

CHAPTER XVII

Transportation

SITUATED as Memphis is river transportation has naturally been an important mode of travel for the vicinity, both passenger and traffic. In the early days traveling on the river was chiefly accomplished on flat-boats and, although that was very slow, it was better than land travel. It has been shown in another part of this work how important the flat-boat trade was until far into the Nineteenth Century. These boats only floated downstream and, after their produce and lumber of which they were built, were disposed of, if the owners wished to go back it was necessary to go on foot or horseback.

There were trails of travel—many of these being old Indian trails—for pedestrians and horses and there were many long journeys made by foot. Very early in the century traveling through the woods was unsafe to traveler and property, because of wild beasts and robbers, though the trip was often made from here to Baltimore on horseback, as the travel was quicker than by river, even on the occasional steamboats. It was necessary to employ a guide to conduct the traveler through the wilderness from Memphis to Jackson, Tennessee, pilot and passenger going well armed for protection. But even precaution did not prevent frequent cases of robbery and murder. Robbers also infested the trails along the river, that they might plunder returning flatboatmen, having with them the gains of their sales.

These robberies became so frequent that the boatmen organized companies and made their return trips in large numbers, well armed for battle. Flatboats also often descended

the river in fleets and the landing of one of these companies made quite a stir in young Memphis and her environs, farmers' wagons coming in from all directions to patronize the owners of the boats.

But when the prow of the steamboat began to plough the yellow waters of the Mississippi River as commercial and freighting craft the destiny of the little city on the lower Chickasaw bluffs was assured.

It is true that one steamboat, the *New Orleans*, the first on inland waters, was built and puffed down the great river past the bluffs before Overton, Jackson and Winchester had laid off the town of Memphis. This steamer was constructed at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the boat being launched March 17, 1811, and left that port October 20, 1811 for New Orleans, only four years after the trial trip of Robert Fulton's boat the *Clermont*, in 1807. When the *New Orleans* passed the Bluffs in December, 1811, the great New Madrid earthquake was prevailing along the river, the banks were caving, the timber falling into the stream and islands disappearing before their eyes. Nature seemed, with all her awful forces, to protest against the installation of steam power on the great inland river.

After the voyage of the *New Orleans* there was little steam navigation for some years but about the time Memphis was incorporated in 1827, numbers of steamers were plying the waters of the river. By 1835 the list had increased to over two hundred and many of the boats were of pretentious size and luxurious accommodations.

About this time also several steamboat disasters occurred at or near Memphis. The *Helen McGregor*, a Louisville and New Orleans packet, on February 24, 1830, exploded her boilers at the landing here, killing fifty people, many of them citizens of Memphis, and injuring as many more. On April 9, 1832, the *Brandywine* was burned just above the city, in which disaster one hundred seventy-five lives were lost and on May 15, 1835, the *Majestic* blew up at the Memphis landing, in which accident fifty-six passengers were killed or seriously injured.

Between 1840 and 1850, lines of steamers were established between Memphis and Cincinnati, Memphis and Louisville and Memphis and New Orleans, and a little later a line was placed between Memphis and St. Louis. Between 1850 and 1860 lines were also established between Memphis and Nashville, Little Rock, Vicksburg, Napoleon, Arkansas, and up the White, St. Francis and Arkansas Rivers. Captain Ad. Storm was the pioneer in the Little Rock trade in 1858.

The splendor of the Mississippi River packet service was maintained largely in the fifties by the great St. Louis and New Orleans and Louisville and New Orleans steamers which, when the stage of water would permit, sent out such palatial steamers as the Eclipse, A. L. Shotwell, Diana, Southerner, Moselle, Ingomar, H. R. W. Hill and Pennsylvania and in the fifties by the splendid packets Daniel Boone, Capitol, Kate Frisbee, Glendale and the first Belle Memphis. The larger of these steamers were never surpassed for luxury and speed and the visits of the rich planters to this port on steamers bearing great cargoes of cotton and from the lower coast sugar and molasses, rapidly brought Memphis to the front as a trading port of vast importance.

In the semi-decade, 1865 to 1870, following the War Between the States, when the cotton and sugar plantations were reopened, even greater steamers began to ply the Mississippi and carry its commerce to the doors of Memphis. Among these the most splendid were the Great Republic and its successor, the Grand Republic, the largest and most beautiful craft ever seen on western waters, the Imperial, the Richmond, the Natchez, the Robert E. Lee, the Mary Belle, the James Howard, the J. M. White, the Mississippi, the Von Puhl and a score of others of almost equal note.

The Lee and Natchez were famous for speed and made the celebrated race from New Orleans to St. Louis in 1870, which resulted in a victory for the Lee and gave her the certificate as the fastest steamboat that ever turned a wheel on the Mississippi River.

In the last half of the sixties there were a large number of steamboat lines terminating at the Memphis wharf, among

them, the Memphis and Ohio River Packet Company, the Arkansas River Packet Company, Southern Transportation Company, White River Line, Hatchie River Line, Mississippi River Line, St. Francis River Line, New Orleans Line, Osceola and Hailes Point Packet Company, Memphis & Friars Point Line and Memphis and Forked Deer River Line.

