sociation in 1904, he was elected a Councilor, and at Fort Worth in 1906 was elected to the high and honorable position of president of the Texas State Medical Association.

Governor Campbell, in 1907, appointed him a member of the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners; and by that body he was elected its first secretary and executive officer. Dr. Foscue died December 3, 1928.

DR. PIERRE MORAN KUYKENDALL was born in Bell County near Old Aiken, on October 14, 1855. He received his medical education at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, and his post-graduate work was done at Tulane University in New Orleans.

After graduation, Dr. Kuykendall’s first home was at Perry, where he formed a partnership with Dr. C. L. Clay. After three years’ work there, they moved to the new town of Moody in McLennan County.

Dr. Kuykendall did a large practice in the country as well as in Moody. His friendship and partnership with Dr. Clay extended over a period of forty years. During those years they did splendid service to mankind. Their deaths occurred only a few months apart.

Dr. Kuykendall was survived by his wife, Mrs. Ella Kuykendall, two daughters, and one son who is a practicing physician in West Texas. Another son died shortly after the World War of tuberculosis contracted while overseas.

NACOGDOCHES COUNTY

DR. GEORGE EDWIN SAMUELS, aged 83, of Appleby, Texas, died January 17, 1930, following an extended period of illness.

Dr. Samuels was born December 25, 1847, in Lincoln County, Georgia. He moved with his parents to Texas in 1854, and his literary education was obtained in the common schools of East Texas. He attended the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1877. Immediately following his graduation, he located at Linn Flat, Nacogdoches County, and engaged in the drug business in
addition to general practice. In 1895, he moved to Appleby, and had continued in the practice of his profession until his last illness and death.

Dr. Samuels was for many years a member of his County Medical Society, the State Medical Association, and American Medical Association. He was a staunch believer in organized medicine, and a strict advocate of the principles of medical ethics, remaining loyal to these principles for a period of over fifty-one years of active practice. On the occasion of his death, this noteworthy period of service attracted the attention of a number of metropolitan Texas newspapers. A local notice reporting his death, stated that "he was among the best loved of country doctors of the last three generations in East Texas."

He was a member of the Methodist Church and a Mason, the funeral services being conducted under the auspices of this order. He is survived by his wife and seven children.

NUECES COUNTY

The name of DR. A. E. SPOHN of Corpus Christi will always be linked with the story of medical progress in Texas. His ancestors were Germans, coming from Hanover in 1706 and settling near Albany, New York. In 1815 they moved to Canada, where they established a handsome family estate, located near Hamilton, where Dr. Spohn was born, April 27, 1845, one of seven brothers and three sisters. He spent his early youth there.

He was educated in Barria High School and McGill University at Montreal, where he received the senior prize for practical anatomy in 1865.

Dr. Spohn's medical education was received at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Long Island College Hospital, in New York. He was assistant professor of surgical anatomy in the latter college from 1867 to 1868. After this he came to Texas and served as United States Surgeon on the Gulf Coast for one year, 1868-69, having charge of the military quarantine. In 1870 he went to Mexico, locating near Mier, but at the end of two years returned to Corpus Christi, where, in 1876, he was married to Miss
Sarah J. Kennedy. The first year of his marriage was spent in New York, where he did post-graduate work at the University of New York and graduated from Bellevue Hospital. He lived in San Antonio a while, but soon returned to Corpus Christi, where his life's work was done. He did much post-graduate work in medical centers, a most interesting time being spent in the hospitals of Paris in 1888.

For fifteen years Dr. Spohn was head of the United States Marine Hospital Service on the southern coast of Texas. He specialized in surgery and was remarkably skillful. He established a private sanitarium at Corpus Christi to which patients came from all parts of Texas and Mexico.

On November 20, 1891, Dr. Spohn performed the first Parro Caesarian delivery in a case of Osteo Malacia ever performed in the United States, saving both mother and child. In 1876 he invented a tourniquet for bloodless operations which has been adopted as a field instrument in many of the armies of the world.

Dr. Spohn was the author of a number of notable treatises, prominent among them being the one on fracture of the clavicle which he demonstrated in a hospital in Philadelphia.

Dr. Spohn was a member of the Kings' County Medical Association, New York, was the first president of the Nueces County Medical Society, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the United States Association of Military Surgeons. In 1903 he was sent by the government to visit the different ports on the Mediterranean Sea to investigate sanitary conditions. Dr. Spohn was a member of the second Pan-American Congress, the International Association of Tuberculosis. He was Chief Surgeon of the St. Louis, Brownsville, and Mexican Railroad, a member of the Texas State Medical Association, the Central Texas Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

In June, 1894, he was elected a member of the Board of Censors of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

Dr. Spohn was widely known for his charitable acts. Innumerable stories are told of his great compassion for the needy. Skillful, intelligent, sympathetic, he deserved the good fortune that attended his efforts.

He was active almost to the day of his death, May 5, 1913.
DR. JAMES HIRAM EASTLAND, the youngest son of Dr. William B. and Helen Mae Terry Eastland, pioneer citizens of McLennan County, was born in Waco, February 7, 1876. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Waco, after which he attended Baylor University, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then attended the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, from which he received his degree of medicine in 1903. He did not, however, attend the University consecutively, but taught school on alternate years.

He served for two years as physician at the State Epileptic Colony, Abilene, after which he was consulting physician at the State Asylum at Austin. After a few years' service at the latter institute he spent more than a year at the Army Medical School at Washington, D. C., from which place he went to Mineral Wells, where he practiced up to the time of his last illness.

Dr. Eastland was well known for his investigative and scientific attitude, devoting much of his time to research work in medicine. He was greatly loved and respected by the profession and the public.

He served as president of the Northwest Texas District Medical Association and at the time of his death was president of the Parker-Palo Pinto County Medical Society. He always maintained his membership in state and national associations.

Dr. Eastland was not only active in the medical profession but entered with enthusiasm into civic affairs. He was elected the first president of the Texas Unit of the Bankhead Highway Association, later serving as vice-president and on the executive board. He was a charter member of the Mineral Wells Rotary Club and its first president. He was a Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. He had, since childhood, been a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Eastland married Miss Alfa Jeter of Cameron. She and their three children survive him.
POTTER COUNTY

Dr. David R. Fly was born near Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Mississippi, October 15, 1865. He received his education in the public schools of that county. In 1884 he moved to Galveston, where he attended Medical School. After graduation he moved to Fort Worth to do general practice and teach in the Medical Department of the Fort Worth University.

He served as City Physician from 1895 to 1897. His health failed, and he moved to Amarillo in 1900. There he did a large practice and was recognized as one of the most prominent physicians in the Southwest.

In May, 1911, he was elected President of the State Medical Association but died before his year’s service was over.

ROBERTSON COUNTY

DR. FELIX R. COLLARD, SR., son of Jonothan Stark and Nancy Collard, was born March 16, 1844, near Old Danville in Montgomery County. His father was a veteran of the Battle of San Jacinto.

Dr. Collard, after attending private school, was a student at Bastrop Academy in Bastrop and Soule University at Chapel Hill.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, where he served until the close of the war when he returned home a cripple. The family fortune, like that of many others, was in a critical state, property values being very low. Dr. Collard, after serious deliberation, took the advice of a friend, Dr. Tolson, and decided to study medicine. He lived in Dr. Tolson’s home, taught school in a neighboring village and, with Dr. Tolson as preceptor, studied medicine for three years. He then rode horseback to New Orleans where he entered the Tulane Medical School and worked for two years. He was given a certificate to practice medicine and rode back to Wheelock, Texas, where he began his medical career.

In 1869 Dr. Collard returned to Tulane and completed
his course, receiving his degree. All of his professional work was done in and around Wheelock.

The doctor enjoyed a joke, and could tell a good story. One that he often told on himself was of an old lady who lived away back in the forks of Camp Creek, a very be-nighteded community. She rode up to his office one day and the following conversation took place:

"Be you a doctor?"
"Yes, I am a practicing physician."
"You haint married, are you?"
"No, I haven't had that privilege, but why do you ask?"
"I didn't think you were married because you are so spruced up and your boots all shined and you've got on a clean collar and tie. Do you know anything about pneumonia?"
"Yes, I can recognize the symptoms and signs and know something of the treatment."
"Well, do you know a sure cure for pneumonia?"
"I fear I do not."
"Well, you are a young doctor and I want to help you along and I want to give you a sure-shot cure for pneumonia. It's black cat tail tea. Find the blackest cat that you are able to find and cut off his tail and make a tea and mix it about half and half with good red liquor and have it hot. Give one tablespoonful every ten minutes until the patient goes to sleep. The only times I've known it to fail was when the cat wasn't black enough, the tail wasn't long enough, or the patient didn't get the cure soon enough."

