) native of Waynesboro, Wayne County, Tennessee, who came to Texas in 1873, and in 1875 settled as a farmer and stock raiser of saddle horses]. *Biographical materials* in *History of Texas, supplemented with Biographical Mention of many prominent Persons and Families of the State*, Chicago, 1896, pp. 722-23.]
- BURR**, Ammon (*d.* 1879) Well known horticulturist, living near Matagorda Bay, in Calhoun County (...1867...); came to Dallas sometime before 1874; died in Dallas, 1879. His nursery was a half-mile north of the first H. & T. C. R. R. depot in Dallas, 1879. *Publications*: "Peaches in Southwestern Texas" [Calhoun County], (*Southern Cultivator*, 25, 1867, 50-51) [a keen horticulturist, fine experimental attitude]; "[Horticultural] Notes from Dallas, Texas" (*The Gardener's Monthly* (Meehan), 19, 1877, 309-10) [experiences with grasshoppers in the fall of 1876 and spring of 1877.]... *Biographical materials*: Thrall, *Almanac for 1880*, p. 184; *Gardener's Monthly*, 22, 1880, 62.
- BURROUGHS**, Dr. Samuel Raymond (1842-1922) Chemist, toxicologist, medical botanist. [See, especially, "Report of Committee on indigenous medical resources of Texas," (*Trans. Texas State Med. Assn.*, 1877, 100-109)]. Native of Alabama, educated in Anderson County, Texas, and at Galveston Medical College (M.D., 1869) and Texas Medical College & Hospital (M.D. 1873). From 1873 to 1878 he was professor of chemistry and toxicology, Texas Medical College and Hospital (the last year served as dean also). From 1868-73, and 1878-96, he practiced medicine in Leon County, Texas (chiefly at Raymond.)... *Biographical materials*: Atkinson, 1878, 289; L. E. Daniell, *Successful Men*..., 1890, 218-20, *portrait*; obit. in *Texas State J. of Medicine*, 18, 1922/3, 427-28, *portrait*.
- BURT**, Dr. William Jefferson (1838-86) Author of an essay on "Anatomical and physiological differences between White and Negro Races" (*Trans. Texas Med. Assn.*, 8, 1876, 115-23). Born in Lumpkin County, Georgia; studied at Hiwassee and Mossy Creek colleges; and at Savannah and Atlanta Medical Colleges (M.D. Atlanta, 1860; thesis, "Menstruation.") He came to Austin, Texas, from medical practice in Arkansas, in the early 'seventies (practiced there from...1874-86.) He had considerable abilities as a surgeon—with special interests in gynecology.... *Biography*: Atkinson, 1878, 264.
- BUTCHER**, Dr. Henry B., U.S.A. (.....) Ornithologist. Born in ?Philadelphia, where his father, William Butcher, was president (1867) of a paint-

manufacturing company. On February 12, 1866, Butcher was made a contract-surgeon, U.S.A., and sent to Fort Ringgold, at Laredo. He arrived at Laredo 6 April 1866, and for the two years, 1866/7, he collected birds in that vicinity. He published "List of birds collected at Laredo, Texas, in 1866 and 1867" (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1868, 148-50). [This is a nominal list of 80 species with dates of observation.] Dr. Butcher sent collections of birds to the Smithsonian Institution (1866, 1867); and (1867) a collection of 67 birds and two quadrupeds to the Philadelphia Academy (to which he had been elected member, 26 June 1866)....*Biographical materials*: [MS], "Spencer F. Baird, Letters Received," vol. 32, 1866, leaves 152-58, (*Smithsonian Institution Archives*.)

- BYERLY, Micajah (1842-1928) He wrote "[Agricultural Report on Chambers County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 758). Born at Jasper, Jasper County, Texas, 19 October 1842; died at Confederate Home, Austin, 6 October 1928. He received a common school education in Jasper County; became a farmer and merchant; moved to Wallisville, Chambers County, in 1878. He lived there until his latter years, when he went to the Confederate Home.
- BYERS, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (1825-1911) Florist in Houston, ...1878-94.... [On September 18, 1871, she lived at Clear Creek Station, Galveston County.] *Publications* (list incomplete): "A Texas Garden" (*Amer. Jour. Hort.*, 9, 1871, 374n); "On various species of Ficus" (*Gardener's Monthly*, 20, 1878, 358); "Floral notes from Texas," (*ibid.*, 21, 1879, 136-38). She obtained a silver medal for her collection of the Grasses of Texas, and one for her collection of the Insects of Texas, at the Second Annual State Fair of Texas, at Houston, 1871. The 1894 "American Florist Company Directory" lists her as a florist in Houston.
- BYRD, Greene D. (.....) Published "[Agricultural Report of San Jacinto County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 755-56. An early settler of Cold Spring, San Jacinto County. He was the second District Clerk of San Jacinto County (county organized in 1870). He was living in Cold Spring in 1880. Polk's Gazetteer and Directory for 1884/5 lists among the landowners of San Jacinto County, "G. B. & H. W. Byrd," who had 964 acres of land and an assessment-valuation of three to four thousand dollars. (I surmise that "G. B." is a typographical error for G. D. Byrd.)
- BYRNE, J. H. (.....) Accompanied Captain John Pope in his 1854 reconnaissance of a railroad route from El Paso to Preston and kept the diary of the expedition. (See vol. 2, pp. 51-93, of the Pacific Railroad Reports; also "Pope, J." *infra*.)
- CABANIS, Albert (.....) Cabanis was district-forester of Raschdorff (? or Rasdorf?) bei Silberberg in Silesia; came to Texas with his wife and six children, in the German immigration of the summer of 1846. He was actively interested in the development of the silkworm industry of early Texas. (*Solms Braunfels Archiv*, IX, 20-22, 45, 60; XVIII, 190-91.)
- CALDWELL, J. L. (d. 1904) One of the early experimenters with upland rice in Texas, with seed furnished by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Caldwell was a resident of Falls County, near Marlin, ...1871-1904...; he had 647 acres of land, assessed at a valuation between \$4000 and \$5000. See *Annual Report U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1879, 1880, 489.
- CALDWELL, W. H. (.....) A resident (...1880...) of Borjas, Duval County (south Texas); he furnished a note on the topography of Borjas, printed in Loughridge, 1884, 769.
- CAMP, B. M. (1839-1936) Loughridge (1884, 725) published a brief agricultural report on Hopkins County by Mr. Camp. Born in Georgia, 2 September 1839; Camp came to Hopkins County, Texas, about 1860, and settled near Sulphur Springs. In 1884/5 he had a farm of 282 acres in Hopkins County, assessed at between fifteen-hundred and two thousand dollars. He died at Sulphur Springs on 10 September 1936 at the age of ninety-seven years.
- CAMPBELL, Albert H. (d. 1862) A civilian, Mr. Campbell accompanied Lieut. A. W. Whipple (*a.v.*), 1853, as Principal Assistant Railroad Engineer, on Whipple's Survey for a railroad route to the Pacific, near the 35th Parallel. Campbell also was Civil Engineer on Lieut. Parke's Exploration and survey

- (1854/5), but this is extra-limital to Texas. *Publications*: "Letter from Albert H. Campbell to Hon. Guy M. Bryan, of Texas, in relation to the Pacific Railroad." Washington, 1858. [Mr. Bryan, resident of Brazoria, was one of the Texan representatives in Congress.] A. H. Campbell was lieutenant in the Engineering Department, Brigadier-General Jones' Division, C.S.A. (22 Georgia Infantry) and was killed 1 July 1862 in the Seven Days' Battles.
- CAMPBELL, Dr. Charles Augustus Rosenheimer (1863-1931) A pharmacist of San Antonio in the early 'eighties who was an amateur ornithologist and mineralogist. Later he studied medicine and practiced in San Antonio. He is remembered now chiefly for his theory of bat-control of mosquitoes (*see his "Bats, Mosquitoes and Dollars," Boston, 1925*). He insisted that bats alone, of aerial animals, eat mosquitoes, being attuned to the particular musical note emitted by the mosquito (which he considered to be a high-G). His theory has met with little favor, in spite of its attractiveness.
- CAMPBELL, Hugh (.....) Civil engineer, astronomer. Acted as Assistant Astronomer on Lieut. Whipple's Pacific Railroad Survey along the 35th Parallel (1853); he thus traversed the valley of the Canadian River in Panhandle Texas. Later, he helped Major Emory on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey; but this work was largely extralimital to Texas.
- CAMPBELL, Dr. Nicholas Lafayette, U.S.A. (*d. ?post 1900*) Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., stationed at Ringgold Barracks, 1849 (near present Rio Grande City, in Starr County). A report by him, entitled: "[Appearance of cholera at Ringgold Barracks]" is printed in Coolidge, 1856, 368.
- CAMPBELL, Robert C. (?1810-?) He was born in Maryland; lived near Richmond, Fort Bend County (...1844...) where he practiced law and was a large land owner. He published "Cotton Crop in Texas" (*Southern Cultivator*, 7, 1849, 169)—an account of weather conditions in their effect on the cotton, and noted the arrival of the cotton worm which had destroyed 30% of the cotton crop. Numerous items about Mr. Campbell occur in the *Houston Telegraph*... (1841-46); *Northern Standard* (1854-61); and *Dallas Herald* (1861-69). *Biographical materials*: Wharton, *History of Fort Bend County*, 19, 118-24.
- CAMPBELL, W. M., Jr. (*d. post 1916*) Resident of Jefferson County, near Beaumont, ...1880-1916, an extensive landowner of considerable means—a surveyor, and educated man. *Publications*: "[Agricultural Report of Jefferson County, Texas]", Loughridge, 1884, 758; "[Varieties of grapes in my Five-acre Vineyard]", *Special Report No. 36*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1881, p. 101.
- CARL, John Franklin (1828-1904) Drilled two oil-wells in Nacogdoches County in the 'seventies: one on the Skillern tract (Caney Creek), and one on land belonging to Dr. Leake, one mile west of the village of Melrose. Carl is by many considered "the founder of the science of petroleum production engineering." An excellent biography is in *DAB, ACAB, Nat. Cyclop. Amer. Biogr.*, 12, 361, 1904; and *Who's Who in Pennsylvania*, 1904, p. 111. He practiced oil engineering from about 1864 to 1874 (during which period he worked in Texas), and from 1874 to 1884 was on the staff of the Pennsylvania Second Geological Survey.
- CARLTON, William Henry (1840-1900) Published "[Agricultural Report on Colorado County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 762-63. Mr. Carleton lived near Columbus, where he owned 720 acres of land and operated a cotton-gin. In 1884/5 his assessed property-valuation was in excess of \$10,000. Mr. Carleton was born in ?Halifax County, Va., 6 November 1940 and died on his farm near Columbus, 25 November 1900. He moved to Texas with his family about 1850, and spent his life in Colorado County.
- CAROTHERS, Dr. Andrew Edward (1838-90) Presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1860, the skull of a Comanche Chief (?Yellow Jack?); was elected a correspondent of the Academy, 1874; presented a collection of minerals from Saltillo to the Academy, 1875. He also helped Vasey in his work on agricultural grasses and forage plants of the United States... He was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; took M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania (1863); served as surgeon in the Union Army, being Passed Surgeon

- at Brownville, 1864 and Post Surgeon at San Antonio, 1865; was secretary of the board of health and Health Officer of San Antonio during the cholera epidemic of 1866/7. Except for the years 1871/2 (when he was chief surgeon of a military hospital at Saltillo, Mexico) and some time spent in Saltillo, 1872-75..., and Corulla, La Salle County, Texas, he practiced medicine in San Antonio until his death. He died in the City of Mexico, 31 January 1890. *Biographical materials*: Atkinson, 1878, 638; a splendid biography is to be found in [John Henry Brown's] *Encyclopaedia of the New West*, 183-85.
- CARPENTER, George Clifford (1840-94) Geologist, naturalist; lived for some months of 1879 in Kerrville and San Antonio. Mr. Carpenter entered Cazenovia Seminary, New York, in 1859; his home at that time was Nelson, N.Y., his birthplace. He graduated A.B. from Wesleyan University (Connecticut) in 1866; was professor of natural science, Simpson College (Indianola, Iowa), 1869-81; spent his vacations (1870-71 in geological explorations in Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. He visited Texas several times in the 'seventies; because of threatened pulmonary trouble, he traveled for his health in Texas and Colorado. He continued to teach in Simpson College until his death (1 October 1894).
- CARPENTER, Captain Louis Henry (1839-1916) Aid-de-camp of General P. H. Sheridan; and Colonel, U.S.V., in 1865. He remained in the regular army as Captain of the 10th U.S. Cavalry in Texas. While at Austin he was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 26 June 1866. ...He was born in New Jersey, studied at the University of Pennsylvania, leaving in his junior year. *Biography in Who's Who in America*, 1, 1899, 115.
- CARPENTER, Dr. William Marbury (1811-48) I am not convinced that Dr. Carpenter ever was in Texas. He first described the Pleistocene vertebrates collected at San Felipe by William P. Huff (*q.v.*) in 1837. He was brother-in-law of Dr. Valentine Overton King (*q.v.*), and was his preceptor in medicine. Dr. Carpenter was born in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. He entered West Point (1829) but ill health caused his resignation two years later. He took his M.D. degree at the University of Louisiana Medical College (1836). He was called to be professor of natural history and chemistry at the College of Louisiana at Jackson (later taken over by Centenary College). Here he taught geology, botany, and chemistry. When Sir Charles Lyell came to Louisiana in 1846, he acted as a guide to him. He died in October, 1848....Obituary notices appeared in *New Orleans Medical & Surgical Journal*, 5, 1848/9, 409; and in *Trans. A.M.A.*, 3, 1850, 438. A biography by R. S. Cocks, "William M. Carpenter, a pioneer scientist of Louisiana," (*Tulane Graduates' Magazine*, 3, 122-27, January, 1914) has also appeared. See also, Sargent, *Silva...*, 4, 1892, 93.
- CARRIER, Rev. Joseph Celestine, C.S.C. (1832-1904) Chemist; president of St. Mary's College, Galveston, 1874-76. Born in France; came to America in 1855; founder of the natural science department, University of Notre Dame, Indiana (1867-72), and of the Department of Physics & Chemistry (1872-74). He later organized the science department of St. Laurent College near Montreal, where he died after seventeen years of service. *Publications*: The Library of Congress lists two undated pamphlets by Carrier (in French); on the chemical and physiological history of a mouthful of bread, and of a burning wax candle. In 1874, Carrier was elected a member, and in 1879 a fellow, of the A.A.A.S....*Biographical materials*: a brief account in T. E. Howard, *A Brief History of the University of Notre Dame du Lac, Indiana*, [1895], 119-22.
- CARRINGTON, Wiley Hubbard Davies (1822-87) Wealthy land owner of Travis County who reported to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1881, on *Panicum texanum* as a desirable native grass suitable for cultivation for hay. He had 2788 acres of land in Travis County in 1884/5; and his estate was invoiced at the probate, in excess of \$80,000. Mr. Carrington was born near the Tar River, in North Carolina. He early went to Columbus, Mississippi, and there studied and practiced law. He came to Austin, Texas, in 1854. His hobbies included botany (he was especially interested in indigenous trees, shrubs, flowers, and grasses) and the ancient languages. He was a great reader, and something of a 'religious controversialist.' [Not to be confused

- with Rev. W. H. D. Carrington, also of Austin, who died in 1879 (Thrall.)
- CARROLL, Benjamin Franklin (1841-1912) Apiarist, horticulturist of Dresden, Navarro County. A native of Mississippi, he came to Dresden with his parents as a boy. In 1866 he found a swarm of bees, while hunting; he carried them home and started what later came to be considered the finest apiary in the State. He is said to have mailed queen bees to all parts of the United States and even to some foreign countries. He was also a rabbit and poultry fancier, keeping many varieties. He also experimented extensively with varieties of peaches. . . . *Biographical materials*: Love, "History of Navarro County [Texas], [1933], 188/9; Geiser, *Horticulture and Horticulturists in Early Texas*, 1945, 39. *Publications*: "Root Blight in Apple Trees" (*Gardener's Monthly* (Mechan) 23, 1881, 79-80).
- CARTER, Benjamin Franklin (?-1863). Interested in mollusca; sent a collection from Texas to the Smithsonian Institution in 1858. He was born in Scottsboro, Georgia, and in 1847 was a member of the Thalian literary society at Oglethorpe University; came to Austin, Texas, about 1854, and entered upon the practice of law (Carter & DeNormandie); captain and lieutenant-colonel, 4th Texas Infantry, Hood's Brigade, C.S.A. (1861-63); in Lee's Maryland campaigns of 1862 and 1863; died in the Battle of Gettysburg.
- CATLIN, George (1796-1872) Painter of Indians, ethnologist. From 1829 to 1838, Catlin spent his summers among the Indians, painting some 600 portraits of distinguished Indians of both sexes. He accompanied Genl. Leavenworth and Col. Henry Dodge on a Dragoon expedition to the Comanches and other Southwestern tribes (1834) into the country lying between the Red and Canadian rivers. The topographic data are very meagre in Dodge's report. The expedition was very disastrous to the troops. General Leavenworth died and many officers and men perished from diseases. Catlin, in his work on the North American Indians (*post*) writes of the experience. (See Catlin, "Letters and notes on the manners, customs, and conditions of the North American Indians. . . . New York, 1841. 2 vols., 4 to. This is the first of several editions in the English language.) . . . In 1854 [? or 1855?] Catlin descended the Rio Grande in a canoe to Matamoros. (*Ann. Rept., Smithsonian Inst., 1872*, pp. 53-54; 1885, p. 1890.) . . . *Biographical materials*: DAB, ACAB, *Lamb's Biogr. Dict. of the U.S.*, 1, 1900, 595; Youman's *Pioneers of Science; Men of the Time*, VIII ed., 1872, p. 197.
- CAUDLIN, Henry (.....) Collected reptiles for the U.S. National Museum from the neighborhood of Kerrville. Further data were not obtainable.
- CAVEN, William John (1833-1907) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Harrison County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 728-29) . . . Born in Georgia, came to Texas about 1859, died in Dallas, Texas. A well-to-do farmer in Harrison County. He lived near Marshall until 1886, when he moved to Dallas. He served in the Texas legislature from Harrison County, 1881-85. . . . *Biography*: Daniell, *Successful Men*, 1890, 516-19, *portr.*
- CHANDLER, Marine Tyler Wickham (?1815-68) Made natural history collections for the Smithsonian Institution (1848-53) while connected with the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey Commission, but most of these collections are extralimital to Texas. Chandler also published on the meteorology of the survey; and also did reconnaissance work on the Rio Grande from San Vicente to Presidio del Norte. He was Smithsonian meteorological observer at the Falls of the Saint Croix, Wisconsin, in 1857, and at no other station. He took A.B., 1837; and A.M., 1840, at the University of Pennsylvania; died 10 June 1868 at Canaviases, Province of Bahia, Brazil.
- CHAPIN, Lieut. Gordon, U.S.A. (*d.* 1875) Of the military escort of Captain R. B. Marcy's exploring expedition to the Brazos River, from June 1 to October 30, 1854. He was also stationed at Fort Belknap, 1855-57 and 1857-58. A graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, with the class of 1851. See Cullum, for biographical details.
- CHAPMAN, Major William Warren, U.S.A. (1814-59) A native of Massachusetts; died at Fortress Monroe. Graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, 1837. He accompanied General Wool on his trip across Texas (23 June to 14 November 1847) and served at Fort Brown and Brazos Santiago, 1848-49 and 1849-54, 1854-55. From 1855 to 1858 he was stationed at Corpus Christi.