As a matter of interest to the host of river men in Memphis and many of the old inhabitants, the steamers running in these lines at those dates will be given: In the Arkansas River Line were the T. H. Allen, Ozark, Caldwell, Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, American, Guidon and Clarksville. In the White River trade were the Natoma, Desarc, Liberty Number 3, Mayflower, Commercial, Legal Tender and R. P. Walt. The St. Louis Line had the Belle of Memphis, Marble City, City of Cairo, Belle St. Louis and City of Alton. The Friars Point Line ran the G. W. Cheek, Dan Able, A. J. White and General Anderson. The steamer St. Francis ran to the St. Francis River. The Memphis and New Orleans Line had the Belle Lee and Magenta. The Arkansas River Packet Co., in addition to those named above ran later the Mary Boyd, Pat Cleburne, R. P. Walt, J. S. Denham, Dardanelle and Celeste. The St. Louis Line, in 1876, called the Anchor Line, besides the five above named, had added the Grand Tower, City of Vicksburg, City of Chester, Julia, Colorado, St. Joseph and Rubicon; Independent New Orleans Line, Richmond and Mollie Able; Forked Deer Line, Sallie V.; Cincinnati Line, Alice Dean, Robert Burns, Silver Moon, Sam J. Hale and Minneola; White River Line, Hard Cash, Chickasaw, Alberta, St. Francis, Belle, Ella and Milt Harry.

The first Memphis road on record was ordered by the County Court in 1820, when Thomas H. Person, Charles Holman, Joshua Fletcher, M. B. Winchester, J. C. McLemore and William Irvine were authorized to "mark out a road from Memphis to the county line, in the direction of the settlement on Forked Deer River."*

The next year another road was made from Memphis to

*Vedder.

a settlement on Big Creek and Loosahatchie and on to Forked Deer River. The men who established this important road were Jesse Benton, John Ralston, John Reeves, Robert Meckleberry, D. C. Treadwell, Nathaniel Kimbrough, Edward Bradley, E. Deason and F. Kimbrough.*

In 1827 there was only one long wagon road to Memphis, called The Great Alabama and State Line Road, but despite its high-sounding name it was a very poor road, and almost an impassible one in spring. Later in this year a road was cut out to Somerville, Tennessee, through Raleigh, but was not completed for two or more years.

In 1829 roads were more numerous and, although still only dirt roads and usually very muddy or very dusty, received more attention and were constantly being improved. This year a line of stage coaches was established via. Nashville, Charlotte, Reynoldsburg and Jackson, to Memphis. These stages ran three times a week, making travel easier and therefore more frequent, while each coach brought happiness to many and strengthened business by delivering the mail.

A year later, when the Somerville road was completed, James Brown & Company started a line of four-horse post coaches, the starting of which made a great epoch in Memphis history.†

As land travel improved river facilities became better also and some very handsome steamboats began to ply the river and improvements grew apace.

The *Gazette*, a small news sheet of the time, had these words in the issue of April 30, 1830: "The facilities of intercourse are increasing daily by the construction of bridges, turnpikes, the running of stages and steamboats and the astonishingly improved moral condition of the people."

Railroads at this time constituted a new mode of travel and were yet only heard-of accommodations to most Memphis people, though a few of her inhabitants had not only seen the trains but had ridden on them. The total railroad mileage in the United States at that time was twenty-three miles, but

*Vedder.

†Old Folks Record.

even as early as 1830 some of the progressive men of Memphis endeavored to get a railroad line here.

By 1834 stages had become very lucrative and were formidable rivals to the steamboats, especially as they were considered safer. Numerous steamboat explosions in the early thirties had taken hundreds of lives, which put the boats into disrepute with many people.

At this time a line of packets ran between Memphis and New Orleans, making two trips a month, and independent boats were numerous, so that river accommodations were to be had every week.

In 1835 some Memphis and LaGrange citizens appealed for a charter to build a railroad between Memphis and LaGrange and obtained it, but before really getting a railroad much more work had to be done than obtaining the charter. Some subscriptions were raised in Memphis but the enterprise met with much opposition, as all new ventures do, and work was not begun on the road until 1838. It progressed slowly and in 1842, six miles had been completed.

This road entered the city on Washington Street and Mr. Vedder says that "where the street crosses Main the cut was so deep as to require a bridge." The rails were of bar-iron laid on longitudinal beams or "stringers," and these were laid on transverse ties. This road, never finished, proved more a curiosity and pleasure scheme than a business advantage and after operating a few months, failed.

Later the road was lengthened and its projectors again tried to make it a success, but Memphis was not ready for railroads and this venture was followed by failure also.

These failures confirmed the timid in their belief that railroads were not feasible and discouraged some who had favored them before, so that it was impossible to arouse enough interest to secure another line for several years, though the public-spirited tried to make the people understand the importance of this new mode of transportation in building up a place.

That railroads had become popular throughout the country was evidenced by the fact that in 1840 the mileage in the United States had increased to 2,888 miles, and by 1849 to

7,365 miles. But by this latter date Memphis had herself become such a convert that she was said to lead Tennessee towns in her quota of railroad increase.

In 1846 the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company was chartered.

During this same year a line of boats was established between Memphis and Louisville, with trips every three days, and a packet line between Memphis and New Orleans started, first with two well-fitted boats which were soon increased to four and later to six, each of these making the trip every two weeks.

The river was now used for long trips or as the starting place of long trips, and in 1845 the "Muskingum" arrived in Memphis, this boat having left Cincinnati for Liverpool, England. It took her forty-seven days to make the trip. The "Marietta" of Marietta, Ohio, and bound for Boston, Massachusetts, arrived at Memphis, March 21, 1846, and then continued successfully on her long journey.