In 1871 Dr. Collard married Tennie Randal Love. They were the parents of seven children.

During his professional career he was recognized over the state as one of the leaders. At his earliest opportunity he united with organized medicine and was one of the originators and charter members of the old Brazos Valley Medical Association, one of the first medical societies in the state. He was deprived the privilege of becoming affiliated with fraternal organizations due to the fact that long distances would have had to be traversed to attend their meetings.

Dr. Collard was a man of powerful physique and a citizen of unusual moral stamina and character. He was a fine student but a practical man from all angles. He
was a leader in all things that pertained to the betterment of his community. He became a member of the Methodist Church early in life and served as steward for nearly fifty years. He was Sunday School Superintendent and Bible Class teacher for the same length of time and was a trustee in the old village school for nearly thirty years. Dr. Collard made many friends, for he was kind yet firm and true to his convictions, and always liberal of his time and means for the cause of Christ and His kingdom.

On December 13, 1922, a great life was ended in the passing of this wonderful character.

SMITH COUNTY

DR. SILAS T. STARLEY was born September 5, 1824, in Augusta County, Alabama. He came to Texas in 1837 with his parents and settled in Nacogdoches. He was educated at Haynesville Academy and was graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

Dr. Starley's entire professional life was spent in Texas. He resided and practiced in Cherokee County, Springfield, Fairfield, Corsicana, and Tyler. He was married twice and had thirteen children.

Dr. Starley was a faithful and consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

As a physician and surgeon he stood in the front rank of the profession in Texas and contributed largely to the development of medical science in the state. He was an active and energetic member of the State Medical Association and served as president in 1883. He was an honorary member of the American Medical Association and made copious and valued contributions to medical journals. In his personal and professional relations to his medical associates, he was ever affable, generous, courteous, and kind. He was always ready, and with apparent disregard to self, to assist a brother physician in any way that he could. As a citizen and member of society, he at all times met in full measure the demands of his station.

Dr. Starley died in Tyler, December 19, 1887.
DR. W. H. PARK, an eminent surgeon, was born in Lowndes County, Alabama, June 15, 1835. His father was Colonel John G. Park, for several years comptroller of the State of Georgia, member of the legislature, and a prominent lawyer. His mother was Louisa L. Stark of South Carolina.

In early life Dr. Park devoted himself to history, poetry, and general literature. He was a diligent student at Tuscaloosa until the age of eighteen, becoming proficient in Greek and history. He took his medical degree in 1857 in the University of New York. After graduation he practiced until October, 1858, in Montgomery County, Alabama, then in 1861 in Cherokee County, Texas. He entered the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate Army in the spring of 1861 as a private but was soon promoted to assistant surgeon of the 17th Texas Cavalry, Colonel James R. Taylor commanding.

In 1865 he went to Tyler where he soon entered a wide field of usefulness. In 1872 Dr. Park did post-graduate work in Bellevue Medical College, New York. He specialized in general surgery and diseases of the eye and ear.

Dr. Park wrote many scientific papers that were published in state and national journals. They described his operations for lithotomy and for cataract, an operation at the shoulder joint, another for vessico-vaginal fistula. He received many congratulations on these papers.

At Montgomery, Alabama, May 27, 1858, Dr. Park married Sarah F., daughter of John Tilley of Virginia. At that time she was the widow of John Boswell, a planter. They had no children.

Dr. Park was a man of noble impulses and splendid social qualifications. As a physician and surgeon his reputation was state wide, many patients coming to him from distant parts.

DR. D. H. CONNALLY was born December 3, 1837, in the State of Georgia. He was graduated in medicine from the Atlanta Medical College in 1860. He at once entered into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. W. S. Moreland, Professor of Surgery.

During the War between the States, Dr. Connally enlisted in Company F, First Georgia Regiment of Volunteers and
gave the South four years of service. He was first appointed hospital steward but was soon promoted to assistant surgeon; and being a skilled man in his profession, he was rapidly advanced to the position of post surgeon.

After the war he practiced one year in Georgia, and in November, 1866, located in Jamestown, Texas. After two years of successful practice he located on the Seven Leagues in Smith County. During his residence there he erected a Methodist Church building and organized a Sunday School. In 1879 he moved to Tyler.

He served for many years as both city and county physician.

On the first of January, 1863, Dr. Connally married Miss Sallie M. Winship of Atlanta, Georgia. To them was born one son.

Dr. Connally was a representative man of Texas and loyal to the history and traditions of the Southland.

TARRANT COUNTY

DR. WILLIAM PAXTON BURTS, the first Mayor of Fort Worth, was born on a farm in Green Meadow, Washington County, Tennessee, on December 7, 1827. His parents were both from Virginia but moved to Tennessee soon after their marriage. Before the Civil War they were wealthy in land and slaves.

Young William did not enjoy farm life; while endowed with wonderful energy his inclinations were not for the labors of the field. This was so apparent to his father that he one day said to his son, "If you can't do better plowing than this, turn those horses out and go home," a command the dutiful son most cheerfully obeyed. And he never tried to plow another furrow.

William attended several common schools, among them the Martin Academy of Jonesboro, near his home. He later attended Washington College and Tusculum College, near Greenville. In choosing a profession he preferred law, but yielded to the solicitations of his father and began the study of medicine at Jonesboro under the instruction of Dr. W. T. M. Outlaw. For two and a half years he also
studied medicine under Dr. S. S. M. Doak of Green County, Tennessee. The first course of medical lectures he attended was at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. He was graduated from Geneva Medical College, Geneva, New York, in 1862.

Dr. Burts began practice in Tazewell County, Virginia, where he remained six years. He went to Fort Worth in 1868 and continued practice there until his death. He formed a partnership with Drs. Field and Beall. This firm did a large practice in the years 1871-72-73.

Later Dr. Burts went into a merchandise business; he also became interested in the big cattle drives from Texas to the Kansas market. He made a great deal of money for a time; but it interfered with his profession, so he went back to his practice.

Dr. Burts and Miss Ann G. Henderson were married at Henderson’s Mill, Green County, Tennessee, October 23, 1852. Mrs. Burts was a finely educated and charming woman. Their family consisted of five daughters and one son. Mrs. Burts was an old-school Presbyterian; the doctor was not a professor of religion.

During the Civil War he was appointed Conscript Surgeon of Tarrant County. In politics he was a Democrat. He voted for secession, encouraged the war, and took sides on all subjects with the South. He had very little time to devote to official duties, but in 1873 he was elected Mayor of Fort Worth. He was re-elected in 1874 but resigned before his term was over.

He was a member of the Tarrant County Medical Association, of the Northwest Texas Medical Association, and of the State Association. In 1880 he was chairman of the section on Theory and Practice of Medicine. He served as president of the Tarrant County Medical Association, was Examining Physician for the Knights of Honor, of which order he was a member, and was Examining Surgeon for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He became a Mason in Virginia and served in several offices, lastly as ex-officio Thrice Illustrious Grand Master of the Council.
One of the earliest names mentioned in the history of Fort Worth is that of DR. CARROLL PEAK. He was the father of the first white child born in the village which was then situated near the original fort on the bluff overlooking the Trinity River.

Howard W. Peak, son of Dr. Peak, says in his book, "A Ranger of Commerce:" "In the fall of 1852 while Major Arnold's troops were still located at Fort Worth, Dr. Peak, a young graduate of the Louisville Medical School, came to Texas with his bride. He thus became the first resident physician and she the eighth white woman to arrive at the Fort."

Later he says: "A country doctor when viewed from an angle independent from the present day physician might weigh lightly in the scale of a discriminating public, but it was not the case at this time. Almost above all others he was the important man on the frontier. The doctor of that day was a general practitioner, his duties embodying the practice of medicine, surgery, dentistry, and other branches then undefined, but now classed under divers and sundry names. And a further duty was often forced on him which impelled him to perform marriage rites and conduct ceremonials over the dead. Throughout all of these activities his faithful wife assisted, supplying bandages, administering anesthetics, nursing the sick and dying, and caring for orphans. Verily was she a 'Mother in Israel.'"

Dr. Peak built the first hospital in Fort Worth, naming it for his wife, the Florence Sanitarium. It is said that in his later years "when worn out with being a pioneer" the doctor would take his hammock and swing it in a grove of trees unseen from the house, where he could peacefully nap and his wife could truthfully say that the doctor was "not in."

Dr. Peak was born November 13, 1828, in Warsaw, Gallatin County, Kentucky.

The name of DR. JULIAN T. FIELD follows closely that of Dr. Peak in the history of the doctors of Fort Worth. Dr. Field's telephone number was No. 1.

Born on his father's plantation in Caddo Parish, Louis-
iana, 1847, the doctor claimed he was a Texan, for while the house in which he was born was in Louisiana, very shortly after his birth the family moved to a new house on the Texas portion of the plantation.