- He engineered the exploration of the Rio Grande by Kingsbury and Love (*qq.vv.*) in 1849 and 1850. Judge Edward Dougherty (1852) states that Major Chapman did much to encourage improvement of sheep, and to develop the agricultural possibilities of the Rio Grande Valley, at Brownsville. ... *Biographical materials: Cullum, 1, 667; 5, 46; ACAB.*
- CHINN, Dr. Robert H. (?1815-68) Medical geographer and climatologist. Native of Kentucky, took M.D. degree at University of Louisiana, 1845; practiced medicine with great reputation in Brazoria, Texas, for more than 20 years; was largely instrumental in the organization of the Brazos Medical Association (1854), "the first of the kind in Texas." Besides purely medical publications, the following deal with medical geography and climatology: "The Diseases of Texas" (*Nashville Journal of Medicine & Surgery, 9, 1855, 352-62*); and "Climate and Diseases of Central Texas" (*New Orleans Medical & Surgical Jl., 20, 1867, 312-19*). From 1857 to 1867, he was living in Caney, Matagorda County (where he died the next year).... *Biographical materials: Trans. Amer. Med. Assn., 21, 1868, 488.*
- CHOVEL, Rafael (.....) Mineralogist on General Manuel de Mier y Terán's commission to establish the boundary line between the Mexican province of Texas and the United States. Linn, of Victoria County, in his reminiscences, *Fifty Years in Texas*, tells of his making brick (1831) on the Lavaca. He was a devoted friend of Berlandier, and united with him in the writing of the book "Diario de Viage de la Comisión de Límites....," 1859. Chovel was of French origin. He was comandante of the presidio at Goliad about 1830-32. ... *The Royal Society Catalogue* gives no titles by Chovel.
- CHRISTALL, John (.....) He wrote "[Brief note on the agriculture of Bandera County, Texas]", (in Loughridge, 1884, 798). His post office was Bandera. Beyond the fact that he preempted land on Winan's Creek, Bandera, County, in 1880, nothing further is known.
- CHRISTIAN, Samuel P. (.....) Mr. Christian published "[Agricultural Report on Harris County, Texas.]", in Loughridge, 1884, 757. He had 200 acres of land in Harris County, 1884/5, with an assessment valuation of from \$5000-\$10,000. Masonic records show Mr. Christian a resident of Lynchburg as early as 1873.
- CHURCHILL, General Sylvester, U.S.A. (1783-1862) A Vermonter, father-in-law of Spencer F. Baird. He followed General John Ellis Wool to Mexico *via* the "Wool Road"; he collected reptiles on this trip, between San Antonio and Eagle Pass, and also fishes at the crossing of the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass. ... Churchill had long before been keenly interested in natural history. In Silliman's *Journal, 26, 1834, 116-17* he published an article, noticing the occurrence of a "double-fish." ... *Biographical materials: Drake, Dictionary of American Biography, 1872, 186; ACAB; Lamb's Biogr. Dict. of U.S., 2, 1900, 5.*
- CLAREN, Lieut. Oscar von (?1812-45) Born in Schöppenstedt near Braunschweig, Claren came to Texas as one of the first colonists of the German *Adelsverein*. On 2 May 1845, von Claren wrote to his sister in Braunschweig that he had made large collections of turtles and snakes in the New Braunfels region for sale to naturalists in Germany, and that he expected to continue actively with his collecting. With Captain Friedrich W. von Wrede (*q.v.*), von Claren was murdered (24 October 1845) by the Indians at Manchaca Springs, twenty-three miles south of Austin, on the old road to New Braunfels. (*Solms-Braunfels Archiv, V, 143; xxx, 196.*)
- CLARK, Amasa (1825-1927) Wrote "[Grape-growing and wine making in Bandera County]", in *Special Report no. 36, 1881, p. 98*, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Amasa Clark was a native of Schoharie County, New York; served in the Mexican War; settled early in Bandera County, Texas; helped (1859-60) with Jefferson Davis's camel experiment at Bandera, for about eighteen months. His horticultural work (special work with apples and pears) began much later than 1880—about 1895.... *Biographical materials: A. J. Sowell, "Early Settlers and Indian Fighters of Southwest Texas," 1900, 519-24; Geiser, 1945, 40; J. Marvin Hunter, "Pioneer History of Bandera County," 1922, 220-31, portrait; Amasa Clark, "Recollections of a Centenarian" [autobiography].*

- CLARK, Frank H. (1830-1860) "[Report on agricultural conditions in Red River County, Texas, 1850]", in *Report of U.S. Commissioner Patents, 1850*, Part II, Agriculture, 1851, 188-90. Mr. Clark was a prominent citizen of Clarksville, Red River County, ...1850-60; and the Clarksville *Northern Standard* during those years has numerous items relating to him. His obituary is to be found in the October 27, 1860 issue of the *Standard*, p. 2, column 6. He was born in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.
- CLARK, Dr. John Andrew (1828-97) Sent (1860) to the Smithsonian Institution, from Goliad, Texas, bird skins, nests, and eggs; and skins of the porcupine fish, *Diodon*. Dr. Clark practiced medicine at Goliad (*ante* 1872), and at Rockport, Texas (...1876-80...). He claimed to have received the degree M.D. from the Galveston Medical College, 1866. I find, in a 'list of matriculants and graduates of the Galveston Medical College, 1865-69' (*Galv. Med. Journal*, vol. 5, no. 2, July, 1876) that Clark came from Goliad to study medicine for the four-months' year of 1865-66, but see no record of his having taken a degree. In 1862/3 Dr. Clark was one of the incorporators of the Goliad Aid Association (with Pryor Lea, *q.v.*).
- CLARK, John Henry (?1830-?) Naturalist, surveyor; native of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, a former student of Spencer F. Baird at Dickinson College. Clark served as Zoologist and Assistant Computer under Col. J. D. Graham, U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey (1850-55) at the same time, in part, that Charles Wright was Botanist. With Arthur C. V. Schott (*q.v.*) Clark made very fine zoological collections; those of the vertebrates contained perhaps a hundred new species. Dr. John L. LeConte describes (*Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, 7, 1854, 79-85) some Coleoptera collected at San Antonio and at Frontera on the Rio Grande by Clark, under Major Emory; and John Cassin, "*Illustrations...*" 1862, p. 205 quotes some of Clark's bird observations. The (MS) "S. F. Baird, Letters Received" files (Smithsonian Archives) contain letters as late as 1865, but only a few. See Dall, *Spencer Fullerton Baird*, 1915, *passim*; v. also *Bull. 194*, U.S. Geol. Surv., 1902, pp. 14 ff; Clarksville, *Northern Standard*, September 23, 1858, p. 2, col. 3, and March 3, 1860, p. 2, col. 4; also *Dallas Herald*, April 4, 1860, p. 1, col. 1. Clarke served as an astronomical assistant with Capt. G. W. Wheeler (1872) in his survey of Wyoming Territory. He was also U.S. Commissioner (1858-62) on the U.S. & Texas Boundary Commission.
- CLARKE, Dr. Philip Solomon (?1834-95) Came to Texas from South Carolina in 1857, locating in medical practice at Hempstead (1857-95). Deeply interested in scientific agriculture, he collaborated with Professor Comstock (1879) in his study of cotton insects; sent (1880) specimens of the rice-weevil (*Calandra oryzae* L.) to Prof. C. V. Riley, to show the very great damage done to stored corn; sent (1881) heads of several kinds of millet to the Museum of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. *Publications* (outside of the medical field), "[Agricultural Report of Waller County, Texas]" in (Loughridge, 1884, 756); "[Notes on the life-history of the Cotton-worm, Aletia]" (*Report No. 4*, U.S. Entom. Comm., 1885, [75] - [77]), also printed in *Bulletin No. 3* of the Commission, pp. 115-17). Dr. Clarke was born and educated in Charleston, S. C.; afterward he studied at Yale College. He graduated in Medicine from South Carolina Medical College.
- CLAUSS, C. H. (.....) He published "[Agricultural Report on Kendall County, Texas]", (Loughridge, 1884, 794-95). In 1871 (May 24) Clauss was one of the incorporators of the Boerne "Gesangverein," and in 1880, he still lived at Boerne. No death or probate records are to be found in Kendall or Bexar counties (to which latter place he is reported as having moved many years ago). Deed records of Kendall County involving Mr. Clauss date from 30 June 1862 to 16 August 1897.
- CLINE, Frederick P. (.....) Citizen of Terrell, Mr. Cline made a report to the Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army, on the solar corona exhibited during a total eclipse of 29 July 1878. His observances are printed in the *Report* for 1880. From 1875 to 1880 Mr. Cline sent monthly weather reports to the Chief Signal Officer. In 1877, Mr. Cline resided in Mesquite, Dallas County; and in 1880/81 in Sulphur Springs, Hopkins County. The *Dallas Herald* in its July 21 and July 28, 1866, issues, speaks of a "Professor Cline," whom I surmise

- to be the foregoing. In 1878 he was a contractor and bridge-builder of the Texas & Pacific Railroad.
- CLOUGH, George Jefferson (1853-1923) Wrote "[Agricultural Report of Van Zandt County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 731. Clough was born in Rusk County, and died in Hubbard, Hill County. He was the first postmaster of Ben Wheeler, Van Zandt County. He had 480 acres of land in Van Zandt County (1884/5) and kept a general store in Ben Wheeler. Later he moved, in succession, to Ellis, Haskell, and Navarro counties.
- COCKE, Dr. Thomas Robert (1816-94) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Victoria County, Texas]," Loughridge, 1884, 765. In the book, "Texas the Home for the Immigrant" (Austin, 1873), there is a meteorological table by Dr. Cocke, showing the total monthly rainfall in Victoria County from October, 1872, to October, 1873. Dr. Cocke also collaborated on Nesbit's study of tide marshes in Texas (U.S. Dept. Agr., *Misc. Special Rept. no. 7*, publ. 1885.... He was born in Springfield, Kentucky, and died in Victoria, Texas. He attended the academy of Hanover College (Indiana), 1834/5; studied a year (modern languages, chemistry, medicine, anatomy and surgery) at the University of Virginia, 1836-37; and took his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. In 1845 he removed from Arkansas to Texas, and for nearly 40 years practiced medicine in Victoria County. He was a planter in his later years. He represented Goliad and Victoria counties in the State legislature from 1859 to 1861.
- COGGINS, Dr. Charles M. (.....) Published "[Agricultural Report on Llano County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 803. In 1884/5 he had 320 acres in Llano County with a tax-valuation of between two and three thousand dollars.... A Dr. Charles M. Coggins (M.D., 1876, Medical College of Ohio) practiced at Snoddy's Mill, Fountain County, Indiana, in 1886 (Polk, 1886), probably identical with the above.
- COLE, John H. (1827-?) His "[Agricultural Report on Dallas County, Texas]" is printed in Loughridge, 1884, 779. A very extensive landowner in Dallas County, with an assessed-value for tax purposes in excess of \$20,000 (1884/5).... Born in Robertson County, Tennessee, son of a physician; educated in schools of Washington County, Arkansas, and at Fayetteville; came with family to Dallas County in 1843/4; followed surveying for many years (first County Surveyor of Dallas County); and took up land.
- COLE, William Rappleye (1837-?) Published "[Grape growing and wine making in Dallas County]" in U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 97. First president of the Central Texas Horticultural Association, which later merged into the State Association. In 1884/5 he had 217 acres of land in Dallas County.... He was born in Lucas County, Ohio, not far from Toledo; reared and educated in Ohio, was a senior student in the preparatory department of Kalamazoo College, Michigan (1855/6 and 1856/7). Afterward he was a surveyor and farmer in Michigan. Came to Dallas in 1875.
- COLEMAN, Dr. George S. (.....) Physician in Kosse, Limestone County ...1873...., he sent to the Smithsonian Institution in that year "a specimen of clay," (but whether kaolin, brick-, pottery, or tile-clay, the record does not tell—all sorts are abundant enough in Limestone County). In 1877 he sent to the Smithsonian Institution a specimen of Texas coal. He practiced medicine in Gonzales, ...1877-89.... He had attended the University of North Carolina (from Asheville) (1838-39), but whether he got a M.D. degree, or was a physician solely by the preceptor-system, my scanty information does not say.
- COLEMAN, Nathaniel Pope (1823-88) Author of "[Agricultural Report on Henderson County, Texas]," (Loughridge, 1884, 731-32). At the time of writing this (1880) his residence was Athens, and he had 2291 acres of land in Henderson County. A native of Alabama, he came to Anderson County, Texas (1848-51) and to Henderson County, 1851, where he resided until his death in Athens 37 years later. He was a merchant who maintained stores in Athens, Goshen, Wills Point and Palestine. His special interest or hobby was the raising of fine stock.
- COLEMAN, Dr. William Ludlow (1834-1904). While a resident of Calvert, Texas (1868-77), Dr. Coleman made an epidemiological report on the Yel-

- low Fever in Calvert in 1873, which was published in Dowell, 1876, pp. 89-95. He also was a correspondent of the U.S. Entomological Commission in 1877. He was a native of Canton, Mississippi, and took his M.D. degree at the Medical College of Georgia (Augusta), in 1857. He lived in San Antonio, 1877-79, and Houston, 1879 to the time of his death. Dr. Coleman was an ardent lover of flowers and an expert floriculturist. His son, the late Dr. Walter L. Coleman, was author of Coleman's *Physiology*, and joint-author of Bailey & Coleman's *Biology*.
- COLEMAN, William Pinckney (1858-1941) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Kerr County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 794. Resident of Kerrville in 1880. He was born in Washington County, Texas, 30 July 1858; moved to Kerrville with his parents in 1859. Here he resided until 1900, when he removed to San Antonio. He died at Pearsall, Texas, 23 January 1941.
- COLEMAN, William (*d.* 1860) In 1859 he was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Texana in Jackson County, a village that then existed at the junction of the Lavaca and Navidad. Masonic records show him a resident of Texana from ... 1855 to 1860. He died 2 January 1860.
- COLLINS, H. R. (.....) In 1879, he was assistant on the survey of Aransas Pass with the U.S. Engineers.
- COMBS, Burke (.....) Meteorological observer at Bellona, Falls County, for the Smithsonian Institution, 1869-70, and at Bremond, Robertson County. In 1884/5 he had 122 acres in contiguous Robertson County.
- CONNELL, ?Miss Jane (.....) Miss Connell is listed as a Smithsonian meteorological observer at Houston for the years 1867 and 1872-73. A "Mrs." Jane Connell, Houston, sent monthly meteorological reports during 1875-78 to the Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army. These reports ceased, however, with the year 1878. [There is no Jane Connell in the Houston directories for 1866 and 1870-71; only a "Dr. A. Connell." Possibly this lady may have been a teacher or pupil in the Houston Academy, J. R. Hutchinson, principal.]
- CONNELLY, Dr. Henry (1800-66) A highly intelligent physician-explorer of Western Texas, whose observations on the trees of Northern Texas (especially of that portion lying between the Brazos and Red rivers) is quoted by Josiah Gregg in his *Commerce of the Prairies*.... Dr. Connelly graduated in medicine from Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1828. The *Dictionary of American Biography*, 4, 348, gives a biography of Connelly. Gregg mentions him in the "Commerce of the Prairie" (p. 224 of vol. XX of Thwaites's reprint) as "an intelligent gentleman" who took part in the Chihuahua-Fort Towson expedition of 1839. This expedition set out 3 April 1839 from the city of Chihuahua, took Presidio del Norte enroute, and arrived at Fort Towson after a three months' journey. The expedition returned to Chihuahua the next Spring (the fall and winter of 1839/40 was one of incessant rain). It crossed into Texas, went through the Cross Timbers, lost its way several days in the headwaters of the Red River. But the expedition then turned to the South, and recognized its former route at a branch of the Colorado. The members then struck west, crossed the Pecos, and proceeded to Presidio del Norte.... The route followed by the Expedition was long known as "The Connelly Trail."
- CONNOR, S. J. (.....) A resident of Albany, Shackelford County, ... 1877-85..., Connor made a report to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1877) on diseases of cattle in Shackelford County—especially the disease anthrax. (See *Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric.*, 1877, 1878, 420.) *Polk's Texas State Gazetteer for 1884/5* gives Connor's holdings in Shackelford County as 2000 acres, with a tax-valuation between five and ten thousand dollars.
- CONSTANT, Louis (?1809-post 1869) A Berliner who collected protista in Texas for Professor Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg. He came to Texas, first in 1846, and later (1848) brought his family. The *Solms-Braunfels Archiv* speaks of him as a Berlin merchant. For many years he lived in Austin County, at Millheim. Ehrenberg published on the collections sent by Constant, in *Königl. preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Monatsberichte*, 1849, pp. 87ff. He was a prominent (but somewhat turbulent) member of the Austin County Agricultural Society during its early period. In the Agricultural Report of 1859, published by the U.S. Patent Office, there is printed (at pp. 548-49) a short paper by

Constant on Silk Culture. Constant was a notary-public in Austin County as late as 1869. Adalbert Reagenbrecht speaks of him as "the highly educated Lieutenant Constant." (*S.W. Hist. Quart.* 20, 1916, 30.)