In the latter forties there was much agitation of a railroad from Memphis to Charleston, South Carolina, one of the prime leaders in this movement being ex-Governor James C. Jones. This road succeeded in getting a charter in 1846, but not until 1850 did the enterprise bear fruit. In that year the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company bought the charter of the Memphis and LaGrange road and commenced work. The state appropriated \$2,202,000 for this road and Memphis subscribed \$500,000 toward its building. But the work was slow and not completed until 1857. Its completion brought about one of the greatest demonstrations the Bluff City ever had, which has been described in the general history.

During the years in which the Memphis and Charleston road was being put through, other railroads for connecting Memphis with different points were agitated and on October 23, 1849, a convention was held in the Exchange Building for the purpose of considering a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Delegates attended this convention from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Vir-

ginia, South Carolina and Tennessee. Commodore M. F. Maury of the United States Navy was chairman of this convention and Colonel Jefferson Davis was an enthusiastic member from Mississippi. Colonel Keating says, "Mr. Davis was a zealous advocate of a transcontinental line of railway in the Senate and as Secretary of War. During his tenure of the latter office as a member of President Pierce's cabinet he ordered and organized a survey for such a line under Captain George B. McClellan (afterwards Major-General) within the limits of latitude indicated by the resolution adopted by the convention as expressive of its objects and purposes."

The fifties saw much progress in railroads and Colonel Keating called 1852 the railroad year in Memphis, as so many roads were projected and much work done on lines already begun. One of these was the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, chartered by Mississippi and Tennessee. For this project Tennessee made a loan of \$97,500 and Memphis subscribed \$250,000 of the stock.

At the same time the Memphis and Ohio Railroad was projected from Memphis to Louisville and the first section completed about 1855. The name of this road was subsequently changed on being absorbed by the Louisville and Nashville, which has become a great system.

In 1853 the Board of Mayor and Aldermen voted \$350,000 for a railroad to Little Rock, Arkansas.

As railroads were being extended in all directions over the country Memphis was recognized by many as the most central point for an eastern terminus of the proposed Pacific railroad. Colonel J. T. Trezevant wrote of this:

"Memphis is nearer to the South Atlantic and Gulf States than any town on the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio, and nearer to the North Atlantic and Lake cities than any town on the river below the mouth of the Ohio. In other words, Memphis is that point in the Mississippi Valley where the lake, the Atlantic and the Gulf cities can, and soon will, meet by the shortest and most direct line of railroad."

Colonel Trezevant was enthusiastic over railroads and had succeeded in convincing people in his speeches and other-

wise, but many were still sore over the LaGrange failure and this kept some from lending help that might otherwise have done so.

However, time proved the necessity of keeping up with the whole country and also proved Memphis to be the most central city of the South or Southwest for a connecting link between West and East, South and North.

Coal, iron and other minerals were discovered in the East Tennessee mountains and this discovery, by aid of the railroads, was an advantage to the whole State and section of the country. Southern railways increased in number and direction and brought more activity to the city in increased commerce, railway stations, yards, new employments, etc.

The railroads injured steamboat traffic a good deal but the boats kept railroad rates within bound by competition and the balance was well maintained. The railroads also spurred the steamboats and they increased in numbers and improved accommodations until some of them were denoted "river palaces," where passengers had such good attention that many trips were taken on them just for the comfort enjoyed.

By 1860 the railroads and improved river transportation had brought much prosperity to Memphis and population had increased so much, as well as area, that in June of that year Memphis citizens petitioned the council to permit the street railway to lay its tracks on Main Street, and several years later, after much dallying, street-car service became one of the the city conveniences.

The war of course affected transportation of all kinds. Of the river Mr. Vedder said that "the period from 1850 to 1861 was the most extensive and profitable in the history of navigation upon the Mississippi and its tributaries," but that "the four years of war following 1861 caused almost an entire suspension of legitimate river commerce."

After the war river commerce and passenger transportation were resumed but never regained the precedence of ante bellum days. One of the first river lines to resume regular traffic after the sectional upheaval was the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, with six first-class boats. In 1876

this line was extended to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and called the St. Louis & Vicksburg Anchor Line. In 1883 it was again extended, this time to New Orleans, and called the St. Louis & New Orleans Anchor Line.

Other lines were inaugurated and did good business. One of the most important of these was the first line of steamers from Memphis to Friar's Point, Mississippi, established by James Lee, Sr., in 1866. His son became a partner and this company ran a number of boats with such success that the line continued to grow until it became one of the most noted lines on inland water. The senior James Lee was identified with Mississippi Valley river traffic for over fifty years, until 1885, when he retired. But the Lee Line continued under the Lees and is today,—nearly fifty years after the establishment of the line,—one of the most successful and noted on the river, its growth having been a part of Memphis history.

In 1870 there were forty steamboats enrolled and owned at Memphis, with a tonnage of 10,306. During the year ten boats had been sunk and two dismantled.

The total import of cotton by river had been during the year ending June, 1870, 115,730 bales and the export, 162,343.*

During the War Between the States railroads had been so wrecked that it was some time before people had energy or means to push railroads or any other enterprises, but before many years tracks begun to go down in different directions and by 1870 several of these were under way. In 1871 the Memphis and Little Rock road was completed and was an accomplishment of great satisfaction to the two cities at its termini. The Selma, Marion and Memphis, later the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad was organized by General Forrest under an efficient board of directors and Memphis subscribed \$200,000 to the Mississippi River Railroad. Shelby County subscribed \$50,000 to the Raleigh Railroad and its little train made Raleigh Springs a popular resort to Memphians. A Memphis union station was also contracted for,

*Vedder.

the many railroads coming to and leaving Memphis at that time requiring it.