Dr. Field was the son of Captain Julian Field and Henrietta Boisseau Field. Although born a farmer’s boy, he never followed a plow or worked on the farm in any capacity. He came to Fort Worth at the age of eight years, a bright, quick, mischievous boy. He went to school to Colonel J. P. Smith in the old hospital of the fort, a box shanty which the soldiers had vacated. He soon became a leader in serenades and general frolics among the young people. The town was just an outpost of civilization. Indians, buffalo, deer, and panther were all close neighbors, but the boys and girls managed to have a good time and get an education of sorts.

Dr. Field’s next school after the shanty was the Institute at Clarksville, where his teacher was the celebrated Dr. McKenzie. In 1863, at the age of seventeen, entering the Confederate service, he was elected Lieutenant of Company C., 15th Texas Cavalry. He served throughout the war.

In 1865 he began the study of medicine under Dr. C. M. Peak. In 1867 he entered the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and taking two full courses was graduated March 1869. He was then only twenty-two years old. He went to Mansfield, where he did a very laborious and extensive country practice from 1869 to 1872. Ambitious to stand at the head of his profession, he went to Bellevue Hospital New York, where he remained a year. In 1873 he returned to his boyhood home, Fort Worth. He built his own office on Weatherford Street and started practice among friends who had known and loved him as a child. They appreciated the effort he had made to prepare himself in the best schools and they gave him their fullest support and confidence.

In 1873 Dr. Field became first president of the Medical Examining Board of the district and acted as such until a new board was appointed under a new law. He was appointed in 1878, United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. He was a charter member of the Tarrant County Medical Association and was received as a member of the State Association in 1874.
In January, 1878, he performed a triple amputation of an arm at the shoulder joint and the legs below the knees, from which the patient made a good recovery. This was a very unusual case and created most favorable comment. As a recognition of his skill, Dr. Field was made a vice-president of the State Association in 1878.

In 1869 Dr. Field married Miss Sarah M. Ferguson. Four daughters were born to them.

Dr. Field was a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He attended, with his wife, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Field was one of the first doctors to recognize the value of the artesian water near Fort Worth and very strongly advised its use as a preventive of typhoid fever.

DR. ALEXANDER PORTER BROWN, a graduate of the Medical Department of Tulane University, 1858, was born November 10, 1832, in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. He died in Fort Worth, June 20th, 1907, aged seventy-five. He lived all the early part of his life in Louisiana, graduating from Centenary College at Jackson. In 1870 he moved to Jefferson, Texas, and practiced there until he went to Fort Worth in 1883.

His abilities made him a leader among his professional friends and he was elected the fifteenth president of the State Medical Association at Tyler in April, 1873. Drs. T. H. Nott, J. D. Osborne, and Frank Allen served as vice-presidents under him, with Dr. W. P. Burts, secretary and Dr. J. Larendon, treasurer. Being affiliated with the state and county societies, he always maintained his interest in the work of the Association and in earlier years contributed some valuable papers to its meetings.

Dr. Brown made an excellent record as a Southern soldier. When his health failed and he was compelled to retire from active practice, he retained his work as Surgeon of the R. E. Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans, and continued to practice in that capacity until his death.

His funeral was attended by members of the R. E. Lee Camp, Woodmen of the World, A. O. U. W., and Odd Fellows, of which orders he was a member.
BACON SAUNDERS, M. D., LL. D., F. A. C. S., was born January 5, 1855, in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky. He received his medical degree from the University of Louisville, graduating with the highest honors in a class of one hundred and eighty-three.

Dr. Saunders located in Bonham, where he entered practice with his father, Dr. John S. Saunders. Their large practice in the town and surrounding country was largely done on horseback, due to the impassable roads. Dr. Saunders loved a fine horse and owned many during his life. He realized that often both the life of the doctor and his patient depended on a good horse.

Mrs. Saunders tells this anecdote on the doctor. He owned a saddle horse that traveled at a singlefoot gait, which is, of course, faster than a trot. One day as the doctor was riding in from a country call his horse kept swinging along faster and faster and showing excitement. The doctor heard a roaring noise. He wore a long-tailed coat divided at the back. Glancing over his shoulder he saw his coat tails flying out like a banner and one of them afire! The noise he had heard was the roaring flames lighted by a spark from his cigar. He lost a perfectly good coat tail before he could stop his horse, get the coat off and put out the fire.

It was while in Bonham that Dr. Saunders performed one of the first operations for appendicitis done in the United States. Collaborating with his father, Dr. Saunders often saw cases of acute stomach trouble or "cramp colic" from which the patient died. About 1844 or 1845 his attention was called to a newspaper article describing an operation for such symptoms as he was treating. He read the article and took it to his father. They consulted; Dr. Saunders, senior, dwelt on the grave responsibility of such an operation. Dr. Bacon Saunders decided that if the public understood the seriousness of the situation and the possibility that life might be saved, they would be willing to take the risk. He then made up his mind to try the operation as soon as such a case presented itself. This he did in a country home, on a family dining table, his instruments sterilized as best he could on the kitchen stove. He removed the organ, closed and dressed the
wound, and the man got well. No seeds or stones were found in the appendix, which was greatly inflamed. *Wyath's Surgery* records this as the first operation for appendicitis in Texas and one of the first in the United States. Germany perfected the technique of the operation, but credited it to the United States, calling it the American operation.

In 1893 Dr. Saunders moved to Fort Worth. This was done at the earnest solicitation of Drs. Adams and Thompson, with whom he became a partner, specializing in surgery. At that time Fort Worth had the best railroad connections in the state and Bonham only a single railroad. Dr. Saunders' reputation as a surgeon preceded him to Fort Worth, and from then to the end of his life he was counted one of the most distinguished surgeons in the entire Southwest.

While living in Bonham, Dr. Saunders married Miss Ida Caldwell, October 31, 1877. To them were born a son and daughter.

He was president of the Texas State Medical Association in 1897, a vice-president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, vice-president of the International Association of Railroad Surgeons, Chief Surgeon of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad, the Wichita Valley, and the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroads; Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery and president of the faculty of the Medical Department of the Texas Christian University, and Chief Surgeon of St. Joseph's Infirmary. He was a Fellow and one of the founders from Texas of the American College of Surgeons.

He was an elder in the Christian Church and a trustee and member of the Executive Board of the Texas Christian University.

Dr. Saunders died July 15, 1925, at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

**DR. GEORGE DOHERTY BOND** was born in Spring Hill, Tennessee, June 10, 1860. He was the son of Thomas B. and Ann McLemore Bond. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of his home town and in Spring Hill Academy. He was graduated from the Medical
Department of Vanderbilt University in 1880 and for three years practiced at Spring Hill; following this he located at Hillsboro, Texas. He returned to Spring Hill in 1887 and married Miss Fannie Guthrie. To this union a son and daughter were born.

Mrs. Bond died in November, 1898; and in October, 1905, Dr. Bond married her sister, Lucy Guthrie.

One of the first physicians in Texas to foresee the great field for roentgenology, Dr. Bond ordered the first x-ray machine that was brought to the state, and from then on specialized in this important branch of medicine. A Dallas doctor ordered a machine about the same time, but Dr. Bond's equipment arrived first.

In 1903 he took a post-graduate course at the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics, at that time the foremost school of its kind in the United States.

Dr. Bond enjoyed telling the story of his first x-ray patient, who was an old lady with rheumatism, who used a crutch. She took the treatments for some time and was about cured when she stopped coming for them. "What is the reason you do not come to the office?" Dr. Bond inquired. "I do not need to come any more, I can walk now," she replied. "All my life I have heard that the sting of a bee on the heel would cure rheumatism; last week I stepped on a bee and I am cured!" So the bee got credit for the cure of Dr. Bond's first x-ray case.

He did a large general practice in Hill County but moved to Fort Worth in 1907, where he limited his practice to x-ray and electro-therapeutics.

He was one of the early members of the American Roentgen-Ray Society, and in 1914 organized and was the first president of the Texas Roentgen-Ray Society, which now has a large membership over the state.

Dr. Bond served as president of the Hill County Medical Association in 1905 and was Professor of Roentgenology in the Fort Worth School of Medicine until the consolidation of that school with Baylor University at Dallas in 1918.

Dr. Bond was a member of the Methodist Church. He was a gentleman of the old school, always cordial, always sincere. His death, December 6, 1924, was a distinct loss to the profession and to his many friends.
DR. ROBERT B. GRAMMER was born in Rennard, Virginia, in 1861; from this place he moved with his parents to Gilmer, Texas, in 1877. He taught school for a short time, then entered Louisville Medical College, where he received his degree in 1883.