- CONVERSE, James (1828-1900) Civil Engineer; was chief engineer of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad in 1854-1858..., between Galveston and Franklin (De Cordova, *Texas, her Resources and her Public Men*, 1858, 240.) He had first entered upon this position when he came to Texas in 1854. Until after the Civil War, he was engaged on the G. H. & H., the Mississippi Central, and the Houston, Trinity and Tyler railroads. In the summer of 1865, he became Chief Engineer of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, and held this position for more than eighteen years. He was a native of Aurora, Portage County, Ohio. He lived in his earlier years, at Houston; later he lived at Eagle Lake, Colorado County; and his latest residence (1881+) was in San Antonio. He died suddenly, while on a surveying trip, near San Angelo, some time in December, 1900....*Biographical materials*: "History of Texas...Houston and Galveston," 1895, 396-97.
- CONWAY, John Rector (.....) United States Surveyor on the U.S.—Texas Boundary Commission, 1839-41. He was a member of a prominent Arkansas family, many of whom were U.S. surveyors. Two of his brothers—James S. Conway and Elias N. Conway—were governors of Arkansas. An account of the family is to be found in John Hallum's *Biographical and Pictorial History of Arkansas*, 1887, p. 53. The actual work of the survey took from 15 May to 10 June 1840, and from February to 24 June 1841. An account of the U.S.—Texas Boundary Commission is contained in *Publications* of the Arkansas Historical Association, 2, 1908, 235-36; see also U.S., 27th Congress, 2d Session, vol. III, *Senate Doc. no.* 199.
- COOLIDGE, Dr. Richard Henry, U.S.A. (1820-66) Dr. Coolidge was not stationed as a post-surgeon at any of the forts or camps in Texas—his nearest assignment being Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory in the late 'forties. He is included for two great reports on the sickness and mortality in the army of the United States, which are here cited: "*Coolidge, 1856*"; "Statistical Report on the Sickness and Mortality in the Army of the United States, ... January, 1839 to January, 1855." Washington, 1856, (U.S., 34th Congress, 1 Sess., *Senate Exec. Doc.* 96); also "Statistical Report on the Sickness and Mortality in the Army of the United States...from January, 1855, to January, 1860"..., Washington...1860, (U.S., 36th Congress, 1 Sess., *Sen. Exec. Doc. no.* 52). ...Coolidge took his M.D. degree at the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Columbia University, 1841. For *biography*, see Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 255; *New York Medical Journal*, 2, 1866, 399; *ACAB*.
- COOPER, G[?eorge] W[?ashington] (d. 1884) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Ellis County, Texas]", (Loughridge, 1884, 783). Resident of Bristol, Ellis County (...1877-84); where in 1884/5 he had land holdings aggregating 318 acres. He died 11 June 1884.
- COPES, Dr. Joseph S. (d. post 1873). On 21 March 1853, one of the founders of the New Orleans Academy of Science, and also a vice-president of the society for the first two years. He declared in an 1853 meeting of the Academy that he had seen the Texas Agricultural Ant mounds "by millions" on the prairies of Texas, "covering the whole surface as far as the eye could reach, and making it so rough as almost to forbid the existence of a carriage road. He had no doubt whatever that they were constructed by animals or insects—he believed by the ants, with which they were perfectly alive." Professor Forshey doubted Copes' theory that these mounds were made by ants; but Drs. Riddell (*q.v.*) and Copes held their ground. The mounds around Houston certainly, they believed to be so formed. Dr. Copes again (21 March 1853) defended his remarks on the ant-origin of the mounds, giving examples of mounds in the San Jacinto prairie. He had seen them while on a visit to his brother, Dr. James Wilson Copes (who had been a resident of Houston before 18 January 1838). In 1873, Dr. J. S. Copes was president of the New Orleans Academy of Science; and on 17 November 1873 addressed the St. Louis Academy of Science on the "operations and vicissitudes of the New Orleans Academy of Science for the last 20 years." Copes was elected a Corresponding

Member of the St. Louis Academy on 15 December 1873, and participated in its meetings of 2 February and 1 June 1874. The records of the St. Louis Academy have no minute of his death.

- COUCH, Lieut. Darius Nash, U.S.A. (1822-97) In 1853-54, he made an expedition into southern Texas and northern Mexico; he brought back to the Smithsonian Institution the fine Berlandier collections and manuscripts; subsequently he was for a time on duty at the Smithsonian Institution. He was graduated at the U.S. Military Academy with the class of 1846; was elected a correspondent of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, 1854, and published in its *Proceedings* (vol. 7, 1854/5, pp. 66-67) a paper, "Descriptions of New Birds of Northern Mexico."...For biographical materials, see Drake, 1872, 223; *ACAB, Lamb's Biogr. Dict. U.S.*, 2, 1900, 207-08, *portrait*; W. H. Dall, "Spencer Fullerton Baird," 1915, *passim*; *DAB*.
- COX, John Pinckney (1836-1912) Author of "[Agricultural Report on Hill County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 784. Mr. Cox (who was editor of the *Hillsboro News*, 1884/5) had an estate in that year in Hill County assessed for tax purposes in excess of \$20,000. He was born in Washington County, Texas, and died at Hillsboro, 19 July 1912. With his mother he came to the Scott's Chapel community, between Abbott and Aquilla, in 1855. He was sheriff of Hill County, 1872-82 and 1886-92.
- CrAVEN, Lieut. Tunis Augustus MacDonough, U.S.N. (1813-64) During the years 1851 and 1852, Lieut. Craven worked on the hydrography of the coast of Texas, especially on Galveston Bay, and Aransas Bay and Pass....For biographical notices of Craven, see *ACAB*, 2, 3; *NCAB*, 12, 371; *Lamb's Cyclop. Amer. Biogr.*, 2, 241/2. Craven was a graduate of the "American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy" [later Norwich University] in 1829, and a biography is to be found in W. A. Ellis, *Norwich University, 1819-1911....*, 1911, 2, 89-90.
- CRAWFORD, Dr. J[ohn] W. (.....) In 1880. Dr. Crawford was an amateur student of ornithology, residing at Houston (Cassino, 1880). Further information of Dr. Crawford is wanting, beyond entries in the Houston directories for 1879 to 1883. It does not appear from these entries that he was either a physician or dentist.
- CRAWFORD, Dr. Samuel Wylie, U.S.A. (1829-92) Army surgeon, attached for a time to Fort Clark (present Brackettville). He sent to the Smithsonian Institution (1853-57), for use in the Pacific Railroad Reports, large collections of vertebrates from the vicinity of Fort Clark and Los Moros Springs. He lived in Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico from 1851-60. He published (Coolidge, 1856, 386-93) an elaborate report involving the geology, flora and fauna in the neighborhood of Fort McKavett (present Menard County) in his paper, "Medical Topography and diseases of Fort McKavett."...He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, graduated with a bachelor's degree from University of Pennsylvania, 1846, A.M., 1849; M.D., *ibid.*, 1850, thesis, "Hypertrophy and Atrophy"; LL.D., 1867. For *biography*, see Drake, 1872, 228; *The Military Surgeon*, 39, 1916, 566-68; *ACAB*, and Hume, 1942, 90-104 (*portrait*). He died in Philadelphia, 3 November 1892.
- CREMONY, John Clare (?1818-79) Was working on the *Boston Herald* (1849), when Dr. Thomas Hopkins Webb (*q.v.*), then Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, prevailed on him to accept appointment as interpreter, U.S. and Mexican Boundary Survey, under Bartlett (1849-51). His *Life Among the Apaches* (San Francisco, 1868) gives many interesting sidelights on this work; but most of the descriptions involve New Mexico, Arizona, etc., and not Texas....The date and place of his birth are uncertain; he died in San Francisco. Dr. Franklin Walker (*post*) says that 'he went to sea when very young; once sailed on a slave trader plying to the West Indies from the African slave-coast; saw not a little of piracy; worked on ships fishing for everything from mackerel to whale; made a trip into Patagonia during Rosa's dictator-days in the Argentine.' [?1835-52?] Biographical: Franklin Walker in *Westways*, September, 1937, *portrait*.
- VOV CRENEVILLE, (.....) A young Viennese, geological assistant to A. R. Roessler (*q.v.*) in his 1872 investigation of northwest Texas, for the "Texas

- Land & Mining Association.' (See also Loew & Roessler, *Peterm. Mittheil.* 19, 1873, 453-67.)
- CRESSON, Ezra Townsend (1838-1926) During the year 1859, this (later) distinguished entomologist lived at New Braunfels, Comal County, and made insect and other collections. His *Hymenoptera Texana* (1872) is a very valuable work on Texas entomology. He was a noteworthy entomologist, connected with the American Entomological Society; his papers number at least fifty. Obituary and biographical notices are in *Entomological News*, 37, 1926, 161-63, *portr.*; *Annals, Entom. Soc. America*, 20, 1927, 139, *portr.*; *Science* (n.s.) 64, 1926, 8-9; *Trans. Amer. Entom. Soc.* 52, 1928, ix (*supplement*).
- CROCKETT, John McClannahan (1816-87) Lawyer. Came to Texas in 1848. On May 22, 1850, he was elected one of a board of seven managers to consider the improvement of the Trinity for navigation (*Telegraph & Texas Register*, June 20, 1850); at his home (100 acres) two miles west of Dallas, he was meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution (1859). His "[Observations on the great auroral exhibition of August 28, 1859, at Dallas, Texas]", were published in Silliman's *Journal*, (II) 30, 1860, 347. He served as lieutenant-governor of Texas from 7 November 1861 to 5 November 1863; then became (1864) superintendent of the Tucker, Sherrod & Co. arms-factory at Lancaster, Texas. In 1877 he was collaborator for the U.S. Entomological Commission. He resided in Dallas during the latter years of his life.
- CROSS, A. (.....) He was connected with work of the U.S. Engineers in Texas for a number of years. Surveys in Texas include the Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou (1876), and his work as assistant on the survey of Paso Cavallo and Inlet (1879).
- CUMMINS, William Fletcher (1840-1931) Born in Missouri; came to Texas before the Civil War. He succeeded Jacob Boll as fossil-collector for Professor E. D. Cope, in 1881. Cummins later acted as an Assistant State Geologist on the Edwin T. Dumble Geological Survey of Texas. He resided at Waxahachie (...1871-2) and Dallas, ...1873-1890....A self-biography of Cummins appeared in "Memorial and Biographical History of Texas...Dallas County," 1892; there is also a note in Geiser, "Naturalists of the Frontier," 1937, 32-33. Cummins also wrote a life of himself, which I have read, but which, *fortunately*, was not printed.
- CUNNINGHAM, J. D. (.....) Meteorological observer at Bastrop for the Smithsonian Institution, 1859. He lived near Waverly, Walker County, 1861-65. No further information is available.
- CUNNINGHAM, S[?amuel] P[?reston] (.....) One of the keenest men on improvement of livestock in Texas in the 'seventies. He came briefly to Texas from Kentucky for a visit over the State, in the summer of 1877. He then returned for nine months' residence (Williamson, Burnet & Lampasas counties) in 1878. He wrote a couple of articles from Buffalo Gap, Taylor County, in 1879....Information of his past is fragmentary. From statements in his papers, it appears that he lived in Western Missouri (1855-56), and Kentucky (1867-68) ...*Papers by S. P. Cunningham*: "Improved cattle in Western Texas," (*Natl. Live Stock J.*, 9, 1878, 117); "Short Horns in Texas—Acclimation—Spanish Fever—Suggestions as to causes and Treatment," (*ibid.*, 9, 211); "Sheep raising in Western Texas," (*ibid.*, 9, 1878, 365, 505); "Acclimation of thoroughbred [*sic*] cattle in Texas," (*ibid.*, 10, 1879, 15-16); "Sheep raising in Texas," (*ibid.*, 10, 1879, 218-19); "Texas Stock matters," (*ibid.*, 10, 1879, 423); "Stock interests in Texas," (*ibid.*, 13, 1882, 415-16); "[Report on Texas Fever of cattle, in 1885]" *Ann. Rept. U.S. Commr. of Agric.*, 1885, 1885, 546-48. [A Dr. Samuel Preston Cunningham (b. 1839) took his A.B. from the University of Virginia, 1861 (home, Bellevue, Dallas County, Alabama). In 1871 he took the M.D. degree at the University of Louisiana. He was a physician at Augusta (Houston County), Texas, 1867-1886. He is not to be confused with the above.]
- CUSHING, Edward Hopkins (1829-79). Journalist, horticulturist, practical botanist; resident of Texas from 1850 to the end of his life. Born in Royalton, Vermont, 11 June 1829; A.B., Dartmouth, 1850; about 1856 he succeeded Dr. Francis Moore (*q.v.*) as editor of the *Houston Telegraph*. For an extended note on Cushing's work as a practical horticulturist and florist, and in cattle-

and swine-improvement, see S. W. Geiser, *Horticulture and Horticulturists in Early Texas*, 1945, pp. 41-42.