In 1873 all energetic business action in Memphis had a check when the epidemic and financial panic prostrated the city, the latter catastrophe extending throughout the country.

Some of the projected railroads were never revived and some other not for years. The Mississippi River Railroad, which was under contract but had been stopped, was resumed and finished, but some others that had been begun were left in their unfinished condition.

After all the epidemics were over and the Taxing District launched in its government, railroads grew so rapidly here that it would be tedious to follow them all, but each road filled an important part of the city's growth, and smoke and noise of many engines means expansion and prosperity to city commerce, and manufacturing grew as quick transportation came to hand. Memphis handled more and more of the products of the states surrounding her and was the center of long shipments from and to all directions. She became a railroad center of importance to the whole country and by 1887, eight trunk lines, or main branches of trunk lines entered here and seventy-six trains arrived and departed daily to and from the city, carrying millions of dollars worth of products.

City transportation had also received its share of attention. Soon after the War Between the States citizens reverted to interest in street-cars and in 1865 the Citizens Street Railroad Company was chartered and incorporated with these gentlemen as incorporators: Messrs. Wm. M. Farrington, president; Wm. R. Moore, I. M. Hill, S. B. Beaumont, R. Hough, Frank Taft, G. P. Ware, S. R. Wood, Fielding Hurst, P. E. Bland, Joseph Bruce, Abner Taylor, Thomas R. Smith, H. B. Mills, Joseph W. Eystra, Wm. C. Bryan, W. P. Hepburn and Frank Brooks.

The line first traversed Main Street only, with less than four miles of single track. On this track ran short one-mule cars that never became famous for their speed. The first extension was the red line of cars to the south gate of Elmwood Cemetery, a single track with occasional switches, where

cars waited for one another to pass, the waits often trying the patience of passengers. By the close of 1866 the lines had more widely extended and covered ten miles of track.

The first fare charged on Memphis street-cars was five cents, but in 1867 it was raised to ten cents. This caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and it was later reduced to six and one-fourth cents. In 1875 it was again made five cents and has continued so until the present time.

In 1869 Mr. R. C. Floyd, who published a short history of Memphis, wrote: "Street railways now stretch to all parts of the city, making travel from the Memphis and Louisville Railroad depot, in the northern part of the city, even as far as Elmwood Cemetery in the furthestmost southern limit, cheap and speedy."

That travel would be far from "speedy" to us today, but it was an accommodation then so superior to walking that people without private vehicles considered the tinkling bell of the street-car mule indicative of time saved and comfort enjoyed, even as the whirr of the electric car indicates to us today.

Differences arose among men interested in the street-car lines which ended in litigation that brought much disturbance and enmity. The car service grew to be so wretched that the poor cars and slow mules became a theme of ridicule. This went on until 1885, when a new company was organized, called the Citizens' Street Railway Company, with Napoleon Hill, president; Sam Tate, Jr., vice-president and general manager; Raphael Semmes, superintendent; George Vance, secretary and treasurer.

This company pushed its work and the day the new service was opened for the public, passengers were carried free all over the city, the cars being filled with merry people who made a gala day of this opening one. The new lines interfered with the old ones, paralleling them on most streets, and competition became strong and even bitter. The new cars were freely patronized from the beginning and were immediately put on a paying basis, which forced the old company to improve its accommodations.

In 1887 competition and hard feeling were ended by the two companies consolidating their interests, under the name of the Citizens' Street Railway Company. The price paid for the old company's property was \$1,000,000, one-half in stock in the new company and the other half in bonds. In the reorganized company Napoleon Hill was president; Thomas Barrett, vice-president; Raphael Semmes, superintendent; S. P. Read, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

Soon after this union the Main Street line was extended to Jackson Mound Park, which was then thrown open to the public and became a popular resort.

Two years later the street-car company again changed hands, when Mr. C. B. Holmes of a Chicago syndicate bought the Citizens' Street Railway Company for \$2,000,000, borrowing money for the purpose from Mr. James Billings, a Chicago millionaire. Later the company was about to fail when Mr. Billings came to Memphis to investigate the street railway property. He concluded that prospects here were good for any sort of business and pronounced Memphis the "Chicago of the South." He bought the street-car company's stock and determined to change the system to rapid transit, gained by means of electricity, then a comparatively new mode of travel rapidly growing in favor all over the world.

Mr. Billings found his new undertaking filled with thorny problems and every project he proposed met with opposition. After months of trying to adjust matters he was about to abandon all idea of starting anything in Memphis when an agreement was settled upon and, by adding new capital to the amount of \$1,500,000, a contract with the city, by which the street-car company was ceded the right to all streets occupied by tracks for twenty-six years, with the right to erect poles, wires, etc., for a new electric system. This transaction passed in April of 1891, and the new electric lines were rapidly instituted. By the close of 1892 Memphis had sixty-five miles of street railroads with more tracks going down in many directions. Forty miles of this distance was controlled by the Citizens' Street Railway Company, with its new electric lines

on which had been established sixty motor cars and one hundred trailers.

But steam served the city passenger traffic also. In the spring of 1887 the Memphis, Greenwood and Prospect Park Railroad Company had been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, for the purpose of running a small steam-railroad line from the city to some of the suburbs. This road was known as the Dummy Line and proved a great convenience for people living several miles from the city, especially for people who worked in Memphis and lived beyond the city limits.

The incorporators of this company were T. J. Latham, president; J. A. VanHoose, vice-president and general manager; T. A. Lamb, secretary and treasurer; S. H. Lamb, E. F. Adams, Major John D. Adams of Arkansas, Wm. J. Smith, F. M. Nelson and F. H. White.