He located in Fort Worth where his entire professional life was passed. He was one of the founders of the Medical College of Fort Worth and for many years held the Chair of Pediatrics. He had a large clientele, especially among the children, and was not only their doctor but their trusted friend.

Dr. Grammer married Miss Lelia Rogers of Mount Vernon, Texas, in 1886.

The doctor's favorite story was of his first case. He had set up his office and was to start practice on Monday morning, with many resolutions made to himself to improve the health conditions of his community and soon to reduce the mortality among the sick by giving them the best attention to be had. On Sunday night a man came running in great excitement to his home, saying that his brother was desperately ill and Dr. Grammer must not stop to dress completely but stuff his night-gown in his pants, put on his slippers and come at once. This the doctor did, arriving at the house breathless and so excited he was utterly bewildered. He asked a few questions, looked at the suffering patient, and said to himself, "This man is surely sick." He tried to think of some disease about which his professors had told him that resembled this man's condition. He could think of none. He even tried to recall some of the names of his professors, but could not do that. He said to himself, "This man needs a doctor and if I knew where to get a good one I would surely go and get him." However, the doctor did "something" and soon recovered his poise.

Dr. Grammer attended many post-graduate courses and was a charter member of the Tarrant County Medical Society. He was a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Methodist Church.

He died March 1, 1914 of pneumonia. He was survived by his wife and one son.

Dr. Grammer's outstanding trait of character was his
humanity; ever adaptable to the conditions surrounding
his patient, he handled difficult situations with a humane
sensibility that made him most valuable and beloved.

DR. FRANK DOUGLAS BOYD was a native Texan,
born in Rusk, December 24, 1867, the son of John A. and
Amy E. Boyd. His literary education was obtained at
the Masonic Institute in Rusk and the Agricultural and
Mechanical College at Bryan. His medical studies were
started under a preceptor, Dr. J. A. Gracey of Waxahachie,
but he received his degree from the University of Louis­
ville in 1890.

Immediately after graduation, Dr. Boyd was made an
assistant to Dr. William Cheatham who held the Chair of
Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology in
the University of Louisville. Dr. Boyd held this position
only fourteen months, going from there to New York,
where he did several months' post-graduate work in his
adopted specialty. He then accepted a position as assist­
ant to Dr. E. Fletcher Ingalls of Chicago.

With this rather extensive preparation he entered the
practice of his specialty at San Antonio but remained there
only four years. He moved to Fort Worth in 1897, where
he practiced eye, ear, nose, and throat medicine and sur­
gery until his death, January 4, 1929.

Dr. Boyd was exceptionally active and enterprising in
his practice, taking numerous post-graduate courses in
Europe. He was Professor of Laryngology in the old Med­
cial Department of the Texas Christian University at Fort
Worth; this school was subsequently merged with Baylor
University Medical College at Dallas. With this latter
institution Dr. Boyd continued to serve in a lectureship
capacity for several years, going over to Dallas by train
for his work.

He was an extensive contributor to medical literature and
scientific programs. At one time he was editor of the
Fort Worth Courier-Record of Medicine. Being an early
convert to the study-club idea as a branch of medical so­
cieties, he was largely instrumental in the organization of
such a club for the study of eye, ear, nose, and throat work
in Tarrant County Medical Society. He was active in
the organization of the Texas Ophthalmological and Otolaryngological Society of which he was president at the time of his death. He was a Fellow of the World Congress of Medicine and attended a meeting of the Congress in London. He was also a Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and a Fellow of the American Medical Association, having served many times as a delegate from Texas.

Dr. Boyd was a staunch advocate of hard and fast organization of the medical profession and all those who serve the public in caring for its health. He showed his loyalty to this belief by affiliation with all official organizations of the medical profession available to him from the beginning of his medical career.

Dr. Boyd was president of the State Medical Association in 1921. He also served as president of the Tarrant County Medical Society. Many civic organizations had the benefit of his co-operation, the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Masons, and Y. M. C. A. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church.

Dr. Boyd enjoyed his friends and many times he and his splendid wife, Mattie Callahan Boyd, entertained most hospitably in their home or at the clubs. The doctor enjoyed golf, and at Rivercrest Country Club he was a familiar figure on the links. He was a devoted son, husband, and father, who never seemed too busy with his professional life to give tender consideration to mother, wife, and daughter.

DR. D. S. RUMPH of Fort Worth, aged fifty-four, died January 14, 1929, following a brief illness of pneumonia.

Dr. Rumph was born December 24, 1875, at Alexander, Erath County, Texas, the son of David M. and Eliza Ann Rumph. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Erath County and at the John Tarlton College. Following his graduation from the latter institution, he taught school for three years and was superintendent of the Thurber schools. At this time he became interested in medicine and entered the Medical Department of the University of Texas, later transferring to the University of the South, Medical Department (Sewanee Medical Col-
lege), Sewanee, Tennessee. While a student in Galveston he had the honor of serving as president of the student council. Following his graduation from the Sewanee Medical School in 1900, he located at Mansfield, Texas, and engaged in the practice of medicine with an older brother, Dr. W. V. Rumph. In 1910 he moved to Fort Worth, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1918. In 1913 a younger brother, Dr. T. G. Rumph, became associated with him. During the period of his residence in Fort Worth, he served for several years as county health officer.

In 1918, because of ill health, he moved to Cisco, Texas. In 1927 he returned to Fort Worth, which was his home for the remainder of his life. He had not practiced medicine for the last ten years following his retirement because of poor health. He was successfully engaged in the automobile business during the last five years of his life.

Dr. Rumph was married in 1905 to Miss Bessie Castevens of Mansfield. To this union were born three children. His wife died April 24, 1918. On February 26, 1920, Dr. Rumph was married to Miss Verda Kelly, of Midlothian. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

Dr. Rumph was a member of the State Medical Association for many years. During the last few years of his life this membership was retained by virtue of honorary membership in the Eastland County Medical Society. He was a member of the Methodist Church and a Mason.

---

TRAVIS COUNTY

DR. RICHARD MONTGOMERY SWEARINGEN, State Health Officer and ex-officio Surgeon General of Texas, died August 7, 1898, aged fifty-nine years and ten months.

He received his M. A. degree from Centenary College, Mississippi in 1859, and was graduated from the New Orleans School of Medicine in 1867, being valedictorian of his class. In 1886 he received the honorary degree of M. D. conferred on him by the Louisville Medical School.

He had a national reputation as a sanitarian, holding the office of State Health Officer from 1881 continuously, with
the exception of four years, during Governor Ross's ad-
ministration, to the day of his death—a service of fifteen
years and six months. His long training made him an
ideal health officer, and his loss to Texas and the South
was felt by all classes.

He was a man of exceptionally fine character and at-
tainment, both literary and professional. His personal
popularity was quite remarkable, winning for him a host
of warm friends. As a physician he was eminent and suc-
cessful; as an orator, eloquent and gifted. He frequently
wrote for the press, and what he wrote was forceful and
clear.

He was born in Noxubee County, Mississippi, September
26, 1838, and came to Texas with his parents in 1848.
During the War between the States, his studies being in-
terrupted, he entered the Southern Army as a private but
was promoted to Captain of Cavalry, where he served until
the end. He participated actively in numerous campaigns
in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. He surrendered to
General Josephus E. Johnson at Charlotte, North Carolina.

During the war he married Miss Jennie Jessee, daughter
of a Tennessee gentleman at whose home the doctor was
cared for during an illness.

After the war he returned to Texas and located at Chapel
Hill, Washington County, where he practiced until he moved
to Austin in 1875.

During the yellow fever epidemic in 1878, Dr. Swear-
ingen and Dr. T. D. Manning volunteered their services to
fight the disease and were sent to Memphis, Tennessee,
to aid the stricken people. Dr. Manning died during his
heroic service, but Dr. Swearingen bravely carried on, doing
a splendid piece of work.

In January, 1879, he was appointed by the President of
the United States a member of the Board of Experts on
Epidemic Diseases. In 1889 he was elected president of
the State Medical Association, an office he filled with honor.

DR. F. E. DANIEL was born in Greenville County, Vir-
ginia, July 18, 1839. He received his academic education in
Vicksburg, Mississippi, but took a second course of lectures
in medicine at the New Orleans School of Medicine, 1861-62.
He entered the Confederate service and was commissioned a surgeon by the War Department, serving as such until the close of the war. He served as Judge Advocate of general court martial for the Army of Tennessee in 1863.

Dr. Daniel was one of the founders and professors of the first Texas Medical School in Galveston, 1867-68. He also founded the Texas Courier Record of Medicine and established Daniel’s Texas Medical Journal in Austin in 1885.

Dr. Daniel was a gifted writer, polished, sometimes witty, and sarcastic. He was the author of “The Recollections of a Rebel Surgeon”—a book full of interesting stories of the Civil War.