- DANIEL, Dr. Ferdinand Eugene (1839-1914) Sent a package of fossils from Texas to the Smithsonian Institution, 1880....Born in Emporia, Virginia; graduated from the New Orleans School of Medicine, 1862; in 1866 moved to Galveston, where he helped found the Texas Medical College (professor, 1867-68); president of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, New York, 1907. A great medical journalist. *Books: Recollections of a Rebel Surgeon...*, Austin, 1889; *The Strange Case of Dr. Bruno*, New York, [1906]. *Biographical materials: Who's Who in America*, 5, 1908, 458; Kelly & Burrage, 1920, 282/3; Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 291/2; *Texas State Journal of Medicine*, 10, 1914/15; 92-93, *portr.*, etc.
- DANIEL, Dr. James W. (1842-?) In *Forest and Stream*, vol. 10, 1878, 339, Dr. Daniel published an excellent paper, "The Salmonidae of Texas." Dr. Daniel was a physician resident in Houston from 1873 until his death. He was born in Kentucky; came with his widowed mother to Texas in 1847; studied for two years at St. Mary's College, Galveston. With Ashbel Smith (*q.v.*) as preceptor, he studied medicine, followed by a year in the Yale Medical School. After further medical study at the New Orleans School of Medicine, he temporarily abandoned (1861) medical studies. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, C.S.A., in November, 1861, and gained much hospital experience. He graduated M.D., in 1873, from the medical department of the University of Louisiana. *Biographical materials: "History of Texas...Houston and Galveston,"* 1895, 277-78; Daniell, *Successful Men...*, 1890, 446-47.
- DAVIS, Lieut. Charles Edwin Law Baldwin, U.S.A. (1844-1925) Assistant Engineer, U.S.A., on Improvement of Galveston Harbor, 1876-81; in charge of river improvements in Southeastern Texas, 1881; retired as Brigadier General, U.S.A., 1908....He was born in Connecticut; graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1866. In 1877, while stationed at Galveston, was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. At the same station he observed for the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., the corona of the sun in total eclipse of the sun of 29 July 1878. *Biographical materials: Who's Who in America*, 1, 1899, 176; Cullum 3, 64; 5, 127-8; 6a, 116; 7, 81.
- DAVIS, Nicholas A. (*d.* 1894) Presbyterian minister of East Texas (chaplain, 4th Texas Infantry, C.S.A.); established horticultural nursery at Rusk; and then in the 'seventies moved to Jacksonville, Cherokee County. He was a keen student of the relations between ants and the cotton worm, *Aletia*. He began his observations in 1866, and was a collaborator with Professor Comstock (1879) in his study of cotton insects. Dr. F. L. Yoakum (*q.v.*), in a letter to Professor C. V. Riley on the value of ants in eating the eggs of *Aletia* (*Bull. no. 2, U.S. Entom. Comm.*, 1880, 127-8; also *4th Rept., U.S. Entom. Comm.*, 1885, [85]-[86]) credits Davis with "having first observed that the small red or brown ant was the natural enemy of the cotton-worm." Davis was still in the nursery business in 1887; see Geiser, 1945, 42.
- DAPPRICH, Emil (1841-1903) Botanical collector; came to Texas in 1881 and collected especially in Comal, Kendall, Gillespie, and Mason counties. He was at the time a teacher of science in the Bellevue (Ill.) schools. Born in the old Duchy of Nassau, he migrated to the U.S. (1865), then to Belleville (1875) to be teacher of German and science in the Franklin School. In 1888 he was appointed principal of the German-American Teachers Seminary, Milwaukee. He continued there until 1903, when he was elected county superintendent of schools of Milwaukee County. He died in service, 27 November 1903.
- DAVIS, Samuel (*d.* 1884) Came to Texas in the early 'sixties; in 1871-3 he was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Deloraine, now extinct, in Hunt County. In 1879 he was living at Greenville, and was one of Comstock's collaborators in his study of the cotton insects. In 1884/5 he had a farm of 468 acres in Hunt County, with an assessment-valuation of \$4000 to \$5000. He died 5 March 1884 at Greenville.
- DEAN, George Washington (1825-97) In 1853, as a member of the U.S. Coast Survey, Dean made astronomical and magnetic observations on Galveston Island, and along the Texas coast (his aide was Sub-assistant Benjamin Frank-

- lin West). In 1868 (especially April and May) he made latitude- and magnetic observations along the Texas coast, especially at Port Lavaca. He collected reptiles at Galveston, and sent them to the Smithsonian Institution (1853). Mr. Dean was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, and died at Fall River. He was appointed to the engineering and astronomical work of the Coast Survey in 1847, and continued until 1885. A fellow of the A.A.A.S., the *Royal Society Catalogue* of scientific papers lists at least six contributions by him. *Biographical materials: Lamb's Biogr. Dict. of the U.S.*, 2, 1900, 395-6; *U.S. Coast Survey Report, 1853*, 71-73; *ibid.*, 1868, 30-31.
- DEATS, Walter Sparkman (d. 1884) Wrote "[Report on grape-growing and wine-making in Galveston County]" (*Special Rept. no. 36*, U.S. Dept. Agric., 1881, 95....The degree of isolation these early horticulturists suffered was very great. Deats says, in his report, "I am the only person growing grapes in the county. Many persons in Galveston have very fine grapes, but only a few vines each"—quite ignorant of the fact that H. M. Stringfellow (*q.v.*) from 1870 to at least 1880, had a vineyard of some 600 vines, 21 varieties (most of them European) with which he experimented. *The pioneer in Texas worked alone*. Mr. Deats was born in Deatsville, Ala., and early came to Galveston, where (...1859-69...) he was a carpenter and builder. About 1867 he bought a hundred acres of land on Dickinson Bayou, where he started his vineyards—planting *Concord*, *Hartford Prolific*, *Niagara*, various wine-grapes, and the Galveston Blue Grape, all of which he grafted on Mustang stocks. He also experimented with oranges and strawberries. He died at Dickinson 26 September 1884. See Geiser, 1945, 42.
- DECORDOVA, Jacob (1808-68) Notable land-surveyor and land agent in early Texas. In his *Texas, Her Resources and Her Public Men* (Philadelphia, (1858), he gives a gazetteer of the streams of Texas that is very useful (in spite of numerous errors). In 1858 he also published an octavo pamphlet, "Lecture on Texas," which he had given in several eastern cities of the United States. The pamphlet also included a paper which DeCordova had read before the New York Geographical Society, in April, 1858....Mr. DeCordova resided at Seguin, Guadalupe County. He was born in Jamaica, and later moved with his parents to Philadelphia. Incipient phthisis sent him back to Jamaica (1833), where he established a newspaper. From Jamaica he went to New Orleans (grand-master of Odd-Fellows of Louisiana, 1838-9), and then to Galveston about 1839. (See *HBT*x, 1, 480.)
- DEEN, J. L. (.....) Resident of Johnstonville, Upshur County, ...1877...; he made a report to the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the hog-cholera epidemic in Upshur County of that year (see *Rept. U.S. Commr. Agric. 1877*, 1878, 454.) He was still living in Upshur County in 1884/5, with land-holdings of 416 acres, assessed between \$2000 and \$3000.
- DEGRAFFENRIED, Dr. William G. (1823-67) Born in Lunenburg County, Va.; took his A.B. degree at Randolph-Macon College, 1846; studied medicine in Virginia with two of his brothers who also came to Texas as practicing physicians. I believe that he is the "W. L. DeGraffenried" who took his M.D. degree at the University of Louisiana in 1855. He resided for a time in LaGrange, Fayette County, where his encounters with professional brethren prompted a paper, "On Brotherly Love in the Medical Profession" (*New Orleans Medical & Surgical Journal*, 12, 1855/6, 743-47). He was meteorological observer for the Smithsonian Institution at Columbus, Colorado County, 1859....*Biographical materials: Thomas P. DeGraffenried, History of the DeGraffenried Family*, 1925, 176, 178.
- DEHAVEN, Lieut. Edwin Jesse, U.S.N. (1816-65) Worked with the U.S. Coast Survey on the hydrography of Galveston Bay, 1854-56....Lieut. DeHaven was a notable Arctic explorer. He was born in Philadelphia, passed-midshipman, U.S.N., 1835; and lieutenant, 1841. Ill-health forced his resignation in 1857. He served with Wilkes' exploring expedition, 1839-42. He commanded the first expedition fitted out at the expense of Henry Grinnell of New York to search for Sir John Franklin (1850-51); this expedition went within the Arctic Circle (see Dr. E. K. Kane's *The U.S. Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin*, 1853). *Biographical materials: Drake*, 1872, 262;

- NCAB 3, 288 (under "Kane"); U.S. Coast Survey *Report*, 1854, 74-5; 1855, 91; 1856, 79; *DAB*.
- DEJERNETT, Dr. Reuben (1824-1911) Smithsonian meteorological observer at Greenville (1859-60) and at Jefferson (1878-90)....He was born in South Carolina; came to Greenville, Texas (1852) to practice medicine (although he did not take M.D. from the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta until 1857). He was Surgeon and Division Surgeon, C.S.A. (1861-65); practiced medicine at Jefferson (1865-90); and died at Commerce, Texas.
- DEMAN, A. (.....) In 1872-3, DeMan surveyed the Neches River in eastern Texas for the U.S. Engineers.
- DENNIS, W. H. (.....) As a member of the U.S. Coast Survey, Dennis worked (1859) on the topography of Espirito Santo and San Antonio bays, and on the middle part of Matagorda Island. T. C. Bowie aided him.
- DENYSE, Denyse (1800-?) In 1840, General Denyse of Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y., while on an extended visit to Texas, found an almost complete Pleistocene elephant near Bastrop, Bastrop County. It was embedded in a prairie about two miles from the town. Denyse set men at once to disinter it, probably with the intention of sending it to the Lyceum of Natural History of the State of New York. Rev. A. B. Lawrence, in his *Texas in 1840* (pp. 55-6) gives a brief account, probably entirely trustworthy, of the find; and George W. Bonnell (*q.v.*), in his *Topographical Description of Texas*, 1840, p. 62, relates the same discovery, but with some expectable variations.... Denyse was born at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y., in 1800, the son of Denyse Denyse Denyse (1766-1849) and Mary Seabury. He campaigned, as a Democrat, for Andrew Jackson, and was Inspector of Customs in the New York Customhouse from at least 1837 to 1844. Samuel Swartwout, no head-in-the-clouds idealist, was Collector of the port until his departure, heavily laden, for Europe in 1838. In 1837 Denyse was advanced to a brigadiership in the New York Militia. Denyse did not live long in Texas; the only other contemporary record of him here is his attendance upon the 30 January 1840 meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas. No trustworthy records of his subsequent life have come to hand.
- DERBY, Lieut. George Horatio, U.S.A. (1823-61) Topographic engineer of the (old) Texas & Pacific R.R. (1849-52). He was a graduate of West Point (1846), and a topographic engineer, U.S.A., for 2 or 3 years in Minnesota Territory. He was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, and died in New York City. He came to Norwich University from Medfield, Massachusetts (1839-42), and nearly completed the course in civil engineering, but did not graduate. *Biographical materials: ACAB*, Cullum 2, 261-2; W. A. Ellis, *Norwich University, 1819-1911....*, vol. 2, 1911, 363-4; Stewart, *John Phoenix, the veritable Squibob....*, 1937; etc.
- DERYEE, Emil (?1850-69) In my 1939 paper (*Field & Laboratory*, 7, 34) I queried Lubbock's statement regarding Emil DeRyee's having been the chemist in charge of the C.S.A. cap- and cartridge factory at Austin. In that paper I suggested that Lubbock had confused the son with the father. Subsequent investigations have shown this to be correct: Emil DeRyee's name should be deleted from this list.
- DERYEE, William (1825-1903) Chemist in Texas, 1856-1903; chemist with the Confederate Nitre & Mining Bureau, 1862-65. He was born at Würzburg, Bavaria, and died at Corpus Christi. The original German form of the name appears to have been Dury [variants, Durrie, Duria, Duryea, DeRyee]. He came to San Antonio from eastern Tennessee (where his brother-in-law, Dr. Augustin Gattinger, was physician for a copper-mining company in the Ducktown region, and studied the botany of eastern Tennessee). DeRyee had studied the natural sciences with Gattinger at the University of Munich. During the Civil War, DeRyee served as chemist for the State of Texas, and on the Confederate Nitre & Mining Bureau. In 1860 the Texas Land Office adopted a method invented by DeRyee, of printing and multiplying drawings by a photographic method. In 1864 DeRyee was one of the incorporators of the "Texas Copper Manufacturing Company," and he prospected for the same in Archer County during the last years of the War. In 1865 he established a pharmacy at Corpus Christi, his home for the rest of his life. In 1883/4 he

- was Assistant in charge of the Minerals and Soils department of the Texas exhibit at the New Orleans exposition. DeRyee published a paper, "Economic geology of Webb County" in *Geological and Scientific Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 5, p. 3, 1888. *Biographical materials*: Geiser, in *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 45, 1941, 190-91; *HBTx*, 1, 493; see also Oakes' "A brief Sketch of the Life and Works of Augustin Gattinger," for data on DeRyee's brother-in-law.
- DESPAIN, Dr. B. L. (.....) In 1859-60, DeSpain was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Tarrant, a now-extinct town in Hopkins County. He came from Missouri to Whitesboro in 1848 (?one of Peters' colonists?). (*Clarksville Northern Standard*, 3 December 1853, p. 2, col. 2). Masonic records show him affiliated with lodges in Honey Grove (1855), Palestine (1859), and Tarrant, Hopkins County (1859-60).
- DEXTER, John Francis (1845-post 1900) District Surveyor in Texas (1873-78), and engineer. He was surveyor of the Palo Pinto District (1873-75), and of the San Saba Land District (1875-78). My records indicate that he was bridge engineer in Texas (1886-7) for the Santa Fe R.R., and assistant engineer on the T. & P. R.R. in 1880-82. Mr. Dexter was born in Camden, Alabama, and entered the University of Alabama in 1862, but left after a year. In 1901 he was living, as a practicing civil engineer, in Ontario, California.
- DIFFENDERFER, Dr. William L. (.....) Surgeon and naturalist with Captain John Pope's 1854 expedition; he collected birds and small mammals, as well as plants (which Torrey & Gray published in volume 2 of the Pacific Railroad reports). Data regarding him are scanty; I have reason to believe that he came from Lancaster, Pa., and graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland, about 1851. A reference to him is in the *Texas State Gazette*, 24 September 1853, p. 2, col. 3.
- DILLAWAY, C. P. (.....) In 1868, while a member of the U.S. Coast Survey, Dillaway worked on the hydrography of Galveston Bay, as an aide to R. E. Halter. In 1869, Mr. Dillaway sent to the Boston Society of Natural History the following *naturalia* from Texas: 5 reptiles, 1 *Remora*, 10 species of insects, 3 crustacea, and a large *Physalia*. On another occasion he sent samples taken in soundings off the Texas coast. Mr. Dillaway was employed on the Survey as early as 1862.
- DINWIDDIE, Hardaway Hunt (1844-87) Professor of chemistry and physics, and (later) chairman of the faculty, Texas A. & M. College, 1879-87. Professor Dinwiddie was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, first in a class of 11 members, in 1867. After graduation, he joined the staff of the Texas Military Institute at Austin, and came to College Station from there. At V.M.I. he was a member of the famous "New Market Corps." He died at College Station. *Biographical materials*: Wm. Couper, *The V.M.I. New Market Corps*, 1933, 59.
- DODGE, Gen. Grenville Mellen (1831-1916) The great railroad engineer of Texas and the West; builder (1871-74) of the Texas & Pacific Railroad from Shreveport to Dallas, and of other lines in Texas (*infra*). He was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, and died in Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1851 he was graduated from the science department of Norwich University; he then studied field engineering in Captain Partridge's private school, and received a diploma as a military and civil engineer. From 1851 to 1854 he did much land- and railroad surveying; merchandised and freighted on the Great Plains (1855-61), etc. In the Civil War he gained great note as a military engineer. He was made Chief Engineer of the California and Texas Construction Company (Shreveport to San Diego) on 25 January 1870, and (besides the T. & P. line to Dallas in 1871-74, *supra*) built a line from Shreveport to Sherman, via Texarkana. The Panic of November, 1874, caused suspension of the work until 1880. In January, 1880, he became president of the Pacific Railway Improvement Company; he also became president of the International Railway Improvement Company, building the M.K.T. railroad line from Fort Worth to Taylor, and the International R.R. of Texas from San Antonio to Laredo. He was president of the Colorado Railroad Construction Company, and in 1881 built the Fort Worth & Denver City R.R. from Fort Worth to Wichita Falls. *Biographical materials*: DAB, ACAB, etc., *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927*, 1928, 913; J. R. Perkins,

Trails, Rails, and War..., 1929 (371 pp.); a very extended account of Dodge's life and engineering work is in W. A. Ellis, *Norwich University, 1819-1911...*, vol. 2, 1911, 477-87, *portrait!*

- DOUAI, Dr. Karl Daniel Adolf (1819-88) Wrote "Geographisches von Texas" (*Petermanns Mittheilungen*, 1864, 121-26), a paper of unusual interest. In it he told of "the great drought that began in 1856, which continued quite rigorously for about 5 years, and to a lesser degree up to 1864. There were large areas in Texas (1856-7) where for 15 months not a drop of rain fell, and the dew was negligible; all shrubs, grass, and trees died, all new springs dried up, and the great herds of cattle, lowing, wandered hundreds of miles to the mountains to find water and pasture. In many counties there were no harvests for five years."—He was born in Altenburg, Germany, and died in Brooklyn; was educated in a *Gymnasium* at Altenburg, and at the University of Leipzig he obtained (1841) his Ph.D. degree. From 1841 to 1846 he was a private tutor in Russia, and later founded a private school (1846-48) in his home town. He participated in the Revolution of 1848, and was elected a member of the Provisional *Landtag*. When the revolutionary government was put down, he was arrested for high treason, and imprisoned until 1852. He then went to German Texas, and in January, 1853, established the *San Antonio Zeitung*; but was soon driven from the State for his anti-slavery sentiments. His subsequent life as a Froebelian teacher is given in *Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, vol. 2, 1900, 498. His abilities as a musician and man of letters were widely recognized in contemporary Texas (*San Antonio Ledger*, 23 December 1852; and 12 January and 7 April 1853). Douai collaborated extensively on A. J. Schem's *Deutsch-Amerikanisches Conversations-Lexicon* (N.Y., 1869-74); and a biography of him appears in that work (vol. 3, 745 f.); see, also, A. E. Zucker, *The Forty-Eighters...*, 1950, 288-9.
- DOUGHERTY, Edward (?1821-?) Native of Ireland, he came to Brownsville from Nauvoo, Illinois, before November, 1848. He was a resident of Brownsville (...1848-69...). In 1851, as secretary of the Cameron County Agricultural Society, he wrote on agricultural conditions in that county (U.S. Commr. Patents, *Report, 1851*, Part II, Agriculture, 1852, 339-42). He later was District Judge at Brownsville; in 1867 he was interested in the cultivation of flax in Cameron County, and sent specimens to the agricultural museum of the Department of Agriculture.
- DOUGHERTY, E. P. (.....) Resident of Corpus Christi, ...1881... He seems to have been widely acquainted with live-stock conditions in Nueces County, and reported to the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the prevalence of enzoötic cerebro-spinal meningitis (*Ann. Rept., U.S. Commr. Agric., 1881*, 1882, 365, 368).
- DOUGLAS, C. E. (.....) Resident of Crockett in 1880, Douglas sent an account of the geography and agriculture of Houston County to R. H. Loughridge (*q.v.*), who published it at pp. 742-3 of his 1884 report.
- "DOUGLAS, David (1798-1834)" J. J. Audubon and John Bachman (1856), in *Quadrupeds...*, 1, 290, suggest, mistakenly, that Douglas collected plants in Texas. THOMAS DRUMMOND (*q.v.*) was the first collector sent by Sir William J. Hooker to Texas. This note is inserted to correct the error of Audubon & Bachman.
- DOUGLAS, H. S. (.....) As an assistant in the U.S. Engineers, Mr. Douglas helped with the survey of Asansas Pass, and the harbor at Brazos Santiago.
- DOWELL, Dr. Greenville (1822-81) One of the most acute medical geographers and meteorologists of early Texas. He practiced in Gonzales and Brazoria counties (1853-65), and at Galveston (1865-81). In 1876 (five years before Carlos Finlay) he directed attention to the fact that mosquitoes may transmit Yellow Fever (Kelly & Burrage, *post.*)...He was born in Albemarle County, Va., and died in Galveston; studied medicine at Louisville, Ky. (1845-6) and Jefferson Medical College (1846-7; M.D., 1847). He was professor of anatomy (1865-67) in Galveston Medical College ("the medical department of Soule University, at Chappell Hill"), and of surgery at the Texas Medical College and Hospital, Galveston (1867-81). *Publications*: "Medical topography of Galveston" (*Galveston Med. Jl.* 1, 1866, 123-29); "[History of Yel-