Another steam-dummy, instituted in 1887 at a cost of \$150,000, was the East End Railway, leaving town at Monroe and Third, and going through a suburban residence district to East End Park, a pleasure resort, and thence to Montgomery Park or race track. This line was an independent one under the management of Mr. W. M. Sneed.

Suburban traffic became a great builder of the city in general and along its lines attractive residence communities sprang into being. Nothing helps the growth of a city more than her street-car service. Extension of the lines and their assurance of transportation enables inhabitants to have their homes away from the city smoke and noise, going and returning each day in short time to and from business. By 1892 some of the residence additions of importance were Madison Heights, Gladstone Heights, Lenox, Ingleside, Idlewild and Mt. Arlington. The property in all these places was greatly enhanced in value by reason of the improvements accomplished and the certainty with which they could be reached from the city.

Raleigh Springs, nine miles distant, was also brought seemingly close to the city by an electric line being extended to that attractive resort.

The great cantilever bridge built across the river at the southern part of the city and completed in 1892, has already been described in detail. Its value was inestimable to railroad traffic and it was used by several routes. During the time the bridge was being completed some railroad companies had spent thousands of dollars in the city on terminal improvements, among these being two new stations.

By this time people generally recognized railroads as a powerful agent in progress, and Memphis had become the greatest railroad center of the South, besides being the tenth railroad city of the country.

The ten railroads entering Memphis at that time were the Illinois Central, a branch of which ran from Memphis to Grenada, Mississippi, this road being successor to the old Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad; the Louisville & Nashville Railway, which afforded wide communication in many directions and connected Memphis with many important cities; the Mississippi Valley Route or Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway; the Iron Mountain Route of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company; the Cotton Belt Route; Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis, another trunk line. The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; the Tennessee Midland; the Little Rock & Memphis Railroad, connecting these two cities; and the projected Belt Line, belting the city from the bridge at the southern extremity to Wolf River in the north, and connecting all lines centering in Memphis. Tennessee had at that date 2,901 miles of railroad.

Trains of these various routes entered the city at different points but street-cars and transfer accommodations connected passengers, baggage and freight with the different stations. Transfer companies operating at that time were the E. G. Robinson Transfer Company, with Mr. E. G. Robinson president; and the Patterson Transfer Company, with carriage and omnibus departments, Mr. R. Galloway, president; Mr. P. M. Patterson, vice-president and Mr. B. A. Wills, secretary and treasurer. This company had been organized in 1856 by Mr. P. M. Patterson, Sr., with a line of stage coaches. When this

mode of travel became an accommodation of the past the company changed its function to transferring city traffic.

Of the river packet lines in the early nineties, the St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line boats had an agency in Memphis and landed three times north and three times south each week. Captain A. Storm was in charge of this line, a man of long river experience. This was one of the finest lines of boats that ever traveled the river and it was said in 1892 that it "gauges the highest point of progress made in inland navigation." Its passenger boats were designated "floating palaces," and equaled the ante bellum boats that had once been a glory of the river. It had seven boats, with Captain Isaac M. Mason president of the line and Captain John A. Scudder, vice-president.

The Lee Line, with Captain James Lee, manager, also ran seven boats with 2,500 tonnage. This was a very important line, especially in commercial traffic up and down the Mississippi and on its tributaries.

The Cherokee Packet Company plied two boats between Memphis and St. Louis at that time and had an excellent trade. The president of the line was Mr. Ferd Harold of St. Louis and the Memphis agent was Mr. H. C. Lowe.

The Memphis, Arkansas City and Bends Packet Company ran one boat, the *Kate Adams*, between Memphis and Arkansas City. This boat was managed by Captain John J. Darragh and was one of the swiftest on the river, with 800 tonnage. It was a passenger, freight and mail boat. The president of the line was Thomas Darragh of Little Rock and the secretary and treasurer, J. M. Peters of Memphis.

The Memphis & Cincinnati Packet Company had four regular boats and an occasional one plying the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. This line had been established in 1866 and had been an important one since its beginning, both for passenger and freight carriage. F. A. Laidley of Cincinnati was president and Captain C. B. Russell, an old river captain, was the Memphis agent.

The Arkansas River Packet Company, with Mr. James

Rees, president, ran two boats from Memphis to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, each having a tonnage of 350.

The Memphis & White River Packet Company ran a steamer on the Mississippi and White Rivers from Memphis to Augusta, Arkansas. Mr. Sam Brown was president of this line.

All through the nineties railroad facilities continued to increase and before 1900 Memphis boasted eleven trunk lines. In the new century belt railways were added, with many miles of terminal and lineal tracks and in 1910 Memphis was pronounced one of the best and most important terminals in America, with eleven lines of railroad and two complete belt lines.

Over these operate the Union Railway; Illinois Central; Louisville & Nashville; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis; Yazoo & Mississippi Valley; Frisco; Southern Railway; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; St. Louis Southwestern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

Memphis has the best terminal, switching and freight facilities in the country and there is little conflict between the different roads as the law here requires that each road switch for every other and any switching charge is included in the general freight rate.

The Bureau of Publicity and Development of Memphis state: "No American city is so well adapted for quick and economic distribution of articles manufactured in the North and East and consumed in Arkansas, Mississippi, West Tennessee, Western Kentucky, Northern Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, as Memphis."

Delivery of freight must be made here in from one hour to one day, with a maximum of twenty-four hours, and this law is strictly enforced.