He was elected and served as president of the State Medical Association, 1904-1905.

DR. JAMES WHARTON McLAUGHLIN of Austin, died at his residence in that city, November 13, 1909 after a long illness. He was born near Springfield, Ohio, September 7, 1840. After the death of his father he engaged in the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. A. C. McLaughlin, with whom he lived until the beginning of the Civil War. Being a supporter of State Rights, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he enlisted in Company D, First Kentucky Infantry. He remained in the Confederate service until the close of the war, serving under Johnson, Jackson, Morgan, and Forrest.

After the close of the war he entered the practice of medicine with Dr. Sam D. McLeary near Columbus, Texas. In 1867 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana. In September of that year he married Miss Tabitha Bird Moore, and located in Fayette County. In 1869 he moved to Austin.

Dr. McLaughlin served as president of the Travis County Medical Society and the State Medical Association. For many years he gave marked attention to the study of immunity. As a result of this wide research, he published a book on the subject that was largely his own contribution and was a valuable addition to science.

He was professor of medicine in the University of Texas, president of the Texas Academy of Science, and in 1907 was appointed a regent of the State University by Gov-
ernor Campbell. He was always a profound student of medicine and its allied sciences; and although greatly beloved by his students, his greatest work was done as physician and friend. He was an ideal physician whose great heart gave comfort to many ills of the spirit and the flesh. He was survived by his wife and six children.

DR. BERTHOLD ERNEST HADRA was president of the Texas State Medical Association in 1899-1900, and presided at the Waco meeting in April, 1900. He was born in Prussia, near Breslau, in 1842, receiving his medical education in the universities of Breslau and Berlin from which he was graduated.

He served as volunteer surgeon in the war against Austria, 1866, and afterwards entered the Prussian army service.

In 1872 he immigrated to Texas where he resided until his death. He practiced his profession in Austin, Galveston, and San Antonio. He was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, held the Chair of Surgery in the old Texas Medical College at Galveston, and was health officer of San Antonio.

His contributions to medical literature are numerous. Aside from a monograph on "Injuries of the Pelvic Floor," he was the first one to devise conservative surgical treatment in place of oophorectomy, the so-called liberation of the pelvic organs. He was also the first one to propose total eversion of the contents and thorough washing and draining of the abdominal cavity in diffuse peritonitis. Repair of cystocele perineum was the subject of a paper. To the surgery of the spine he contributed by adding wiring of the vertebrae. He has written also on the surgical treatment of epilepsy. To these many other original contributions frequently quoted in international literature may be added, for instance, his papers on the open treatment of torticollis, on non-malignant tumors of the omentum, on relapsing appendicitis, and on intestinal and gastric operations.

Honors were thrust upon Dr. Hadra; they were never sought. He never refused his services. He received many large fees and he gave them away or wasted them. He was recognized as one of the giants of the profession.
His strongest forte was, perhaps, his power of diagnosis. His reputation as a surgeon was not local nor confined to the state nor to America; it was international. He was recognized as an authority throughout Europe and America because of his books on Operative Surgery and Gynecology. Modest and unassuming, as true merit often is, he wrote several good works of fiction, which he never published.

Dr. Hadra died 1906. He was survived by his wife and five children.

DR. THOMAS JOSHUA BENNETT, fifty-fourth president of the State Medical Association, was born in Austin, January 21, 1854. He was a son of James and Margaret Hamilton Bennett. His early life was spent in the neighborhood in which he was born, attending the country schools of Williamson County. He then went two years to Greenwood Masonic Institute at Round Rock and two years to Trinity University at Tehuacana.

Considering his preliminary education complete, Dr. Bennett taught school for three years, then entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, from which institution he was graduated as Doctor of Medicine March, 1883. Immediately after graduation, he entered practice at Webberville, near Austin, associated with Dr. L. D. Hill, a well-known physician of that place.

In March, 1884, Dr. Bennett moved to Austin where he practiced for almost forty-three years. His death occurred March 16, 1927.

During the first eight years of his practice in Austin, Dr. Bennett was a member of the firm of Morriss and Bennett; for the next fifteen years he was a member of the firm of Bennett and Hudson. His next partnership was with Drs. Weller and Weller. For nine years he was connected with Seaton Infirmary, doing both general practice and surgery. During the last years of his life he confined his work to surgery, practicing principally in the Austin Presbyterian Sanitarium. For many years he was a lecturer on surgical subjects to nursing classes at these two hospitals.

Dr. Bennett was an active participant in the affairs of scientific medicine. He was a frequent and welcomed con-
tributor to the scientific programs of the medical organizations to which he had access, and always contributed his share to current medical literature. Some of his articles were "A Case of Plantar Cutaneous Nerve Recovery," "How to Prevent After Pains," and a "Plea for a Psychopathic Hospital."

Being a natural leader, Dr. Bennett was honored with many offices in county, district, and state medical associations. He was a Fellow of the American Medical Association and of the College of Surgeons, a member of the American Public Health Association and the American Railway Surgeons Association. He served for many years as surgeon of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Southern Pacific railroad lines. In addition to these activities, he found time to serve as president of the Board of Health of the City of Austin.

Dr. Bennett was a Mason of high degree, a member of the Methodist Church; he always gave his talents to local activities for the good of his fellow man.

He was married twice—in 1885 to Miss Amanda Hume of Austin, who died in 1892. His second wife, Mrs. Emily Daniel Bennett, survives him.

DR. RALPH STEINER, for many years the best known otolaryngologist in Texas, was a native of this state, born in Austin, February 5, 1859, the son of a doctor. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Austin and the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. His medical degree was received from the University of Maryland in March, 1883.

During the Cleveland administration, Dr. Steiner served as United States consul at Munich for four years. Here an opportunity was given him to attend clinics and lectures and perfect himself in his chosen specialty—dieases of the ear, nose, throat, and chest. He returned to Texas and for many years was most successful in this field of work.

During the administration of Governor O. B. Colquitt, Dr. Steiner served as State Health Officer. He was a strong contender for the sanitary drinking cup and has been called the "Father of the Sanitary Drinking Cup."

As aurist for the State School for the Deaf, Dr. Steiner
TRAVIS COUNTY

contributed his splendid talents most acceptably. He was a valued member of the staff of the Seaton Infirmary and the Austin Infirmary. He always maintained a membership in the County, State, and National Medical Associations.

Dr. Steiner possessed a thorough knowledge of medicine and sanitation and had a large experience as a physician as well as a specialist. His personality was genial and refined; consequently he was much beloved by friends and patients.

He died May 2, 1926, survived by his wife and two children.

DR. THOMAS DUDLEY WOOTEN was a native of Kentucky. His first professional work was done in Thompkinsville, Kentucky, and later in Springfield, Missouri.

In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as a private but was soon made Surgeon of the Second Regiment of Missouri, then Surgeon of the whole Division of Missouri and Director of the District of Arkansas.

At the close of the war, Dr. Wooten came to Texas, stopping first in Paris, where he practiced from 1865 to 1876. He then went to Austin, where he became one of the most honored, respected, and beloved of his profession.

He was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas when that institution was organized and served as chairman of the Board in 1885. In that capacity he rendered the state most valuable service.

The educational affairs of Texas were at that time in a formative state and Dr. Wooten exerted his valuable influence to see that men of high scholastic attainment, fine character, and unquestioned ability were placed in the faculty of the new University.

The question of establishing a medical department had long been dreamed of by the ambitious, ethical doctors of the state. Dr. Wooten's influence was again used most effectively in the establishment of this department at Galveston and in providing a faculty which gave it distinction from the very first.

Dr. Wooten was a member of the County, State, and National Medical Associations and of the Southern Surgical
and Gynecological Association. He was a modest man, never contributing much to medical literature and rarely writing for the reviews or appearing before the Association except when officially called. Reports of his operations and notes of his cases would have formed valuable additions to current professional discussions.

Dr. Wooten by his thrift and energy acquired a competent fortune. His home has long been one of the handsome landmarks in Austin.

Dr. Wooten died August 1, 1906, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where, with his wife and daughter, he was spending a vacation.

VICTORIA COUNTY

DR. THOMAS GREEN DUNCAN was born in Bardstown, Kentucky, November 29, 1840. His early education was obtained at a country school and with a tutor. He ran away from home to join the Confederacy, being the first man from his community to volunteer. He was wounded several times but stayed in service until peace was declared. At the time of his discharge he was a commissioned officer.

Entering school again, he obtained his B. A. degree at Center College and his M. D. degree at the Louisville Medical School. Dr. Duncan’s first practice was done at Bloomfield. After one year’s work there, he married Miss Mary Regina McClure. To them were born six children, three of whom died in early childhood.