- low Fever in Galveston]" (*ibid.*, 1, 1866, 163-85); "Meteorological Tables, May, 1863, to March, 1866" (*ibid.*, 2, 1867, 517-20, 565-68, 613-16, 658-61, 701-03, 749-52, 795-98, 842-46). Most of his medical publications may be omitted; but his 1876 publication of 244 pages, on *Yellow Fever and Malarial Diseases, embracing a History of the Epidemics of Yellow Fever in Texas*... should be mentioned. From 1866 to 1872 he was editor of the *Galveston Medical Journal*. *Biographical materials: ACAB, Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.* 33, 1882, 546-49; *Tex. Med. & Surg. Record* 1, 1881, 303-4; Kelly & Burrage, 1928, 341-2; *HBTx.*, 1, 517.
- DRANE, Merit (1837-?1914) Resided near Corsicana (1860-?1913); published "[Agricultural report on Navarro County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 732-3. He was born in Shelby County, Ky., 14 April 1837; about 1860 he settled on a section of blackland, 8 miles west of Corsicana. He was the first in the county to demonstrate the value of blackland for farming; contributed much by personal efforts and written articles to the progress of farming and stock-raising in Texas; and was an enthusiast on education. The hamlet of Drane, some miles west of Corsicana, is named in his honor.
- DRESSER, Henry Eeles, F.L.S. (1838-1915) Eminent British ornithologist; collected birds in Texas from September, 1863, to July, 1864. He published in *Ibis* (II) 1, 1865, 312-30, 466-95, and 2, 1866, 23-46, an extended essay, "Notes on the birds of southern Texas [and contiguous Mexican Territory]". He also published "Notes on the natural history of the buffalo" (*Bull. U.S. Comm. Fisheries*, 3, 1883, 436.... Dresser was born in London, and died at Cannes, France. In 1863 he took a cargo to Texas, consigned to the Confederate government. He was a member of the British Ornithologists' Union, and of the A.O.U., and published many papers and monographs in this field. Regarding his movements in Texas, the following brief résumé may serve: He arrived in Matamoros, 26 June 1863; collected in that vicinity for some weeks; started in early September from Brownsville for San Antonio, *via* San Patricio, Victoria, Yorktown and Sulphur Springs. He shared the same house in San Antonio with the notable ornithological collector, Dr. A. L. Heermann (*q.v.*). He made excursions from San Antonio to the Medina and Atascosa, the Bandera Hills, the "upper Rio Grande" (Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras), and passed Christmas in San Antonio. His *second* trip (an extended one) lasted from 29 January to 21 March, 1864; on his way back from Eagle Pass, he collected birds on the Sabinal. On 15 May he left San Antonio for Houston, by way of Austin; business being "slow" at Houston upon his arrival, he went on to Galveston where he did much bird-collecting. He returned to San Antonio about mid-June, and remained there until the latter end of July, before starting on his return trip to England (*via* Laredo and Matamoros). *Biographical materials: The Field* (Lond.), 11 December 1915; *The Auk* 33, 1916, 232; his Texas paper (*supra*) gives an account of his travels in Texas.
- DRUMMOND, Thomas (?1790-1835) Scottish botanical collector in North America for Sir William Jackson Hooker; did distinguished botanical and zoölogical collecting in Texas, chiefly in the Old Austin Colony, and on Galveston Island (1833-34). *Biographical materials: Popular Science Monthly*, 74, 1909, 48-9; *Southwest Review*, 15, 1930, 478-512; Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 73-105; and elsewhere.
- DUER, Lieut. J. K., U.S.N. (*d.* 1859) Lieut. Duer was assigned by the Navy Department to work on the hydrography of the rivers and bays of Texas for the U.S. Coast Survey. In 1858 he worked on the hydrography of the Brazos River; in 1859, when about to complete a hydrographic survey of Matagorda Bay, he took ill, and died at Apalachicola, Fla., on 14 June. The work that he had planned to do was undertaken and finished by A. W. Muldaur (*q.v.*) (*Coast Survey Report*, 1859, 95-6). Lieut. Duer entered the Navy in 1836, "ran the grades," and received his lieutenant's commission, 20 April 1850.
- DUERLER, Louis (1817-74) First formed an aviary and the beginnings of a zoölogical park in San Antonio. Sidney Lanier (*Southern Magazine*, [O.S.], 13, 1873, 150) tells of the "burly Herr Dürler" who was in charge of the San Pedro Springs park, San Antonio, with an aviary and a small collection of indigenous wild animals (Mexican lion, cinnamon bear, large black bear, wolf, coyote, and other attractions).... Duerler was born in St. Gallen, Switz-

- erland, and died in San Antonio. He came to San Antonio about 1848, and two years later leased the San Pedro Springs park, for amusement purposes.
- DUFFY, Patrick** (.....) Hospital steward at Fort Stockton. He was an excellent naturalist and taxidermist, who sent a good "zoological collection" to the Smithsonian Institution in 1860. In the Spencer F. Baird correspondence (Smithsonian Archives) is a letter of Dr. Richard H. Coolidge (*q.v.*) to Dr. E. H. Abadie (*q.v.*), of date 14 December 1860, asking that Hospital Steward Duffy be transferred from Fort Stockton to Camp Hudson (at the second crossing of the Devils River, 80 miles from Fort Clark, and north of present Comstock, in Val Verde County). He said, "Hospital Steward Duffy is represented to be an industrious naturalist and also a good taxidermist, and the Smithsonian Institution wishes to obtain, through him, specimens of birds in the vicinity of Camp Hudson, having already received specimens of those found at Fort Stockton." I cannot find, however, that Mr. Duffy made these collections for the Smithsonian Institution.
- DUGGAN, Thomas Hinds** (1815-65) In 1851, while living at Seguin, Duggan corresponded with the U.S. Patent Office on agricultural conditions in Guadalupe County (*Ann. Rept., U.S. Commr. Patents, 1851, 1852, Part II, 348-9*). Duggan first came to Texas in 1835, participated in the Texas revolution, and received a bounty-grant in El Paso County. For a time he was a Texas Ranger. He was born in Mississippi, and died in Seguin, Texas. He left with his family for Texas early in the fall of 1839, settling first in Travis County. Indian raids sent them back to Columbus, Colorado County, where they lived for about 2 years. Eventually (1845 or before) they settled permanently near Seguin. Duggan was the first clerk of Guadalupe County (1846-50—it had been organized in 1846 from parts of Bexar and Gonzales counties). Later he was State-senator from his district (1851-53, 1859-61). He was a member of the Democratic State Convention in 1860; and an incorporator of the Guadalupe Male and Female college at Seguin, 8 February 1860. He had large land-holdings in Guadalupe County, 6 miles east of Seguin, as well as a store in Seguin. Numerous references are found to Duggan in the contemporary newspapers: *Texas Centinel*, 1840; *Texas State Gazette*, 1849-53; Clarksville *Northern Standard*, 1851-2; *Dallas Herald*, 1860-1. See, also, *HBTx. 1, 523-4*.
- DUKE, W. D.** (.....) Worked on a survey of the Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo, undertaken in 1871 by the U.S. Engineers.
- DULANEY, John Thornton** (1825-1916) Wrote an "[Agricultural Report on Bell County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 789). He was a farmer, miller, and ginner living on Salado Creek, 7 miles from Belton. He was born in Culpeper County, Va., and died at Marlbrook, Virginia. He resided in Washington County, Texas, from 1852 to 1866; and in Bell County, 1866 to 1916. In 1884-5 he had 1334 acres of land in Bell County, with an assessment-valuation of between ten and twenty thousand dollars. At that time he was active in the Texas work of the Grange ("Patrons of Husbandry").
- DUMBLE, Edwin Theodore** (1852-1927) Studied the sciences at Washington College [now Washington & Lee], Lexington, Va. (1866-68 and 1872-74) under John L. Campbell and N. P. Pratt; began his scientific work in Texas in 1877 by investigating the lignites of Texas for the H. & T. C. R.R.; became State Geologist of Texas, 1888. Previously he had been secretary of the "Texas State Geological & Scientific Association" of Houston (*inc.*, 1884). Numerous geological publications (post-limital) are listed by Nickles, 1923. (See *HBTx. 1, 524*.)
- "**DUNBAR, William** (1749-1810)" In 1804, President Thomas Jefferson commissioned William Dunbar [see *DAB, 5, 1930, 507*] to conduct an exploring party "to the remotest source of the Red River," and thence to the highlands dividing the Red River and the Rio Grande. *This party did not, however, explore in Texan territory.* They ascended the Ouachita, instead, until they came to Hot Springs (16 October 1804 to 31 January 1805). Dunbar was an unusually brilliant man of science; besides that in *DAB*, one may consult biographies in *Publications, Mississippi Historical Society, 2, 1899, 85-111*; and Sargent's *Silva*.... 7, 86.
- DUPRE, Louis Jarrel** (1828-94) Dupre, in the late 'seventies editor of the Austin *Statesman*, was also president of the Archaeological Society of Austin

- (founded, October, 1876). Cassino (1878-84) lists Dupre from Austin, as interested in archaeology. He perhaps came to the State before 1860, since unclaimed letters for "L. J. Dupre" were advertised by the Houston postoffice on March 15 and April 1, 1860....He was born at Macon, Mississippi, and died at Raleigh Springs, Tennessee. He took his A.B. and A.M. degrees at the University of Alabama in 1847 and 1850, his home address being given as "Noxubee County, Mississippi"; LL.B., Cumberland University, 1850; (?and M.D., Atlanta Medical College, Georgia, 1857, *thesis*, "Fractures?") by profession he was a journalist, being at times on the St. Louis *Times* and the *Memphis Appeal* (1870). In 1873 he was U.S. Commissioner to the World's Fair at Vienna; U.S. consul to San Salvador (1885-89). "At one time he was vice-president of the 'Archaeological Society of the United States' and of the 'American Anthropological Society.'" An account of his Civil War experiences as a newspaper man was published in Washington, D.C., under the title, *Fagots from the Camp Fire*. He was connected with the *Birmingham News* in 1888, and this seems to have been his last newspaper assignment.
- DURHAM, George J.** (1820-69) Durham, who was at that time a resident of Austin, published valuable articles on "Game in Texas" in the *Texas Almanac for 1868* and 1869 (reprinted in D. W. C. Baker, *Texas Scrap Book*, 1875, 474-86). In the 1867 issue of the *Almanac*, p. 61, he published an article of lesser merit, on "The Grape." Durham was a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, and sent the Academy (1867) the skin of a *Spermophilus buckleyi* Slack from Austin, and the head of a jabiru (or American Stork, *Mycteria americana*) from Austin—the first ever obtained in the United States. He was an intimate friend of John Hancock and C. S. West (*qq.vv.*), with whom he shared natural-history interests. In May, 1869, West wrote the corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Academy, announcing Durham's death on 19 April; his will was filed for probate in Travis County, 31 May 1869. Durham was a native of the North of England; he seems to have come early (1837) to Texas. He was chief clerk, in the comptroller's office of the Republic as early as 1838, and of the State from ...1856 to 1860....My records show him cultivating the grape at Austin in 1853, and the *State Gazette* has numerous items regarding him from 1849 to 1854. In 1868 he was secretary of the Democratic State Convention. (See *HBTx*, I, 527.)
- DURRETT, Larkin** (.....) Wrote "[Prospects for grape-culture in Parker County, Texas]" (U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 99). Resident of Weatherford in 1880; no further data are at hand.
- DURRETT, Thomas Jefferson** (1837-1926) Author of "[Agricultural Report on Lampasas County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 786). This report was written while he was a resident of Lampasas. Durrett was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala.; moved to Lampasas County, and lived there (...1877-85), whence he moved to Bell County. A farmer, he made several more removals, but finally (1896) he removed to a farm on Chambers Creek, near Maypearl, Ellis County, where he died.
- DUVAL, Dr. John S.** (1830-58) He wrote "[Medical topography of Fort Bend County, Texas]" (*Nashville Medical & Surgical J.*, 9, 1855, 181-89). In this paper, Dr. Duval describes the country about Richmond in most enthusiastic terms. It is a year's account of a pioneer physician's life, and perennially deserves re-reading. It brought a rejoinder from "Texas Swamp Doctor" (*ibid.*, 9, 1855, 353-62), evidently from the same locality, for the remonstrant speaks of attending a Negro servant of General Lamar....Dr. Duval took the M.D. degree at Louisville, 1851 (*thesis*, "Influence of iron in diseases"). He practiced medicine in Richmond from 15 April 1854 to 1856, when he moved to Houston, and died there of Yellow Fever in November, 1858. *Obituary* (very nebulous) in *Houston Weekly Telegram*, 17 November 1858.
- DWYER, Thomas A.** (?1820-?) Native of Ireland; came to Texas in 1847; resident of Cameron County, 1850, and San Antonio, 1872 (where he was later County Judge). The following is copied in the *Live Stock Journal*, 3, 1872, 203 [probably from *Turf*]: "In a pamphlet descriptive of western Texas, there is a paper from the pen of Mr. Thomas A. Dwyer, of San Antonio. This gen-

- tleman writes, 'I well remember, when I first came to Texas in 1847, seeing thousands and tens of thousands of wild horses, called mustangs, running in immense herds all over the western country, as far as the eye or the telescope could sweep the horizon. The whole country seemed to be running.'" *Biographical materials*: C. M. Bones, *Combats and Conquest of Immortal Heroes*, 1910, 194; F. C. Chabot, *With the Makers of San Antonio*, 1937, 153.
- DYES, Gustave (.....) A civilian engineer, who in 1871 surveyed the mouth of the Trinity River for the U.S. Engineers.
- EARLE, Isham Harrison (1835-1918) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on McLennan County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 787). Born in Aberdeen, Miss., died at his ranch 9½ miles west of Waco. A college-bred man, but further information is lacking. He came to Texas before 1855, and was for a time a Texas Ranger. He removed to Waco in 1865; did ranching; and was also interested with his brother, Bayliss Earle, in a cotton factory in East Waco. From 1870 to 1879, in his "farm book," he noted the occurrence, with dates, of rain, snow, sleet, fog, and often the temperature. In 1884/5 he had 400 acres of land in McLennan County, tax-assessed at between four and five thousand dollars. *Biography in Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell, and Coryell Counties*, 1893, 814-15.
- EAST, Dr. William A. (d. 1885) Dr. East kept meteorological records at Anderson, Grimes County, 1867-8. At p. 261 of Dr. T. J. Heard's (q.v.) 1868 report on medical topography, meteorology, and epidemic diseases of Texas, there is included a "meteorological table" of Anderson; and at p. 286 a report of epidemics at Anderson; both by East, but condensed by Heard. East took his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania, and attended lectures at Galveston Medical College (1870-71), giving his residence as Anderson. An 1868 list of Texan physicians locates him at San Antonio (but see below). In 1873, East was made a trustee of the Texas Medical College and Hospital at Galveston, his residence then being Austin. From ...1876 to 1885, his address was Hallettsville, Lavaca County. He died at Hallettsville, 9 December 1885. Masonic records show him affiliated with lodges in Houston (1863-66), Anderson (1867-73), and Austin (1873-76).
- EBERT, August (d. 1902) Author of "[Agricultural Report on Guadalupe County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 796). A resident of Marion, Guadalupe County, ...1880-1902; he had in 1884/5 1189 acres in that county.
- ECHOLS, Lieut. William Holding, U.S.A. (?1838-1909) Native of Alabama; Topographic Engineer, U.S.A. and C.S.A. In 1860 (11 June to 15 August) he made a reconnaissance of the Comanche Trail between Fort Stockton and the Rio Grande. In this reconnaissance, he used 20 camels and 25 pack-mules. (*Rept., U.S. Secy. War*, 1860, 36-51). He was a graduate of West Point (Class of 1858), and from 1859 to 1861 was Assistant Topographic Engineer at the headquarters of the Department of Texas. After the War he was civil engineer, manufacturer, and banker. He died at Huntsville, Ala. *Biographical materials*: Cullum, 2, 700; *Ann. Rept. Assn. of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1912, portrait*.
- EDWARDS, Dr. Lewis Allison, U.S.A. (1823-77) Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A. He collected plants along the Rio Grande and in Mexico for John Torrey (1846-7); and in the early 'fifties, fossils, plants, reptiles, birds, insects, and mammals for the Smithsonian Institution [*Pacific Railroad Reports*, VIII, 1857, xvi (*pref.*)] After the Mexican War, he was stationed at Santa Fe until September, 1850; was at Fort Towson (July, 1852-May, 1854); and after the War was Medical Director of the Department of Texas, U.S.A., from April, 1870 to October, 1872. He was born in the District of Columbia, and died in Washington; took his A.B. and A.M. from Princeton, 1842 and 1845, and his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, 1845 (*thesis*, "Medical Philosophy"). *Biographical materials*: *Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 30, 1879, 817-8.
- EHINGER, Charles Henry (1830-97) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Grimes County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 745-46. Resident of Navasota in ...1880.... He was born in Speyer, in the Bavarian Palatinate; came to the United States (Ohio) as an infant with his parents; came to Grimes County, Texas, from Ohio some years before the Civil War, and married (1859) a