While these improved advantages are enjoyed by the business world, passenger accommodations have improved even more than any other branch of railroad service. Once people traveled on railroads for quick transportation and on boats for comfort, but now sleepers, drawing-room, observation and dining-cars make railroad travel a delight as well as convenience, as is proved by their vast patronage, while boats have

degenerated in passenger service and the "floating palaces" are no more on the Mississippi River, though some prophets say they are coming back as inland water travel revives.

With all the growth and improvements of railroads Memphis has continued to have poor station facilities and as travel and business increased in volume the necessity for a union station became a cry with citizens, newspapers and business organizations. This cry continued for many years without avail and Memphis, with all of her other city improvements, stood a laughing-stock as to railway stations, those here having the appearance of belonging to small towns. Finally, in 1907, the Memphis Railroad Terminal Company applied to the city authorities for an ordinance allowing them to condemn property, close streets and alleys and build a Union Station. The ordinance was elaborately drawn and met with numerous objections. After months of discussion it was passed but met with denial from the Terminal Company. This was discouraging but agitation again arose the following year, another ordinance was drawn up and this time accepted by the Terminal Company.

The people rejoiced at the prospect of a great central station benefiting a city the size and importance of Memphis, but again disappointment came. The railroads disagreed as to the share of expense each should assume and once more the building of a new station was abandoned. This brought such great disappointment to the city that there were steps taken to sue the Terminal Company, but a new organization was formed, called the Memphis Union Station Company, and they applied for another ordinance to build a new union station.

This new ordinance, after much consideration and discussion was granted and approved by Mayor Malone November 29, 1909. This to-be \$3,000,000 structure was at last assured, but was not strictly a union station after all, as some of the railroads refused to join in the scheme.

However, the great structure was begun and has since been completed. It is a splendid edifice and, when improvements and clearings are made around it, will be an ornament to Memphis

and this part of the country. The building itself is described in the chapter on buildings.

This beautiful new station was opened March 30, 1912, and the five roads using it for the arrival and departure of their trains commenced this utility on the following day. These roads are: the Southern Railway Company; Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company.

There are five directors of the Station Company and each company using the station has the privilege of selecting one of these directors, so that each road may have a voice in the management and control of the property. The first board of directors, who were also the incorporators were: Messrs. M. H. Smith, J. W. Thomas, Jr., Fairfax Harrison, C. W. Nelson, and J. L. Lancaster. The capital stock is owned equally by the five railroads.

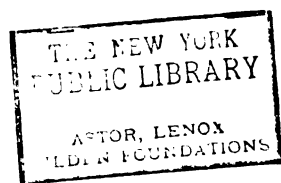
The present directors are: J. W. Thomas, Jr., H. B. Spencer, F. N. Fisher, C. W. Nelson, J. L. Lancaster, and the officers are: J. L. Lancaster, president; F. N. Fisher, vice-president; C. R. Alexander, secretary; H. C. Ashley, treasurer; R. E. Kimball, auditor; J. W. Canada, general counsel; J. Werness, chief engineer; J. A. Galvin, architect; and W. F. Schultz, engineer of construction.

Despite the fact that railroads have displaced river trade to an extent, business people have never lost sight of the immense advantages afforded by the Mississippi River and at the present time this great waterway is receiving much attention. All know of the long-sought movement for making a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico in order that all these miles of water passage might be used for large boats. It is thought that this would be a great advantage to the whole country and Memphis would be one of the great centers of the vast trade so carried on, even as she is now such an important center of railroad traffic.

Development of waterways is popular all over the world now and Germany and France especially have improved their water facilities very greatly.



J. H. Wicks



Some of the European engineers declare that this country has a wonderful advantage in the Mississippi and its tributaries, which might be developed into the greatest and most important water system on the globe. One writer says that "The Mississippi River and its tributaries constitute the most magnificent system of internal waterways on the face of the earth."^{*}

Even now it is claimed that "the river alone is equal in carrying capacity to 1,000 railways, and that this large capacity gives shippers the advantage of low freight rates.

Another proposed form of river transportation is the use of large barges. This system had been agitated to some extent and in April, 1911, the first large steel barge was sent down the river by the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company. One of the advantages claimed for this line is cheap freight rates and another, low rates of insurance. This latter, the promoters say, is obtainable on account of the superior structure of the barges, as they are built of steel, which makes them fire-proof, and in such a manner as to make them "nonsinkable." Mr. W. K. Kavanaugh is president of this company and he is also president of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association.

There are now 175 steamboats operating from the Memphis landings. Some of these are independent steamers but most of them are operated by companies.

The Lee Line has a large number of steamers that run north to Ashport, Tennessee; Cairo, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Cincinnati, Ohio; and south to Friar's Point and Vicksburg, Mississippi. Captain R. E. Lee is the general manager of this line and the wharf boat is situated at the foot of Gayoso Avenue.

The Little Rock Packet Company also have their wharfboat at the foot of Gayoso. This line runs boats for Pine Bluff, Arkansas and Arkansas River landings.

The Memphis and Arkansas City Packet Company is a United States mail line and have their wharf boat and office at

^{*}Bureau of Publicity and Development.

the foot of Union Avenue. The boat runs to Concordia and Arkansas City, Arkansas.

The Planters Packet Company also land their steamer, City of St. Joseph, at Union Avenue. This boat goes to Whitehall, Arkansas.