Dr. Duncan’s first patient was a cousin who had a very serious case of lockjaw (tetanus). The family were much alarmed, but the young doctor gave him careful treatment, and as a result he made a complete recovery.

In July, 1882, Dr. and Mrs. Duncan came to Texas. They visited a brother who was living in Wharton and were so favorably impressed with the new country and the opportunity for a broader field of service that they remained. They made their home in Victoria, then a town of five thousand people. Dr. and Mrs. Duncan went to the new home on the first railroad train that entered the town.
The doctor’s practice called him many miles into the San Antonio River bottom, on ranches along Hines and Capona Bays, the O’Connor ranch—the locality now known as Refugio—and along the banks of the Guadalupe River. There were ferries to cross, and the signal to call the ferryman was a pistol shot. Many times in winter the roads were so bad that the doctor would be a whole day driving ten or twelve miles. On one occasion Dr. Duncan had a very sick child of his own whom he took down to Capona Bay to recuperate from a case of fever. As they were returning home by hack, word was brought of a man who had been accidentally shot by his brother and desperately wounded. Leaving his family, Dr. Duncan had to remain with him for a whole week, doing very careful nursing and saving his patient.

He was quite successful in the treatment of pneumonia, and was called many times in consultation. When a nurse was needed, Dr. Duncan often took his daughter, who, while she had not received hospital training, had learned much that was practical and helpful in the school of experience.

There was a quarantine station at Pass Cavello on Matagorda Bay that inspected all boats entering Port Lavaca and Indianola. Dr. Duncan was appointed Quarantine Officer at the station in 1892. He remained there only six months of the year, the other six months being spent at his practice in Victoria.

His daughter recalls, especially, two cases that her father served. One was the removal of tonsils from a man patient who was placed in a chair on the back porch where there was plenty of light. The tonsils were quickly and dexterously clipped out. The other case was of a cowboy on the O’Connor Ranch. While driving cattle, he was overcome with a violent malarial chill which rendered him unconscious. He was lying on the banks of a lake when the doctor arrived. Realizing that he was in a serious condition and that heroic measures were needed, Dr. Duncan gave him twenty grains of quinine with a hypodermic that was used for horses. The patient revived and ultimately recovered.

Dr. Duncan’s first wife died in February, 1893. In 1894
WALKER COUNTY

The life of DR. T. H. MARKHAM was remarkable for its even tenor; little that distinguished the lives of most physicians entered into his. It was said that for fifteen years—1855 to 1870—he was not once outside the limits of his practice in Huntsville and the country around.

He was born in Chesterfield County, Virginia, June 20, 1823. His grandfather was John Markham, of English descent; his father, Francis Osborne Markham, was a native of Virginia, as was also his mother, Emily Woodson, daughter of Wade Woodson.

Dr. Markham was only six years old when his mother died. The family moved to Tipton County, Tennessee, in 1835, where he attended school until he was seventeen years of age.

In 1842 he studied law four or five months under Archibald Wright of Pulaski, Tennessee. He then returned home and pursued his studies at Covington, where he was admitted to the bar in 1844. He never practiced this profession, but in 1846 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph A. Greer of Covington, and continued the study under Dr. Samuel Reid at Randolph. He was graduated in 1853 from the Memphis Medical College, and went the same year to Huntsville, Texas. Until 1856 his practice was altogether in the country around Huntsville, but in that year he moved into the town and continued in general practice not having a taste for surgery or specialties.

Dr. Markham married in Tipton, Tennessee, Miss Indiana P. Booker, May 28, 1846. She was the daughter of Edmund Booker, a merchant of Somerville, Tennessee. This excellent woman and devoted wife died December 31, 1860, leaving to him three children.

Dr. Markham was in early life a Whig, his first vote being cast for Henry Clay for President. Though he voted for secession, Dr. Markham did not enter the Confederacy. He remained at home where he did his country good serv-
ice in many ways. He was never in political life in any capacity, as his inclinations were more for a quiet professional life. He was a splendidly educated man and had a large experience in medicine. He was remarkably successful in the treatment of diseases that were usually prevalent in his locality. He was the family physician of General Sam Houston and was with him during his last illness. He was a much beloved and honored citizen of Walker County.

DR. FARQUHARD CAMPBELL was born in North Carolina, December 10, 1818. He was a lineal descendant of the Campbells of Argyle, but a greater tribute is paid him when it is said that he was a true son of the Old South, keeping and revering all of its customs and traditions.

When still a young man, his father's family, consisting of five sons and two daughters, moved to Marengo County, Alabama. After attending college there, Farquhard went to New York, receiving his medical degree from Bellevue.

In 1845 he married Miss Ella Singleton of Jackson, Clark County, Alabama. She was a daughter of Robert Singleton and Harriet English, the latter being of distinguished British ancestry. After their marriage Dr. and Mrs. Campbell lived for eight years in Marengo County. The doctor established a fine practice, becoming one of the leading physicians of the community. His home was typical of ante bellum days. The latchstring was always on the outside of the door where the poor and illiterate man, if honest and upright, could find it and receive a welcome. Yet from the son of his best and most influential friends that latchstring was hidden or withheld if he was a drunkard or a libertine.

Dr. Campbell and his wife had both inherited many negro slaves. Through careful Christian training in a consecrated Southern home, these slaves made excellent servants, and the regime of their household was nearly perfect.

During those eight years in Marengo County, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell had four children born to them. But despite a mother's loving care and a father's professional knowledge, that awful scourge of childhood, diphtheria, crept into the sheltered home and left it desolate, all four babies being taken.
In 1860, Dr. Campbell and his brother, Colonel Benjamin Campbell, having heard such glowing accounts of Texas, decided to emigrate to the new state. They, with their neighbors and relatives, formed a Covered Wagon Train, consisting of four carts, three buggies, one carriage, and six covered wagons well packed with household goods. Some of these handsome old mahogany and black walnut pieces are now treasured antiques in the homes of Dr. Campbell’s children. Among the friends coming by the Covered Wagon Train were the Scotts, Lewises, Elmores, and Sewells. They had between one hundred and fifty and two hundred slaves with them. They made their final stop in Walker County at Waverly, where they found neighbors and friends from Alabama who had preceded them to Texas. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell here established another home, and with eight children who came to bless their lives, lived as they had in Alabama, loved and honored by all.

Dr. Campbell died January 30, 1879.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Brenham, the county seat of Washington County, was named for DR. RICHARD FOX BRENHAM, the Mier martyr who lost his life at the Hacienda de Salado beyond Saltillo, Mexico, February 11, 1843.

Dr. Brenham was a native of Kentucky and was born about 1810 in Woodford County, near Frankfort. His mother was Mary M. Fox and his father was Robert Brenham. Their ancestry has been traced in unbroken lines to Governor John West of Virginia, brother of Lord Delaware, and to the oldest and best English landed gentry dating back to the time of William the Conqueror.

Dr. Brenham received his education at Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky. During the ’30’s many Kentuckians came to Texas seeking fortunes, adventures, and homes, and it is quite probable that Dr. Brenham arrived at Old Washington on the Brazos just after the time of the battle of San Jacinto. He was a brave and fearless man; and if he had been in Texas on April 21, 1836, his name would undoubtedly have been enrolled among the im-
mortals who participated in that memorable conflict.

The records in the general land office at Austin show
that bounty warrant No. 9788 was issued to Richard F.
Brenham for three hundred and twenty acres of land by
the secretary of war for services in the army of Texas from
June 15, to September 15, 1836, the land being located in
Cooke County.

Dr. Brenham’s first place of residence in Washington
County was with Sandford Woodward, on Woodward’s
Creek, three miles east of the present city of Brenham.
This was his home up to 1839 when he went to Austin.

He never lived in what is called Brenham, for the place
was not named until 1844, about one year after his death.

When he lived in Washington County, Dr. Brenham had
many friends; he was a man of fine education and splendid
physique, was a good speaker and being naturally witty,
always pleased a crowd.

In 1841 he joined the Santa Fe expedition, having been
appointed by President Lamar as one of three commis­sioners to open commercial intercourse with Santa Fé.
The other commissioners were William G. Cook and Jose
Antonio Navarro. The expedition started from Brushy
Creek, near Austin, June 20, 1841. There were two hundred
and seventy soldiers under General Hugh McLeod, one
secretary, nine staff officers, three commissioners. Mer­chants and pleasure seekers to the number of thirty-seven
also went along.

Miss Cazneau of Austin gave the expedition a flag, and
Dr. Brenham made a most eloquent speech of acceptance.
The disastrous failure of this expedition is a matter of
history. Dr. Brenham suffered all the horrors of a long
imprisonment in a Mexican dungeon. On April 21, 1842,
at a San Jacinto celebration in Santiago Prison he made a
speech to his fellow prisoners. Release came in 1842, and
he returned to Austin via San Antonio with the other
comrades of the ill-fated expedition. The citizens of Austin
gave an entertainment honoring these soldiers who had
been mourned as dead.