- daughter of Jesse Grimes. He was connected with early railroad service in Texas, on the line running from Harrisburg to Alleyton, Colorado County.
- EHRENBERG**, Dr. Christian Gottfried (1795-1876) Published "Ueber das mikroskopische Leben im Texas," (*Monatsber. d. königlichen preussischen Akademie d. Wissenschaften*, Berlin, 1849, 87-91) [based on Texan river muds, etc., collected by Louis Constant and Ferdinand Roemer, (*qq.vv.*)...] Ehrenberg never was in Texas (nor America, for that matter), but depended on U.S. Army surgeons, and correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution. [See *Berichte* (ut supra) 1853, 203-20; 1841, 139-44; *Abhandlungen der königl. preuss. Akad.*, 1841, 291-415.] For biography: see *Encycl. Brit.* and other similar works of reference.
- EIMBECK**, William (1841-1909) In April, 1872, as geodesist of the U.S. Coast Survey, Eimbeck made astronomical observations to determine the latitude and longitude of Austin, Texas; and made magnetic observations. (U.S. Coast Survey, *Ann. Rept.* 1872, 39). He was appointed to the Coast Survey, and for thirty-five years was connected with it, doing work in triangulation, largely. Mr. Eimbeck was born in Braunschweig, Germany, where he received private instruction. He became draftsman in a locomotive works in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1857; later was a civil engineer, and for two years a professor of mechanics and engineering in Washington University, St. Louis; was a member of the government Solar-Eclipse Expedition to Italy, 1869-70. He invented a number of instruments for the Coast Survey... *Biographical materials: Who's Who in America*, 1899-1900, et seq.; *DAB* 6, 1930, 64.
- ELLIOTT**, J. B. [oyd?]. (.....) On 1 September 1857 the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia received a specimen of *Spectrum* from him at Houton, Texas. It is probable that this is the same "J. B. Elliott" who three years later sent some Texas wild grapes from Austin County to Orange Judd, editor of *The American Agriculturist*. (*Amer. Agric.*, 20, 1861, 25). It is possible that this is the "Professor J. Boyd Elliott" who from 1855 to 1857 was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Port Gibson, Mississippi, and was head of the Elliott Academy there.
- EMORY**, Major William Hemsley, U.S.A. (1811-87) In 1851 he was assigned as Chief Astronomer to the U.S. and Mexican Boundary Survey for running the boundary between California and Mexico; and in 1854 was appointed Commissioner and Astronomer for running the boundary under the Gadsden Treaty. He collected mammals along the Rio Grande for the Smithsonian Institution (1853). A native of Maryland, he was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1831, Albert Miller Lea (*q.v.*) being a classmate. Cullum (1, 481-83; 5, 37) has given the full details of his military and civil career; the *Royal Society Catalogue* lists at least seven of his publications. Biographies occur in Drake, 1872, 307; *ACAB*, Lamb, 2, 1900, 660-61; *HBTx*, 1, 566; Sargent, *Silva...*, 4, 1892; *DAB*... "Emorya, a shrub of New Mexico and Arizona, dedicated to him by Torrey, commemorates... active and intelligent interest in increasing the knowledge of plants, and connects his name with the scenes of his scientific labors." (Sargent, *supra*.)
- ENSGN**, Milton W. (1848-1933) Assistant-engineer of the T. & P. R.R. at Sherman, Texas, 1871; and later of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio R.R.... He was born in Lisle, New York 19 June 1848; studied at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1868-71, and took his C.E. degree in 1871. In 1886 he was living at Lincoln, Nebraska. He died in Chicago, Illinois, in June, 1933. *Biographical materials*: H. B. Nason, *Biographical Record of the Officers and Graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*, 1824-86, 1887, 416.
- EPPELSON**, W. T. (*d.* 1861) Meteorological observer at Jefferson (1859) for the Smithsonian Institution.
- EPPINGER**, John (1825-50) Native of Georgia. Joined with Dr. Frederick Charles Baker (*q.v.*) in his 1848 project for the "scientific exploration of Texas." In 1851, Dr. Baker issued a pocket-map of Texas, "compiled from the records of the General Land Office." Mr. Eppinger, who was a young lawyer in Jefferson, was accidentally killed 6 November 1850 while "fire-hunting" deer with friends. (Clarksville *Northern Standard*, 9 November 1850.)
- ERATH**, George Bernard (1813-91) The most famous surveyor of early Texas,

- with a remarkable knowledge of the old Milam Land District of 1850. He was born in Vienna, Austria, and died in Waco, Texas. He was educated as an engineer at the Polytechnic Institute in Vienna; migrated to the United States in 1832, and arrived at Velasco, Texas, early in the year 1833. He had a notable career in Texas as Ranger and surveyor; he surveyed much of the Milam Land District, especially after 1848. He had a remarkable topographic memory. He was deeply interested in the cause of education, being one of the incorporators of the Milam Liberal Institute, at Cameron (20 March 1848), the Waco Male and Female Academy (3 December 1850), the Waco Female Seminary (7 August 1856), and the Bosque College and Seminary (16 February 1858). *Biographical materials*: "Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell & Coryell Counties, Texas," 1893, 97-100, *portrait*; "Biographical Encyclopaedia of Texas," 1880, 141/2; *HBTx*, 1, 569.
- ERHARD, C[?aspar] (1822-*post* 1884) Wrote "[Mustang wine and grape prospects in Bastrop County]", in U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 99-100. He lived in Bastrop ...1874-84..., where he had a store; was also a farmer with holdings of 1341 acres of land in Bastrop County, assessed at between \$10,000 and \$20,000 (1884/5). Born in Germany, he emigrated to Texas in 1839, and "participated in both the Santa Fe Expedition and the Battle of Mier" (Margaret Bell Jones, *Bastrop*, 1936, 19). He was one of the incorporators of Excelsior College in Bastrop (13 March 1873).
- ERICSON, Hugo Wilhelm (*d.* 1908) A cultivated Swede, very proficient in mathematics, reported to have studied at Uppsala (but who certainly took no degree there), long a resident of Clifton, Bosque County. From this county he sent mollusks before 1880 to the Smithsonian Institution. He was an intimate friend of Gustav W. Belfrage, (*q.v.*).
- ERLENMEYER, Dr. Erwin (*d.* 1888) Member of a family noted for its great men in chemistry and medicine, Erlenmeyer was an apothecary at Houston from ...1872 to 1888; he had fine collections of minerals and insects. He died in the middle of the year 1888, and his collection of minerals (only 150 specimens, but many of them very choice and finely crystallized) passed into the Museum of the "Texas State Geological and Scientific Association" of Houston. (*Geol. & Sci. Bull.*, vol. 1, no. 4, August, 1888.) No further information is forthcoming.
- ERNST, Friedrich (*d.* 1858) Came to Texas in 1831, founding the hamlet of Industry, Austin County. Former head-gardener of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Ernst was the first able botanist and horticulturist of the colony of Texas. (*Bios.* 5, 1934, 142.) Ottmar von Behr (*Gutber Rath*...., 1847) says that Ernst took meteorological records at Industry during the year 1843. He was one of the incorporators of Hermann's University (27 January 1844). The *Lamar Papers* show that Ernst was a highly intelligent man who borrowed books from Mirabeau B. Lamar's library, and whom Lamar considered as a possible diplomatic agent to the Low Countries. Mr. Ernst was born at Varel, Oldenburg, and died at Industry. He migrated to America in 1829, and to Texas in 1831.
- ERVENDBERG, Christian Friedrich Ludwig Cachand (1809-63) From 1849 to 1855, Ervendsberg was actively interested in scientific experimental agriculture at "New Wied," near New Braunfels, Comal County. He collected plants for Asa Gray at New Braunfels and (March, 1857-June, 1860) near Tantoyuca, Vera Cruz, Mexico. He sent the Smithsonian Institution a package of plants from Comal County, 1855. He was Smithsonian meteorological observer at New Wied (1854/5), and in the City of Mexico (1856). *Biographical materials*: *Bios.*, 5, 1934, 144; *Southwest Review*, 22, 1937, 241-84; S. W. Geiser, *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 1937, 106-58; *HBTx*, 1, 570.
- EVANS, J[?ames] W. (1805-?94) Author of "[Agricultural Report on Denton County, Texas]", printed in Loughridge, 1884, 775. Resident at Pilot Point, Denton County, ...1880-84..., in 1884/5 he had 250 acres of land with an assessed valuation of \$1500 to \$2000. Mr. Evans was a native of South Carolina, and came to Texas before 1850. In that year he was residing in Walker County. Masonic records show him a member of a lodge in Helena, Karnes County (1868-71); and in Pilot Point (1872-94).

- EVANS, Robert B. (?1822-?) Wrote "[Agricultural Report of Bexar County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 796). Mr. Evans was a resident of Bexar County, near Selma, ...1856-87; he was a farmer with 114 acres of land, assessed at between three and four thousand dollars, in 1884/5.
- EVANS, W. R. (.....) Poultry breeder and fancier, resident of Galveston, Texas, in ...1871....At the January 10, 1871, meeting of the New York State Poultry Association, he was elected honorary secretary for the State of Texas. At this meeting preliminary steps were taken for the formulation and adoption of an "American Standard of Perfection" (*Rural New Yorker*, 23, 1871, 64). In the Second Annual State Fair of Texas (Houston, May, 1871) he was superintendent of Department J (or Poultry). He was fancier and exhibitor of many varieties of chickens—Spanish, Asiatic, and French classes; and Hamburgs.
- EWING, J[ames] M[adison] (.....) Smithsonian meteorological observer at Tarrant, Hopkins County, 1859-60. [A "Captain J. M. Ewing," of Co. G, 10th West Virginia Infantry (U.S.V.), killed in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, 1864, is doubtfully referred to the above.]
- FAIRIE, James (.....) Resident of Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana; member of the A.A.S. (elected 1853); Fairie collected reptiles at Fort Stockton in the ?late fifties?. A massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus edwardsii*) there collected by him is in the U.S. National Museum.
- FAISON, Peter Ballard (1833-1918) Born in Grand Junction, Tennessee; died in La Grange, Texas. A farmer and extensive landowner (6307 acres, assessed at \$10,000-\$20,000 in 1884/5) in Fayette County. Mr. Faison took his A.B. degree at the University of North Carolina, 1858. He was a subscriber to the *American Entomologist*, and in 1880 sent C. V. Riley for identification economic insects from the cedar and arbor-vitae.
- FALCONER, Thomas, F.R.G.S., F.G.S. (1805-82) Falconer was an invited guest-member of the Santa Fe Expedition of 1841/2, and published an account (London, 1844) of the expedition. He had good scientific training, was of some note as a traveler, and in 1844 published a second book, on the discovery of the Mississippi River, and the boundaries (western, northwestern, southwestern) of the United States....On his journey through Texas to Santa Fe, Falconer made a collection of shells and minerals, later taken from him by the Mexican authorities in New Mexico....*Publications*: Many are listed in the Library of Congress catalogue and the great "Union Catalogue" of the Library of Congress. Two Texan items of interest are, "Notes of a journey through Texas and New Mexico, in the years 1841 and 1842." (*Jour. Roy. Geogr. Soc. Lond.*, 13, 1843, 199-225); *Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe Expedition, 1841-42*, by Thomas Falconer, with an Introduction and notes by F. W. Hodge" (New York, 1930); *HBTx*, 1, 581; a bibliography of Thomas Falconer is given at pp. 145-48 of the same.
- FALCONER, William (1850-1928) A notable young florist and nurseryman who came to Brenham, Texas, about 1874; and left it for Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1876, to become gardener in charge of the botanical garden at Cambridge. Out of his Texan experience came many papers. His more notable papers on Texan horticulture are the following: "[Horticulture in Texas in 1875]", (*The Garden*, 7, 1875, 192); "[Texas Plums and Peaches in 1875]", (*ibid.*, 7, 1875, 520); "Gardening at Galveston, Texas" (*The Gardener's Monthly*, 17, 1875, 225-27); "Notes from Galveston, Texas" (*ibid.*, 17, 1875, 258/9, 290-91; 324/5); "Rivers' Peaches in Texas" (*ibid.*, 17, 1875, 364/5); "Grape Growing at Galveston, Texas" (*ibid.*, 18, 1876, 13) [a valuable paper, naming the growers and describing their vineyards]; "Horticulture in Texas" (*Gardeners' Chronicle* (n.s.) 6, 1876, 424/5, 456/7, 520-21) [an excellent treatise]. Two of the instalments of the last paper are dated from Cambridge, Massachusetts....Falconer was born in Forres, Scotland, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He studied at the Royal Horticultural School at Kew; came to America shortly after graduation; after a brief experience in Massachusetts and Texas, he went to the Harvard garden. Here he remained until about 1885/6, when he took charge of the estate of Charles A. Dana, on Long Island. In 1896 he was called to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to take charge of Schenley Park (and later, of the whole city park system). This he

- held until 1903, when he took charge of the Allegheny Cemetery (1903-28). He was one of the triumvirate—Affleck, Watson, Falconer—who made Brenham, Texas, one of the notable horticultural centers of the South....*Biographical materials: Florists' Exchange*, 68, 1928, 135; Geiser, 1945, 45.
- FAWCETT, John [W.] Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Bastrop County, Texas]", in Loughridge, 1884, 749-50. This is probably John W. Fawcett, of Smithville (1884/5) who owned 2100 acres in Bastrop County, and was very well-to-do.
- FEATHERSTONHAUGH, George William, F.R.S., F.G.S. (1780-1866) A brilliant English geologist, Featherstonhaugh made a brief stop on Texas soil near Texarkana in December, 1834. (Merrill, *The First Hundred Years of American Geology*, 1924, 136-38; Featherstonhaugh, *Excursion through the Slave States*, 1844, vol. ii, 148-94). It is possible that he came again to Texas in 1837, for a letter was advertised for him as uncalled for, in the Houston post-office, 1 October 1837; it was to be sent to the Dead Letter Office 1 January 1838 (*Telegraph & Texas Register*, 11 October 1837). Featherstonhaugh published four papers at least on the geology of North America, but none, so far as I can discover, on his southwestern trip....*Biographical materials: Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., London*, 23, 1867, pref. 43-45; *American Geologist* 3, 1889, 217-23; Preston, 1940, 308.
- FEBIGER, Lieutenant John C., U.S.N. (d. 1898) In 1857, Lieut. Febiger took the place of Lieut. Edwin Jesse DeHaven (*q.v.*), when that officer's eyes failed. He worked from the 24th of March to the 19th of May on the hydrography of Matagorda Bay. In these few weeks of work, he sailed 520 miles in sounding; took 31,290 soundings, and measured 1249 angles! (*U.S. Coast Surv. Rept.*, 1857, 106). He was later detached from the Coast Survey for naval service, much to the regret of the Coast Survey. Lieut. Febiger entered the Navy as Midshipman in 1838, and reached his lieutenantcy in 1853. He retired a rear-admiral 1 July 1882. *Biographical materials: Callahan*, 1901, 190; *Army & Navy Jour.*, 15 October 1898, p. 165; Hammersly, *Records of Living Officers of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps*, 6th ed., 1898, p. 9. Admiral Febiger died at Easton, Maryland 9 October 1898.
- FECHTIG, Dr. ?Samuel C.? (.....) Gideon Lincecum, in one of his publications on Texas entomology, mentions Dr. Fechtig's work (Brenham) on the Cutting Ant of Texas. This work was done before 1866: probably before the Civil War. I have been able to find no trace of Dr. Fechtig in the Washington County records; nor by diligent inquiry elsewhere. A "Dr. Samuel C. Fechtig," who took his M.D. in 1846 at the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced many years in Pennsylvania (dying at Wellersburg 2 November 1902) may have been this man. I have not been able to establish, however, that he ever practiced in Texas, or that he was notably interested in natural history.
- FENDLER, August (1818-23) Later, a most distinguished botanical collector for Asa Gray, Fendler came to Texas, arriving Galveston in January, 1839. From thence he went to Houston, and West as far as the site of present Austin. He suffered a severe attack of malaria in the West and returned to Houston in time to see the terrible Yellow Fever epidemic of 1839....*See* "An Autobiography and Reminiscences of the late August Fendler..." (*Bot. Gaz.*, 10, 1885, 285-90, 301-04, 319-22)....*Biographical materials: "Autobiography," supra; Amer. J. Sci.*, (III) 29, 1885, 169-71; Asa Gray, *Scientific Papers*, 2, 1889, 465-67; *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, 74, 1909, 240-43; *ACAB*.
- FENTRESS, Dr. D. W. (.....) Wrote "[Grape-growing and wine-making in San Saba County, Texas]", in U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report. no. 36*, 1881, 97. An extensive land-owner in San Saba County (758 acres). 1884/5.
- FERRIS, W. A. (.....) Resident of Dallas ...1850-52...; sent meteorological reports (June, 1851 to August, 1852) to the Smithsonian Institution. He was a member of a board of seven managers to consider and effect the improvement of the Trinity River, 22 May 1850. (*Tel. & Tex. Reg.*, 20 June 1850 [copied from Dallas *Herald*]).
- FIETSAM, Joseph (1825-1906) Born in Nassau, Germany, died in Fayette County, Texas, near LaGrange. Came to Texas in 1846; Smithsonian meteorological observer at Bluff, near LaGrange, Fayette County, 1870-73. (Geiser Papers.)