Railroads in the northern part of the city find it more expedient to transfer their trains across the river by ferry, so transfer boats are kept for this purpose. One of these, the General Price, is at the foot of Washington Avenue and transports trains of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and the other, the Little Rock & Memphis Railroad Ferry, is at the foot of Concord Avenue and transfers freight from Memphis to Hopefield, Arkansas.

At the foot of Wisconsin Avenue lies the United States Government Fleet.

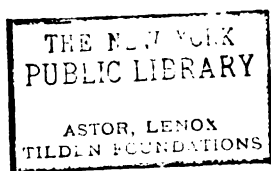
The West Memphis Packet Company at the foot of Court Avenue, runs the steamer Charles H. Organ several times daily to Hopefield, Mound City, President's Island and Wyanoke. This boat is much patronized by excursionists and pleasure seekers.

Another excursion boat is the Pattona, run by the Bluff City Excursion Company.

The Street Railway service has made great strides since we left it in 1892. A city's growth along its street-car lines has already been mentioned and this fact has been demonstrated in Memphis as street-car facilities have grown. To quote from the *News-Scimitar* of May 3, 1912: "Hundreds of comfortable homes have been built and beautiful residence neighborhoods have grown up in places where nothing but farms or vacant land were to be found until extensions of the street railway made them desirable for building sites. Every one of these new homes adds to the property value of the city and wealth of the city's population.

"New districts have been opened to the uses of business by improvement of the street railway and betterment of the service, and every day transportation is becoming more and more a factor in the city's industrial and social life."

March 28, 1895, all the street railway companies in the





Dr. H. H. H. H. H.

H. H. H. H. H.

city consolidated and were incorporated as the Memphis Street Railway Company, under a fifty year franchise, with Mr. Frank Jones, president. This charter brought much new street-car property to Memphis and improved service.

After a decade of ownership under this organization the company again changed hands December 18, 1905, when the capital stock was increased to \$2,500,000. This company does the entire street railway business of the city and has numerous lines running beyond the city limits.

Since this last purchase and reorganization under the old charter, \$23,500 has been spent on fenders, gates, window-guards and other devices for safety, while many thousands of dollars have been spent on improved tracks and new cars, until 120 miles of trackage are owned by the company and 313 cars.*

The service is at present better handled than ever before and a general good feeling exists between the Street Railway Company and the citizens in general.

The greatest problem this company has now to meet is the congestion of passengers on Main Street, especially at Madison, but a system of loops is now under way, covering portions of Front and Third Streets from Union to Market Avenues, that will greatly help to obviate this trouble.

The validity of the franchise of the Memphis Street Railway Company being questioned, a law suit was instigated and decided in favor of the company, which decision was upheld by the Supreme Court of Tennessee in 1907. This franchise is valid until 1945.

The present officers of the Company are Mr. T. H. Tutwiler, president; General Luke E. Wright, vice-president;† Mr. W. H. Burroughs, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. E. W. Ford, superintendent.

The directors are: Messrs. George Bullock, New York; George H. Davis, New Orleans; A. H. Ford, Birmingham; Percy Warner, Nashville; T. H. Tutwiler, Luke E. Wright, R.

*These figures obtained from reports of the Street Railway Co.

†General Wright took the place of his son, Major E. E. Wright, after his decease.

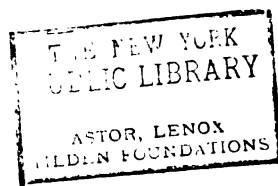
A. Speed, W. B. Mallory, James E. Beasley, J. R. Pepper and Dr. W. B. Rogers, all of Memphis.

Public highways and city streets have undergone such vast changes in the last quarter of a century that a volume could be written on their development. Street improvements have been somewhat elaborated on in the general history and roads leading from the city have received no less attention. Great dangerous ruts and mud-holes, large enough to drown animals, are no more seen in our vicinity.

The Department of Public Highways keeps its work up to the standard which, in this generation, is high. Much thought and money have lately been spent in pushing the project of a highway from Memphis to Bristol, work on which has been begun and the West Tennessee end of the road is being rapidly pushed. Another project of this department is to have a first-class highway from Memphis, west through Eastern Arkansas, which it is hoped can be carried unbrokenly to Little Rock.



R. A. Alfred



CHAPTER XVIII

Education

THE charter of 1826 that incorporated Memphis made provision for public schools and their maintenance, showing that even in her earliest days Memphis had citizens alive to the necessity of equipping future citizens by giving them educational advantages; but the real establishment of schools requires more than the convictions of the few and the majority of the inhabitants of a new town are usually of the rugged sort who think first of merely physical necessities. The moral and mental advantages are added by the few more profound thinkers and only by degrees become part of the regular system.

So, although the first charter allowed public schools, the only schools Memphis knew for a number of years were private ventures and they were at first of a rude character, until 1831, when the Garner School, conducted by a teacher of that name, was started at the corner of Auction and Chickasaw Streets. This school did not continue many years but performed its valuable part in the upbuilding of education.

Soon after the Garner School opened another followed, taught by Mr. Williams, in Court Square. He used the log building that had been erected for a church and had been used by several denominations in succession, each of which had outgrown the little log room and built buildings of their own. Mr. Williams had this rude structure weatherboarded and otherwise made more comfortable for his pupils.

The next Memphis teacher of note was an Irishman, Mr. Eugene Mageyney, a most excellent gentleman and scholar.

His school became popular and a real force, in which were educated numerous boys who later became substantial citizens of Memphis and several, encouraged by their teacher, pursued their studies in higher schools and colleges of the land.

There were several primary schools taught by women for small girls and boys, but the Magevney School was the one of greatest note in Memphis at that time and it was only for boys.