Dr. Brenham almost immediately joined Alexander
Somervill’s expedition, and on November 18, 1842, started
to the Rio Grande. However, having arrived at Laredo,
Somervill issued orders for the soldiers to return to Gonzales to be disbanded. Brenham, with two hundred and ninety-nine others, flatly refused, and went with Captain William S. Fisher of Washington County to a point opposite the town of Mier.

At Mier they met defeat at the hands of General Pedro Ampudia, who had two thousand troops. At the Hacienda de Salado, beyond Saltillo, where their captors had corralled them like sheep, Brenham, with others, perfected plans to escape. Brenham requested to be allowed to make the break for liberty; he said he was unmarried with no family dependent upon him, and asked to lead the charge. This heroic act he helped Captain Chameron, S. H. Walker, William F. Wilson, J. D. Cooke, Patrick Lyons and others to accomplish at dawn, February 11, 1843, but he gave his life for his friends.

Dr. Brenham was surgeon and George W. Bonnell was First Lieutenant of the flotilla, or navy that descended the Rio Grande to Mier. Thomas J. Green, in writing of their deaths, says in his *Texas Mier Expedition*: “Texas has met a heavy loss in the untimely end of these true patriots. They, in the prime of life, were brave to a fault, talented and patriotic upon principle for the love of country and the love of liberty.”

GEORGE CLARK RED, M. D., was born in Newberry, South Carolina, August, 1820; died August, 1880. His forebears came from Ireland, before the American Revolution, and settled in South Carolina. Owing to the scarcity of schools at that time, he received his education at Xenia, Ohio, entering there in 1839. In order to reach Xenia, he simply put his bag across his shoulders and walked. Acts like that were characteristic of the time. He was graduated in Medicine at Columbia University, South Carolina, in 1846, just before the war between the United States and Mexico. After the close of the war, he and five sisters came to Texas, by prairie schooner. They brought their household goods and settled in Old Washington on the Brazos, where he established a good practice.

In after years he used to tell with pleasure of an incident that occurred while practicing in that locality, namely:
On a certain Saturday afternoon the factions, party to a long existing feud (of which there were many in those days), were talking in whispers and in groups, on opposite sides of the street. It was apparent to every one that it was the quiet before the storm. The women of both sides came to the office of the young doctor who was supposed to know everything and implored him to do something to prevent the fight. Assuring them he would do everything he could, he took counsel with himself as to what was best to do. It occurred to him that he had never seen a fight in a prayer meeting. Acting on this suggestion, he went to the middle of the street between the threatening groups; and down on his knees, with hands elevated and eyes closed, he began to pray as he never had before. He prayed long and fervently, with confidence that his prayers would be heard. Hearing no sound, he decided to take a peep; and, much to his gratification, there was not a man in sight. He returned to his office to the hum-drum of everyday life, and, from that day on, was the recipient of the gratitude and praise of all the women in that community.

In 1854 Dr. Red married Miss Rebecca Stuart, who was a teacher in Liveoak Seminary near Brenham, known then as Gay Hill. About the time of his marriage he bought and moved to a neighboring farm. He at once entered upon a large practice, done on horseback and extending over a radius of twenty miles or more.

The hardships of the doctor in those days were the same that all pioneers endured. He did the part of surgeon, doctor, nurse, and sometimes lawyer, as well as friend to all his patrons, a personal relationship which has largely died out in this generation. He had as a student Dr. D. F. Stuart, a brother of his wife, whom he assisted in his medical education.

Contracting tuberculosis, Dr. Red retired from practice in 1875, and moved to Austin, Texas. He never regained his health, and died there in 1880.

DR. HENRY W. BAYLOR was a native of Kentucky and immigrated to Texas in 1840; here he became actively engaged in border warfare upon the western frontier. Although quite a youth, he was with Colonel J. H. Hays in
his campaign against the Comanches in 1840 and participated in the severe and decisive engagement fought during that campaign. In the many calls made upon the courage and patriotism of men in Western Texas in 1842-43, he was among the first to respond.

Dr. Baylor was Surgeon of Hay's Regiment; but at Monterrey he shouldered his rifle, entered the lines and fought with distinguished bravery at the storming of the height of that place and throughout that protracted and desperate battle. He afterward commanded a company of scouts under General Taylor and in that capacity rendered such signal service that he was complimented by General Taylor in his published dispatches.

While commanding a company of only twenty-seven men at Los Tablos he was surprised and attacked by four hundred guerillas. He and his men made a gallant fight; his horse was killed under him; several of his men were left dead on the field, and many more were wounded. Notwithstanding the unequal struggle, he succeeded in removing and saving the wounded in the face of such greatly superior numbers. There was not, perhaps, in the whole history of the Mexican War such an unequalled, hotly contested engagement.

In his character and deportment Dr. Baylor was as kind, true, and benevolent as he was brave and patriotic. Cheerful, lively, abounding in wit and humor, he was the idol of his men. The poorest private remembered with gratitude his attentive kindness and sympathy.

He died suddenly at the home of the Honorable R. E. Baylor in Washington County, August 4, 1853.

DR. HENRY WILLIAM WATERS was born in South Carolina, the son of Philemon Waters, Jr., and his wife, Eleanor Summers Waters. The exact year of his birth is unknown, but is thought to be about 1830. He was graduated from a South Carolina college and then studied law in the office of W. W. Boyce at Winnsboro, South Carolina.

When he moved to Texas, he gave up the practice of law for the medical profession. He attended the University of Louisiana and obtained his degree in 1854.

During the Civil War he was a surgeon with the rank
of Major in the famous Hood’s Brigade, serving with that group until he was seriously wounded and sent home. He was one of the early members of the State Medical Association, joining in 1885.

Dr. Waters married his cousin, Elizabeth De Walt, daughter of Daniel DeWalt and his wife, Sarah Waters. There were four children, two daughters and two sons. One of the sons was a practicing physician until his death at Montgomery, Texas.

The Waters name has been prominent in medical circles of America since their advent into this country early in the seventeenth century. The men of the Waters family took part as surgeons and soldiers in the Revolutionary War and on the Confederate side in the War between the States.

The only ex-president of the Texas State Medical Association of whom there is no complete record available is DR. R. H. JONES, of Brenham. He was president of the Association in 1870-71. The proceedings of the first meeting of an organized association, held in Austin in November, 1853 show that Dr. Jones served on a committee to formulate the constitution and by-laws of the organization. The proceedings of the convention held in June, 1870, in Houston, also carry the name of Dr. Jones, serving on many important committees. At this convention he was elected president and served the next year. Dr. Jones subsequently moved from Brenham to Dallas, and there we lose his record.

Old residents in Brenham state that Dr. Jones was a man of large physique and strikingly handsome. He was always correctly dressed and drove fine horses.

Highly respected for his ability and courtesy, he did a large practice in Brenham and the surrounding country.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

OBITUARY

“Died, June 7th, 1869, at his residence in Georgetown, Texas, Dr. Charles W. Lewis, in the 50th year of his age. Dr. Lewis was a native of Virginia. He located in Georgetown more than 15 years ago, and there married.
"He was not only an able and successful physician, but a man of uncommon scientific and literary attainments. In his social relations he was kind and charitable.

"For the last several years of his life he was a professed and exemplary Christian. His trust in God and the Saviour sustained him in his severe and protracted illness. He knew that his departure was at hand, and prepared for the summons. His last words were expressive of resignation to the will of his God and Savior.

"His wife and adopted son survive him; may that son never forget his counsels."

Georgetown Watchman, June 12, 1869.

DR. J. E. WALKER was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1831. His parents were John and Margaret Walker, of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1837 they left the lovely old Virginia homestead which had been an original grant from England and is still in possession of the Walker family, and moved to Indiana. There he was educated in the common schools of his father's neighborhood and at Wabash College. Later he read medicine with a country physician and attended medical lectures in Chicago. In 1857 he and his brother, a young lawyer, decided to try their fortunes in Texas. They settled in Georgetown and married sisters—Ann and Louisa Wilbarger. Each became most successful in his profession; each was well-known and well-loved in Georgetown, and there Dr. Walker lived until the day of his death in 1893. Judge A. S. Walker lived in Austin the greater part of his life.

Truly was Dr. Walker a pioneer doctor. He did his best for the need of every man, woman, and child in the struggling community, year in and year out, winter and summer, day and night, for thirty-six years. His rare vacations came when he would go away to a city to attend medical lectures. Frequently in great stress of time he would make his diagnosis from horseback and hurry on to a more serious case. On his saddle were strapped the instruments and medicines he might want, for he never knew what was before him. There were few specialists in those days, so he had to do everything as well and as quickly as he could. He was a general practitioner, an oculist, a dentist, and a
surgeon. He gave his own chloroform and was sometimes his own druggist. Many times after being up all night he would go home to find another hurry call; and, without rest or food, he was off to answer that. There were times when he would be called in an accident case and he would amputate a leg or an arm with no modern conveniences—but his skill and cleverness saved many lives.