- FINCH, Edwin (.....) Author of "Texas—Climate, Agriculture, etc." (*Rural New-Yorker*, 9, 1858, 158). A very stimulating article; Finch was acquainted with Collin, Dallas, Ellis, Hill and Navarro counties. He resided at Milford, 1858, having (apparently) come to Texas from western New York.
- FINLEY, Dr. Samuel Moore, U.S.A. (*d.* 1885) Contract Surgeon in Texas, 1875-85, reported his ornithological finds to Dr. James Cushing Merrill (Fort Brown, 1876-78) *q.v.* [See *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 1, 1878, 156, 169, *et passim.*] He took his M.D. degree, University of Pennsylvania, 1864 (thesis, "Erysipelas"). During the Civil War, Dr. Finley was Assistant Surgeon of the 22nd Pennsylvania Cavalry. He died at Fort Concho, Texas, 1885. *Biography*, with portrait, in Hume, 1942, 130-36.
- FIQUET, Dominique Doux (1839-84) An active participant in the controversy relative to the acclimatization of cattle to Spanish Fever, in 1878-81. He was born in Alabama, and took his B.A. degree at the University of Alabama in 1859, (his home at graduation being given as Tuscaloosa); LL.B., Harvard, 1861. Lawyer, Houston, ... 1878-84. Dr. D. E. Salmon mentions Fiquet in a paper, "The Acclimatization of Cattle in the South" (*Breeder's Gazette*, 1, 1881/2, 335); and there is also a reference in the *National Live Stock Journal*, 9, 1878, 211.
- FLANNIKEN, Robert H. (?1820-97) He wrote "[Agricultural Report on Lee County, Texas]" printed in Loughridge, 1884, 748-9. Son-in-law of the famous old Presbyterian missionary in Texas, Dr. Hugh Wilson [*d.* 1868, a graduate of Princeton, in the class of 1819.] Resident of Tanglewood, Lee County, from about 1861 to time of his death. Owned 854 acres in Lee County, 1884/5. He was a native of North Carolina, and resided in Washington County, Texas, included in the 1850 census. Masonic records show him member of lodges at Independence (1846-52) and Lexington (*ante* 1858-97).
- FLEWELLEN, Dr. Robert Turner (1821-99) Studied medicine at the Medical College of Charleston, and at [present] New York University (*M.D.*, 1845). Settled in practice at Washington-on-the-Brazos (1853); later removed to Houston (1875). In 1872/3 he was president of the Texas State Medical Association; and in 1873 was elected a trustee of the Texas Medical College & Hospital. In the *Texas Almanac* for 1870, 99-103, is a paper by Flewellen on the Cotton Moth, *Aletia*. Dr. E. H. Anderson (1883), then in charge of Cotton Worm investigation in Texas, wrote to Professor C. V. Riley that Dr. Flewellen was "better posted on the subject of *Aletia* than anyone there [in Houston], or perhaps in Texas, as he had made the insect his study for a number of years, and had published his observations and some interesting facts. He soon convinced me that his method of investigation was careful and thorough, and that he had by experiment arrived at certain facts not stated by others...." (U.S. Dept. Agric., Div. of Entomol., *Bull.* 3, 1883, 32) ... *Biography*: Red, 1930, 253-54; Daniell, *Successful Men*, 1890, 237-38; *portr.*: S. W. Geiser, *Horticulture and Horticulturists in Early Texas*, 1945, 46-47; *HBTx*, 1, 611.
- FLORER, Dr. Thomas Wilson (1822-1907) A native of Ohio, he graduated in medicine from the Ohio Medical College; was one of the organizers (1848) of the Indiana State Medical Society, and one of its vice-presidents. He was Smithsonian meteorological observer at Marion, Mississippi (1868-73); came to Texas shortly after 1873, entering medical practice at Waxahachie. He was an amateur ornithologist, and is so listed by Cassino (1878). He died at Corsicana 12 May 1907. *Obituary* in *Texas State Jour. of Medicine*, 3, 1907/8, 33.
- FOARD, Dr. Andrew Jackson, U.S.A. (1825-68) Army Surgeon at Fort Davis in the early 'fifties; he sent large collections of Texas vertebrates for the Pacific Railroad Reports (vol. IX), sent mammals to the Smithsonian Institution from Fort Davis (1858), and an individual of the Massena Partridge (*Cyrtonyx massena*) from Texas to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (1861). He became Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee, C.S.A., and after the War professor in the Washington Medical College of Baltimore. He took his M.D. degree from the Jefferson Medical College in 1848; his residence being given as "Georgia." He was born and raised in Baldwin

County, Georgia. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., 11 May 1853. He died in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1867. *Biography* in Hume, 1942, 137-49, *portr.*

- FONTAINE, Lamar (1841-?) Engineer, amateur geologist. Perhaps his greatest claim to distinction is that he was the son of Rev. Edward Fontaine, secretary of President M. B. Lamar of the Republic of Texas. Perusal of L. Fontaine's *My Life and my Lectures* (N.Y., 1908); "A Plea for Peace, Preparedness, and Good Roads everywhere, containing a short biographical Sketch, and Photo of the Author" (Jackson, Mississippi, 1917); and his "A Short Discourse on the Causes of the Lincoln Invasion and bloody Conquest of the South" (Lyon, Mississippi, 1909), will sufficiently enlighten the curious reader, and explain the narratives in *ACAB* 7, 1900, 105, and *Who's Who in America*. The date of Lamar Fontaine's birth, which he steadfastly maintained as "October 10, 1829," was in reality October 10, 1841, as may be seen in *Lamar Papers*, no. 2114, October 20, 1841. Another sidelight on Fontaine in *Lamar Papers*, no. 2794, 24 October 1859, may indicate that the reprehensible extravagances of Fontaine's *Life and Lectures* were not due to senility, but were exhibited in the boy.
- FORCKE, August (1814-1903) Came to Texas in 1836, with Prince Solms' colony, as official apothecary at New Braunfels. He had had German University training in the sciences. Since the *Adelsverein* could not give him a fixed salary, he added to his income by collecting Texan *naturalia* for German students and amateurs (see correspondence between Eduard Capps and Julius Heusinger, *Apotheker* in Wiesbaden, in *Solms-Braunfels Archiv*, 47, 33, 35-36. Heusinger was a former student at Göttingen.)... *Biographical*: a good autobiographical account, strong on the trip to America, and up from Indianola to New Braunfels, is given in Brown, *Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas*, 694-95; see also *Bios*, 5, 1934, 145.
- FORD, Henry Harrison (1841-87) He wrote "[Prospects of Grape Culture in Jasper County, Texas]", in U.S. Department Agric., *Special Rept. no. 36*, 1881, 99. Born at Burkeville, Newton County, died at Jasper. He attended McKenzie College, Clarksville, and is believed to have graduated in 1861. He had prepared to enter the University of Virginia, but enlisted C.S.A. instead. School teacher at Burkeville, after the War. Moved to Jasper, 1875, to take charge of a large school, "which became later the S.E. Texas College." He became a lawyer, was in the Texas Legislature (1874); editor of the *Jasper Newsboy*, and member of the law-firm of Ford & Keagley, Jasper, at the time of his death.
- FORKE, Jakob Ludwig (1817-1904) Meteorological observer (1855-57) for the Smithsonian Institution at "New Wied," following L. C. Ervenberg's departure from Texas. He was born in Salzgitter, Hannover, and died in New Braunfels; came to Texas (Comal County) in the *Adelsverein* immigration; during the latter years of his life he was a merchant at New Braunfels.
- FORSBY, J. C. (.....) In 1876, Forsby worked on the survey by the U.S. Engineers, of the Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou.
- FORSHEY, Caleb Goldsmith (1812-81) Engineer, naturalist, founder of the Texas Military Institute. He collected all sorts of *naturalia* for the Smithsonian Institution and Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, during the years 1856-59. He published or was concerned in an admirable series of papers on the geology and hydrography of Louisiana, the physics of the Mississippi River, and the geology of the Mississippi Delta. He was chief engineer of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson R.R. (1853-55), and designed and constructed the Galveston West-Bay Bridge. C. G. Forshey was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He attended Kenyon College (c. 1831-33), and the U.S. Military Academy (1833-36). He was professor of mathematics and civil engineering in Jefferson College, Washington, Mississippi (1836-38), and subsequently was employed on engineering works in (especially) Louisiana and Texas. In 1855 he founded at Galveston the Texas Military Institute (which was subsequently moved to Rutersville, Fayette County, 1856-61). Here he did some very fine natural-history teaching under very discouraging conditions (See vol. 11, 1856/8, folios 124-34; and vol. 16, 1859, folios 550-51 of *Spencer F. Baird, Letters Received* [MSS.] in the Archives of the Smith-

sonian Institution.) In the Civil War he served in the Engineering Corps, C.S.A. (on James River defenses, 1861-62; and with General Magruder in Texas, 1863-65). He worked on Humphreys & Abbot's *Report on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River...*, 1861 (See *Appendix*, pp. cii-ciii; cxxv-cxxvi). After the War, he was employed in railroad construction in Texas, in Government work at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in 1874/5 in the U.S. Engineering Corps on Red River, and Galveston Bay. He died in Carrollton, Louisiana, 1881, where 30 years before he had measured the flow and discharge of the Mississippi....Forshey was one of the founders of the New Orleans Academy of Science (1853) and was vice-president. He published scientific articles in the *Proceedings* of the Boston Society of Natural History, *New Orleans Commercial Times*, *DeBow's Review*, *American Philosophical Society Transactions*, *Silliman's Journal*, *Washington Philosophical Society Bulletin*, *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia; *Proceedings*, A.A.A.S., and elsewhere. He did some excellent collecting (especially mollusks) in Fayette County, Texas—several new species were described from his collections....In January, 1859, he bought from John T. Andrew of Connecticut a flock of "New-Oxfordshire" sheep for improving the Texas breed of sheep, and these are mentioned (*Amer. Agric.* 18, 1859, 77) as passing through the city of New York. (See, also, Plumb, *Types and Breeds of Farm Animals*, 1906, 396). A shipment to A. Phillips of Victoria, Texas, also went at the same time. *Biographical materials: ACAB*, *Jewell's Crescent City Illustrated* (New Orleans, 1874, 232-39); *Lamb* 3, 1900, 152; in Charles S. Snydnor's *A Gentleman of the Old Natchez Region*; *Benjamin L. C. Wailes* there are, *passim*, references to Forshey, in connection with Jefferson College. See also Geiser, *Field & Laboratory*, 24, 1956, 103-04; *HBTx*, 1, 619....Some of Forshey's Civil War poems are printed in Allen, *A Collection of Southern Patriotic Songs...*, 1874, 6, 90, 156.

FOURNEL, Henri-Jérôme Marie (1799-1876) Author of *Coup d'oeil historique et statistique sur le T^{exas}*, Paris, 1841. French engineer; entered the École Polytechnique (?1817) and then the *corps* of mines. A very ardent follower of Saint-Simon, father of French socialism. Fournel came to Texas, and seems also to have traveled in Arkansas (see his "Du travail des Hauts-fourneaux dans l'Amerique du Nord et de l'établissement de hauts fourneaux dans l'Arkansas," in 4°, Paris, 1840). In 1848 he performed the duties of chief of mines in Algeria, and became, after his return to France, engineer-in-chief of the first class. For biographical notice and list of publications see Larousse's *Dictionnaire du XIX^e Siecle*, 8, 681.

FOWLER, J. J. (?1831-95) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Cass County, Texas]" in Loughridge, 1884, 722. A native Texan; lived in Linden, Cass County, ...1880-84; a prominent farmer, ginner, and merchant; had 1153 acres of land in Cass County, assessed between \$4000 and \$5000 (1884/5).

FRAZAR, Martin Abbott (1860-1925) Collected birds for George B. Sennett in southwestern Texas (Hidalgo, Starr & Cameron counties) from 1 February 1880 to 20 May 1881. Frazar (who during the years 1876-81 wrote his name "Abbott M. Frazar") also sent a collection of Texas spiders from Lomito Ranch near Rio Grande City to the Boston Society of Natural History.... Frazar was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, and died in Boston. He became a well-known taxidermist, and president of the M. Abbott Frazar Company of Boston. In 1876 he was elected member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. He collected in 1881 in Santo Domingo for C. B. Cory, and in Labrador, 1884, and in 1886 in California for William Brewster. In 1889 he purchased the taxidermist business in Boston, and continued there for many years.... Frazar noted and described ("Destruction of birds by a storm while migrating," in *Bull. Nuttall Ornithol. Club* 6, 1881, 250-52), the same sort of wholesale destruction of birds (2 April 1881) by a norther, that Audubon had noted exactly 44 years before, on his way from New Orleans to Texas. In both cases untold numbers of birds were caught in the annual migration from Yucatan to the mouth of the Mississippi. (See *Southwest Review*, 16, 1930, 116.) *Biography* of Frazar in *The Auk*, 43, 1926, 579-80.

- FRAZER, John (.....) "[Agricultural production in Jasper County, Texas, in 1848]", in *Ann. Rept. 1848*, U.S. Commr. Patents (Agriculture), 1849, 561-62. No further information is available, beyond the fact that he was member of a Burkeville (Newton County) Masonic lodge, 1854-57.
- FREESE, G. (.....) Smithsonian meteorological observer at Boston, Bowie County, 1860-61. No further data, since all early county records were destroyed in burning of Bowie County court house, many years ago.
- FRENCH, Capt. Samuel Gibbs, U.S.A. (1818-1910) An account by French of the Massena Partridge, *Cyrtonyx Massena*, seen between San Antonio and New Mexico, in the summer of 1846, is given in John Cassin's *Illustrations of the Birds of Texas, California, etc.*, 1853/6; Cassin quotes Capt. French on ornithological matters in three places in his book. D. G. Elliott ("The 'Game Birds' of the United States," *Rept. U.S. Commr. Agriculture*, 1864, p. 356-85) reprints some of French's observations.... French was born in New Jersey and died in Florida. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1843; was in the military occupation of Texas (1845-46), Quartermaster if the Department of Texas (1848-50); conducting train from San Antonio to El Paso, 1851. He resigned from the Army in 1856. His "Report on the Southern Route from San Antonio to El Paso" (U.S., 31st Congress, 1st Session, *Senate Executive Document no. 64*) and book, *Two Wars: An Autobiography of General Samuel G. French*...., 1901, throw light on his work in Texas before the Civil War. *Biographical materials*: autobiography, *supra*; Cullum, 5, 6a (giving full military history), Lamb, 3, 1900, 192, *portrait*; *Ann. Rept.* Assn. of Graduates U.S. Military Academy, 1910 (*portr.*).
- FRIEBELE, John A. (.....) A resident of Comal County, ...1880-85.... Friebele made observations on the food-habits of longicorn beetles (*vide* A. S. Fuller) which are noted by C. V. Riley, *Amer. Entom.* 3, 1880, 237-39, 270-71. Friebele had 794 acres of land in Comal County in 1884/5, assessed at \$1500 to \$2000. [A "John Friebele," aged 25, native of Germany, is included in the 1850 census from Tarrant County.]
- FRIEDLANDER, Joseph (.....) Author of "[Grape-growing and wine-making in Pecos County, Texas]", in U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Special Report no. 36*, 1881, 98. Friedlander kept a general store at Fort Stockton, Pecos County, in 1884/5. Previously (1875-84) he had lived at San Antonio; and subsequently, from 1886/8, at Brackettville.
- FRIEDRICH, Otto (1800-80) Lepidopterist and naturalist, living in the hills near present Gruene, north of New Braunfels (110 acres, assessed at \$1000-\$1500 in 1884/5). He came to Texas with Lindheimer (*q.v.*) about the time of the Texas Revolution. He went back to Germany after the Revolution, and later returned to Texas, permanently, in 1850. He was Smithsonian meteorological observer at New Braunfels, 1857-60. For biographical notes, see *Southwest Review*, 17, 1932, 444-45; *Der Deutsche Pioneer*, 11, 1880, 381-82; 12, 1881, 395; also H. A. Rattermann, *Gesammelte Werke*, 12, 1911, 86-87.
- FRIEDRICH, Wilhelm (?1822-?) A forestry-graduate, formerly from Griedel, who came to Texas in the German immigration. (*Solms-Braunfels Archiv*, LXVIII, 122). [The "Wilhelm Friedrich" of Comal County, in the 1850 Census, may be the above.]
- FROEBEL, Dr.phil. Julius (1805-93) Noted German revolutionary, mineralogist, physiographer, and economist; nephew of the famous Professor Froebel. He came to Texas about 1853. (See his *Aus Amerika, Erfahrungen. Reisen und Studien*, Leipzig, 2 vols., 1857/8; or its English translation, "Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States," London, 1859; also his two other works on America (largely political and culture-historical). Froebel collected materials in Texas and Chihuahua for the Smithsonian Institution, while he engaged in trade with Mexico.... His route from San Antonio to Chihuahua followed the usual southern route (1849) to Fort Stockton and Leon Springs; then the "Old Chihuahua Trail" or "Connelly's Trail" (*v.* "Dr. Henry Connelly") to Fort Heaton on the Rio Grande (near present Presidio, Presidio County); and thus to the City of Chihuahua by the well-known, ancient trail.... Froebel published numerous papers, duly listed in Pogendorf and the Royal Society