As Georgetown grew, he abandoned horseback practice, but Dr. Walker in his buggy drawn by Old Roan was a familiar sight along the roads and streets of Georgetown. The passing of the two was a benediction to all who knew them, and many would wish them God-speed on their journey of mercy. The doctor was never burdened with fees; but, as he often said, a woman's gratitude was the best pay he ever received.

Many of the doctor's patients declared that the sight of him put courage in their sinking hearts. Certainly that was not because of his conversational arts, for he was a quiet man. It must have been the kindness of his voice and eyes and his love and genuine interest for them. All his patients were his friends. They loved their doctor, and he served them with a devotion and kindliness that never failed.

A white-haired gentleman stepped lightly into a room filled with people. Hat in hand, he bowed and smiled, as with a warm handclasp and a pleasant word, he greeted old acquaintances and acknowledged new. The blue eyes of an onlooker flashed with admiration, "An old Southern gentleman!" he exclaimed. He was right. The white-haired gentleman who bore himself with such ease of manner had been born more than four score years before in the bright antebellum days of the South, in Lunenburg County, Virginia.

On February 28, 1844, a baby came to grace the home of Doctor and Mrs. John R. Pettus. The winter of the baby's coming, Dr. Pettus was spending in Philadelphia taking a post-graduate course in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He named the child in honor of his friend and instructor, the professor of surgery, William Gibson. The friend gave to his little namesake a
silver cup which was a valued keepsake. On it was inscribed "To WILLIAM GIBSON PETTUS from his friend, W. Gibson."

Friendship laid its touch early upon that Virginia baby and found, as did Virginia manners, in the baby’s nature a responsive chord. When in his ninth year Master William Gibson moved with his family to East Texas, he carried with him his Virginia manners and capacity for friendship. His loyalty to his father’s friend resulted in his only boyhood fight. It was when General Sam Houston was running against H. B. Runnels for the governorship of Texas. A classmate of William spoke ill of General Houston. Out flew William’s fist to avenge the wrong. The incident revealed in the boy a trait that has characterized the man; a frank stand in his political as well as in his other views.

During his years in East Texas William secured the foundation of his education. Seated on a puncheon bench in a log cabin in Rusk County, he studied the three R’s. In the town of Marlin he began at the age of twelve the study of Latin under William Reagan, a lawyer. After a few years of further preparation, at the age of fifteen, he went to Independence to attend Baylor University, where he spent two happy and useful years. He often spoke with pride of the courtly man who at that time was president of the institution, Dr. Rufus Burleson.

Dr. Pettus’ roommate was Thurston Hopkins. When the call of the South changed college boys into soldiers, they became bunkmates and slept side by side and fought shoulder to shoulder during the four years of the war.

Attached to Willis’s Cavalry, which later became Howard’s Cavalry Battalion, Dr. Pettus saw service under Generals Van Dorn, Chalmers, Forrest, and Stephen D. Lee. He served the cause of the Confederacy in Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi. It was in Mississippi in the neighborhood of Holly Springs that his battalion engaged in its most active conflict.

Returning from the war, Dr. Pettus studied medicine for a while under his father. In him he found an able instructor. His father, during the war, had served under General McGruder as Assistant Medical Director, and after the war had been elected a member of the faculty of the
Medical College at Galveston. After several months of study William, in the fall, entered the University of Virginia, remaining there during the session of 1865-66. The following year he attended the University of Maryland. Receiving his diploma in medicine from this institution—he was then twenty-three—he entered a lucrative practice with his father in Fort Bend County.

While in this county the doctor married Miss Alice Secrest in 1874. To this union were born two sons.

Moved mainly by a desire to be in a community of collegiate and church influences, the doctor and his wife left Fort Bend County and in December of 1877 made their home in Georgetown, Texas, where the doctor entered upon an active service. The Georgetown that he served then was very different from the Georgetown of today. In 1877 the town was but a small and scattered settlement. There were no automobiles; there were no tarvated roads nor even macadamized ones; there were no bridges. The San Gabriel and other streams were crossed at fords. When the streams became swollen, people had to wait for the waters to subside or swim their horses across. A doctor could not always wait. Across these treacherous streams and over rugged dirt roads, which at times were rocky and precipitous, the doctor carried on, in the village and countryside, an ever-growing practice. In the summer on the open prairies he felt the burning heat of the sun; in the winter he would come in from a sleety night ride with icicles on his beard.

During these trips to see his patients, the doctor's knowledge of horses stood him in good stead. From his childhood he had been taught horsemanship. "It was," he said, "the greatest feat in the South for every boy and man and even girls and women to be able to ride a pitching horse." The skill he acquired in boyhood and during his service under General Forrest in his cavalry increased to wonderful dexterity. So well did he sit in his saddle, so effective was his touch upon the rein, that he and his horse seemed moved by a common impulse. The doctor was more than a skillful rider and driver of horses; he was a lover of them. He felt in his horse a sense of comradeship; he trusted at times to its instinct, or intelligence. "Frequently," he said,
“on passing at night through a stretch of woods so dark that you could not see your hand before you, I have given my horse free rein, feeling that he, better than I, could find the way home.”

Out alone with his horse on these long professional trips, the doctor became more and more a lover and student of nature. He had an intimate knowledge of trees. He studied the sky for weather indications. He found in the Southern heavens, beneath the constellation of Sagittarius a group of softly luminous stars which he called “The Heart.” His friends, in honor of him and of others who, like him, have fought courageously to save the lives of their fellow men, call this constellation “The Doctor’s Heart.”

To save the lives of the people of Georgetown and to give them health and strength, the doctor bent his skill. As the years came and went he counted among his patrons many prominent people. His days as a medical practitioner were happy and useful ones. His manner in the sick room was quiet and cheerful; it won the confidence and co-operation of his patients. He was always self-reliant, and for this there was a reason. He gave to the study of his cases much time; and when he knelt in the evening at his bedside, his patients had a share in the petition that he presented to his Heavenly Father.

Busy as he was with his professional calls, the doctor realized that he had work to do in helping to advance in Georgetown the religious and educational influence that had drawn him to the place. In 1879, under the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Graves, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The next year he was made a member of the Board of Stewards. Having no room for their meetings in the church, the Stewards for several years met in the doctor’s office.

Dr. Pettus’ first wife died in 1878. On August 24, 1881, he married Mrs. J. O. Charles.

During the World War Dr. Pettus served his country on the Medical Examining Board. To the discharge of this duty, the doctor, at the age of seventy-three, brought the same keen interest and unremitting energy that, at the age of seventeen, he had carried into the Confederate War.

Appreciating the value of organization, he became a
charter member of the Williamson County Medical Society and served for ten years as its secretary. In connection with his professional work he accepted the position of County Physician, the duties of which he discharged for twelve years.

For several years he was elected vice-president of the Seventh District Medical Society of Texas. He was given a life membership in the State Medical Association. He was elected to honorary membership by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Few men have so enriched the community in which they live, not with gold, but with a wholesome, loving, big personality. His influence will be felt far beyond his span of years.

DR. HENRY NORTH GRAVES was born at Spring Hill, Tennessee, July 20th, 1846. He moved with his parents to Texas in 1865. Later he returned to Tennessee to study medicine in the University at Nashville. He made his expenses at college by working after school hours in a drug store. After graduation, he returned to Texas and began the practice of medicine. In those days physicians were not numerous and the clientele lived far apart. Dr. Graves had a buggy which was constructed so that a bed could be made down in the rear and he could sleep between the places to which he had been called. His trusted boy servant who drove while the doctor slept, would awaken him when they had reached the home of the patient.

Dr. Graves practiced medicine in Seguin, La Vernia, Colorado City, and Georgetown.

At the time of his residence in Colorado City the place was only two years old and there were wide stretches of country between the Western towns, so that his practice extended for miles around. Sometimes a call would come from a town a hundred and fifty miles away with no railroad connections between. Dr. Graves would wrap himself in a buffalo robe and start out in his buggy. His wife would heat bricks and put them on the floor of the buggy in an attempt to protect him from the cold of the Western plains.
Dr. Graves entered the Civil War when a young boy. He was always proud of the fact that he helped to bury the Twin Cannon down near the place where Harrisburg now stands, and he felt sure that he could located these historic guns by the marks which they left, had the State made an appropriation for the work.

Dr. Graves died in Dallas on June 28, 1921, and was buried in Georgetown, his beloved home town.