- catalogue, and there is a biographical sketch of him in the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*. See *ACAB*.
- FURMAN, John H. (.....) Furman published a paper, "The geology of the Copper Region of Northern Texas and the Indian Territory," in *Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1, 15-20, 1881.
- FYKE, Henderson (1823-94) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Panola County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 729). An early settler of Panola County (1841-94), and teacher, farmer and County Judge for many years....He was born in Memphis, Tennessee, and died at Carthage, Panola County; came to Marshall, Texas, from Tennessee (1840) and to Carthage a year later; taught school at Carthage for several years; chief justice of Panola County (1851-64); County Judge (1866-67; 1876+). He was county treasurer of Panola County from 1888 to 1894.
- GAENSLEN, Dr. John Jacob, U.S.A. (*d.* 1879) Published in Coolidge, "Sanitary Report on Camp Cooper [on the Clear Fork of the Brazos; June, 1856]." Largely medical; but the writer was somewhat of a naturalist. He was born in New York City, and was appointed Assistant-Surgeon from Virginia; resigned from U.S.A. and entered service of the Confederacy. After the War, he practiced medicine in San Antonio (1865-79). Here he died in September, 1879. (See *Twentieth Century History of Southwest Texas*, 1907, vol. 1, 409; *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 42, 1939, 369, 372.)
- GAFFNEY, James Owen (1839-1912) Meteorological observer at San Patricio for the Smithsonian Institution, 1859-60; field collaborator (1878) in Comstock's study of cotton insects; furnished R. H. Loughridge (1880) with an agricultural report on San Patricio County (published in Loughridge's report, 1884, 769). He was born in San Patricio, and died there—the son of Owen Gaffney (*d.* 1879), one of the original Irish settlers of the McGloin & McMullen Colony of Mexican Texas. He kept a general store in San Patricio, and for a number of years (...1884-5....) was County Surveyor of San Patricio County.
- GAILLARD, A[lexander Decimus] (1811-?) Audubon & Bachman, in their *Quadrupeds....*, speak of one "A. Gaillard" who collected natural history specimens in Texas for them. Search of the historical libraries of Charleston fails to give any information as to his identity. It is probable that Bachman's correspondent may have been Alexander Decimus Gaillard of Charleston, who in 1825 entered the "American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy" at Norwich, Vermont. He remained until 1827. A fellow Charlestonian, Stephen Elliott, later Bishop of Georgia, was a contemporary at Norwich (1823-27). Gaillard left Norwich without a degree and nothing further of him is known at Norwich University. Mr. Gaillard was born in Charleston 4 February 1811; he moved to Florida, and was accidentally killed there.
- GAMGEE, Dr. John (1831-94) Of Albert Veterinary College, London. Sent to Texas and the South generally, 1868, by Horace Capron, U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, to make a full investigation of Texas Fever. His complete report was published in 1869. Gamgee was a very great comparative pathologist; had studied anatomy under Pacini of Florence; and at Alford, University College of London, and Royal Veterinary College in London. In 1856 he went to Edinburgh to assist Professor Dick. At one time he was Principal of the New Veterinary College at Edinburgh. Among his teachers at University College, London, were William Sharpey, John Erichsen, William Jenner, and Joseph T. Clover. (See "Testimonials to John Gamgee" [book] London, 1855)....In later years, he left the veterinary profession, and took up engineering projects, especially ice-making and refrigeration. *Biographical materials*: "Testimonials to John Gamgee," London, 1855; *Veterinary Jl. & Ann. Comp. Path.*, London, 40, 1895, pp. 101-02.
- GAMMAGE, Dr. W[ashington] Lafayette (?1825-65) Medical geographer, naturalist, physician. Besides purely medical publications, the following should be noted: "Topography, settlement, climate, population, botany and diseases of Cherokee County, Texas" (*New Orleans Med. & Surg. Jl.* 11, 1854/5, 641-43). "Case of twins, one being a monstrosity" (*ibid.*, 13, 1856/7, 15-17). "Dysentery; its history and treatment" (*ibid.*, 13, 1856/7, 451-57) [This vivid account is necessary to a full realization of the dread character of such visitations in early Texas. It is an account of an epidemic of the "bloody flux"

- as it ran its course in Rusk and vicinity, 12 July to late October, of the year 1856.] Gammage was born in Columbus, Georgia, about 1825; came with his parents in 1842 to Texas (by way of Alabama, where his father for a time was a planter). The father lived as a lawyer and planter in Marshall, Harrison County, from 1842 to 1854. He seems to have been a man of parts, and was an incorporator of the "Republican Academy," Harrison County, Texas (16 March 1848). W. L. Gammage was graduated M.D. from the Louisville (Kentucky) Medical Institute in 1849, his thesis being on "Yellow Fever." He died at Mobile, Alabama, in April, 1865. *Biographical materials*: [Gammage Family] "Biographical Encyclopaedia of Texas," 1880, 222-23; "Encyclopaedia of the New West... Texas," 1881, 264-66; see also, *re* Dr. W. L. Gammage, Clarksville *Northern Standard*, 22 November 1856, p. 2, col. 5; *Dallas Herald*, 21 August 1861, p. 2, col. 5; *ibid.*, 12 May 1866, p. 2, col. 4.
- GANNAHL, Charles (?1829-83) Wrote an article, "Galveston as a health resort," published in *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, 6, 1878/9, 799-804. At this time he was living at Centre Point, Kerr County, where he had 3176 acres of land assessed at \$10,000-\$20,000. Dr. Ganahl (also misspelled as "Gannahal" and "Gamahel") served on the credentials and platform committees, from the 4th Judicial District of Texas, in the April, 1860, State Democratic Convention; and (2 February 1861) signed the Texas Ordinance of Secession. He was a native of Savannah, Georgia; at the time, was 32 years of age, and a resident of Zanzenburg (Centre Point), Kerr County. He came to Texas in 1858. In 1861 he was a stock-raiser.
- GANT, A. B. (1832-97) Native of Tennessee, and graduate of Cumberland University. A citizen of Graham in Young County (1858-97). He observed the annular eclipse of the sun of 29 July 1878, making observations, especially on the solar corona, for the Chief Signal-Officer, U.S. Army. He worked in a party composed of F. Shock and Judge E. T. Hilliard. Gant sketched the corona and sent the drawings to the Chief Signal-Officer. He managed a salt-works at (present) Graham before the Civil War; was Captain in the C.S.A.; and sold his salt-works in 1871. He surveyed the town of Graham after its founding.
- GANTT, Dr. William Henry (?1824-67) Sent samples of infusorial earth, and birds' eggs and nests from Union Hill, Washington County (3 miles north of present Burton) to the Smithsonian Institution (1857-59). He was meteorological observer at Union Hill (1857-61) and Chappell Hill (1866-67) for the Institution. He also gave the Institution a "Meteorological Table, 1856," for Pin Oak, Fayette County. A paper, "[Observations on the great auroral exhibition of September 1, 1859, at Union Hill, Texas]" is printed in *Silliman's Journal* (II) 30, 1860, 359-60. In 1874 his heirs sent to the Smithsonian Institution a report on the showers of Leonids seen by Gantt at Chappell Hill, in November, 1866. Dr. Gantt was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and died of yellow fever in Galveston. He took his M.D. degree at Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and soon after removed to Alabama, where he practiced medicine until 1855, when he removed to Pin Oak, Fayette County, Texas. About 1856, he established the settlement of Union Hill in Washington County. He later lived for a short time at Chappell Hill in the same county. He served as professor of physiology, Galveston Medical College, 1865-67, also of the theory and practice of medicine, 1866-7. In 1867 he was co-editor of the *Texas Medical Journal, Galveston*.... Obituary notices occur in *Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 20, 1867, 429; and *New Orleans Journal of Medicine*, 21, 1868, 205. (See also a note in *Trans. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 4, 1851, 116.)
- GARDINER, James (*d.* 1879) Smithsonian meteorological observer at Port Lavaca, 1859. Mr. Gardiner was City Recorder of Port Lavaca, ... 1859-68.... He was resident of the State at least as early as 1854. He died at Port Lavaca 21 June 1879.
- GARNER, George G. (.....) Helped Major Emory (*q.v.*) on the U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey, and acted as Assistant Astronomer on the Whipple Survey, 1853. A native of Massachusetts, he spent the years 1847-49 at the U.S. Military Academy; in 1855, as a citizen of Maryland, he was appointed

- second lieutenant, 2nd Artillery, U.S.A.; and resigned next year. Later he was an officer in the C.S.A.
- GARRARD, Lieut. Kenner, U.S.A. (1830-79) Topographer. Graduate of U.S. Military Academy, in class of 1851. Aided Captain John Pope (*q.v.*) in his reconnaissance for a railroad route from Doña Ana (near El Paso) to Preston, Texas (1853-54). He, especially, surveyed between the pass at Cerro Alto in the Hueco Mountains to El Paso; and between Sulphur Springs and the Delaware Creek crossing of the Pecos. On frontier duty at Fort Mason (1856, 1858); San Antonio (1856/7, 1857/8), conducting recruits to Texas; (1860-61), Camp Cooper (Clear Fork of the Brazos, 1861). Lieutenant Garrard was a nephew of James Chambers Ludlow (*q.v.*). *Biographical materials: DAB; Drake, 1872. 353/4; Lamb, 3, 1900, 244; Cullum 2, 441-43, 5, 73; ACAB; Preston, 1940, 360-61.*
- GARRETT, Oliver Hazard Perry (1817-86) Wrote "[Agricultural Report on Washington County, Texas]" (Loughridge, 1884, 759-60); "[Backward condition of grape culture in Washington County]," U.S. Dept. Agric., *Spl. Rept. no. 36, 1881, 99....* Came to Texas from South Carolina in November, 1838; he was land-surveyor and farmer, later county commissioner and county judge at Brenham, Washington County. He was one of Comstock's field observers, 1878, in his cotton-insects study. [Not to be confused with O. H. P. Garrett, who died of yellow fever, in October 1867, at Washington-on-the-Brazos, and was given Masonic burial.]
- GARVER, W. E. (.....) A citizen of Decatur, Wise County. He observed for the Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army, the 29 July 1878 eclipse of the sun, especially of the solar corona. This report is unpublished.
- GENTRY, Abram Morris (1821-83) Engineer. In early June, 1850, Mr. Gentry gave a series of lectures in the city of Houston on the subject of "Biology." (*Telegraph & Tex. Reg.*, 13 June 1850). Just what is meant by "biology" in his usage I cannot say, but believe (from some of the remarks of the editor, Dr. Francis Moore, *q.v.*) that it was a phase of mesmerism. [See the (Oxford) *A New English Dictionary, s.v. "biology,"* def. 3.] Mr. Gentry became noted in Texas for his work in the development of railroads. The [later] Texas & New Orleans R.R. was mainly his enterprise, which the Civil War interrupted. He carried his surveys as far as New Iberia, Louisiana, and his construction to Orange, Texas....Mr. Gentry was born in Brookville, Indiana, and died in Houston, Texas. He came to Houston in 1838, and engaged in business. During most of his later life he lived in Houston, but for a time he lived at Galveston or in New Orleans. After the Civil War he lived in New York City and Huntington, Long Island, but he always maintained his official residence in Houston. (*See Geiser, Southwestern Hist. Quart.*, 47, 308-09, 1944; *Southwest Review* 29, 463-69, 1944).
- GEORGESON, Charles Christian (1851-1931) A pioneer educator in agricultural science in early Texas, was professor of scientific agriculture and horticulture, Texas A. & M. College, 1880-83. He was born in Denmark, came to America in 1873; obtained his B.S. degree from the Michigan State College in 1878. He left Texas later to become professor of agriculture at the College of Agriculture, Imperial University of Tokyo, 1885-89. Later, he became well-known for his work on the Alaska investigations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He retired from his Alaska work in 1928, and died 1 April 1931. *Biographical materials: American Men of Science, Who's Who in America.*
- GIBBS, Thomas (1812-72) Meteorological observer at Huntsville, Walker County, for the Smithsonian Institution, 1858-60. He was born in Union District, South Carolina, and died in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Came to Huntsville, Texas (?from South Carolina) in 1841; for many years he was a merchant at Huntsville with his brother—the business becoming finally a combination mercantile, real-estate, and private banking establishment.
- GILBERT, Edward Francis (1818-?) Born in Virginia; a resident of Matagorda County (...1849-53...). Gilbert was one of the early correspondents of the U.S. Commissioner of Patents on agricultural matters. He was publisher of the *Colorado Tribune* at Matagorda (...1852...). In the *Report* for 1853 is an account of sheep-raising in Matagorda County (p. 46); and another on

maize in Matagorda County (p. 124). Mr. Gilbert was not listed in the 1850 census. Later, he moved to San Antonio, where he is probably buried.

GILBERT, Samuel Augustus (1825-68) Born in Zanesville, Ohio; educated as a civil engineer, Mr. Gilbert worked with the U.S. Coast Survey on the triangulation and topography of the Texas Coast from 1855 to 1860, and again in 1867. He died in St. Paul, Minnesota. On the outbreak of the Civil War he became a major of engineers on the staff of General John Q. Foster, U.S.V.; subsequently he commanded a brigade in Kentucky; and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. (See *ACAB*, 6, 1889, 682.)

GILBERT, Wyllis S. (d. 1862) In 1860 and 1861 Mr. Gilbert surveyed the topography of the Texas coast for the U.S. Coast Survey. (*U.S. Coast Survey Rept.*, 1860, 92; 1861, 64/5.)

(To be continued)

Part of this work was done under Grant No. 482 (1940), of
The American Philosophical Society

A Rapid Volumetric Analysis for Carbonate in Rocks

Eugene Herrin¹, H. Sterling Hicks², & Herbert Robertson¹

ABSTRACT

Rapid, accurate analyses for the CO₂ content of carbonate rocks may be made by allowing a known amount of the rock to react with a measured quantity of standard H₂SO₄ and then determining the amount of acid which remains by back-titration with standard NaOH. The technique is faster and more accurate than the leaching method and, more important, allows the analyst to determine directly the CO₂ content. Very accurate analyses for CO₂ in limestones may be made by potentiometric titration methods, but quite satisfactory results are obtained using phenolphthalein as an indicator.

As is the case with igneous rocks, the classification of carbonate rocks may be based on modal composition as determined by studies of thin-sections or it may be based on chemical composition. The exact mineralogical composition of a rock cannot be determined from a chemical analysis. The weight percent CO₂ is a more meaningful index for the chemical classification of limestones than the percent carbonate mineral or the percent insoluble residue.

Introduction

The most generally-used basis for the classification of impure carbonate rocks is the weight percentage of carbonate minerals in the rock (Pettijohn, 1949, p. 291). This ratio is usually determined by the "leaching method" in which the dried and weighed sample is allowed to react completely with dilute HCl. The sample is then washed free of all soluble compounds, dried, and the residue weighed (Ireland, 1950, p. 1942). As an analytical technique the leaching method has several disadvantages. Errors are large, particularly when the analysis is done by students or semi-skilled assistants. The method is messy and time-consuming. Relatively large quantities of material are needed to gain accuracy. Iron oxides are converted to soluble chlorides and flushed out, thus introducing sizable errors in the analysis of many limestones.

A fast, neat, and accurate method of carbonate analysis is needed. The carbon dioxide-capture method used for high precision analyses (see Hillebrand, 1919, p. 217) is the most accurate technique in use; it is, however, slow and rather difficult, and requires specialized equipment.

¹Department of Geology, Southern Methodist University

²Department of Chemistry, Southern Methodist University