In 1846 the Reverend B. F. Farnsworth came to Memphis to take charge of a school of arts in Fort Pickering, which was to be a university and an educational pride to Memphis and to Tennessee. Dr. Farnsworth brought with him a valuable library, a chemical apparatus that was at that time the most complete in the Southwest, and a natural history collection that was one of the finest in the United States.

This pretentious school occupied a building in Fort Pickering that had formerly been erected for a hotel, and provided departments outside of the regular literary courses for law, medicine and the fine arts. The Board of Trustees of this school comprised, Rev. B. F. Farnsworth, president *ex-officio*; Seth Wheatley, Lewis Shanks, M. D., Geraldus Buntyn, Jephtha Fowlkes, M. D., Hon. Frederic P. Stanton, Henry G. Smith, Thomas J. Turley, Nathaniel G. Smith, Wm. A. Bickford, E. F. Watkins, M. D., Walter B. Morris, W. W. Hart, Dr. Wyatt Christian, J. J. Finley, and Thos. H. Allen, Secretary.

In 1847 the Misses Young had a school for girls and the St. Agnes Academy was incorporated by the Legislature in February of this year, though that Catholic institution did not really open as a school until four years later, when its building was completed.

In August, 1847, there was a teachers' convention in Memphis and the talks, lectures and general interest shown at this convention proved growth in the true spirit of teaching.

The public school spirit had grown in favor and early in 1848 Col. J. W. A. Pettit urged the Board of Mayor and Aldermen to use their right, given in the charter, and establish a system of free schools. His eloquence won, though the plan had

much opposition, and each member of the Council established a free school in his ward.

Colonel Pettit, himself an alderman, opened the first of these schools at the northeast corner of Third and Overton Streets, in the home of Mrs. Moore, whom he made teacher, and in April following he was allowed, after much urging on his part, to employ an assistant teacher at half the salary of the principal, the school having grown so much that an assistant was badly needed.

The next public school opened was on the corner of Main and Overton Streets, taught by Mrs. Walker. These schools were in the first and fourth wards, and they were soon followed by schools in the second and third wards.

Some members of the Board of Aldermen had objected to these schools in the beginning and, like hindering spirits, continued to object until June, 1848, when much dissension arose at a board meeting, when a resolution was offered to discontinue the free schools. Fortunately the schools had increased in general favor and this resolution was voted down.

The four little schools passed the experimental period and on June 19th, just a few days after the above resolution to abandon them had been defeated, an ordinance was introduced and passed, making the public schools a fixture and strengthening them. "The main provisions of this ordinance were as follows: Section 1, divided the city into school districts; section 2, provided that the school tax should be one-eighth of the city revenue as provided by the charter, and that the schools were to be equally free to all white children between the ages of six and sixteen; section 3, that all that part of the city north of Poplar Street should be the first district, and all that part south of Poplar Street should be the second district; section 4, that the board of education, then called the board of managers, should consist of the mayor, two aldermen and two citizens, one from each school district; section 5, that there should be two school-houses in each district; and

section 7, required the board of managers to report to the board of mayor and aldermen."*

On August 1, 1848, the office of Superintendent of public schools was created and Colonel Pettit, the first superintendent, entered upon his duties with much earnestness and without compensation.

He opened schools on Market, Poplar, Adams, Court, Madison, Gayoso, Main, Hernando and Third Streets and Brown Avenue.†

The unselfish and successful work of Colonel Pettit has caused him to be called the Father of the free schools of Memphis.

In 1850 a recommendation was made to pay the superintendent a salary and a vote on the question showed how the public-school spirit had broadened in two years, the vote giving the superintendent a salary of \$600.

Colonel Pettit was retained as superintendent and labored unceasingly for what he considered the most important factor in building up a city, and spent the money allowed, always, to the best possible advantage. He importuned the city authorities to purchase school sites while property was cheap, but he had poor success, as the city in later years had reason to regret. He worked against many disadvantages and much ignorance, often failing to get the support of people who would be most benefitted by the success of the schools.

Colonel Pettit's report for the year ending June, 1851, showed a fairly good condition of twelve schools with 580 pupils and an expense account for the year of \$4,891.50, which some of the tax-payers of that generation considered not only useless, but a great imposition on the citizens of Memphis.

About this time Dr. A. P. Merrill moved to Memphis from Natchez, Mississippi. Dr. Merrill was an ardent student of his profession of medicine, but he was also deeply interested in the subject of education for all the people. In Natchez he had

*Quoted by Vedder.

†Vedder.

been instrumental in starting a central public school which had caused much improvement in the little Mississippi city, commercially as well as educationally. After taking up his residence in Memphis Dr. Merrill became one of the public-spirited men of his adopted town, and did much to advance the cause of public education.

Dr. Merrill's pet scheme was a large central public school such as Natchez had at that time, but free education in any form being the great need, in his opinion, he was willing to abandon the one central school idea and work with Memphis educational workers for the general good, and this man's force in the community did much for the cause of free schools, and the equal education of all classes of people.

Colonel Pettit served as superintendent until 1852, when he moved to Germantown, Tennessee. He was succeeded in the office by Dr. Isaac Ebbert, who served the schools in this capacity one year. The following year Mr. J. F. Pearl took his place and in 1854 Mr. Pearl was succeeded by Superintendent Tarbox, who went to Nashville before his term expired. Mr. Tobey filled out the term and the next year, 1855, Dr. A. P. Merrill was persuaded to accept the position.

The school year beginning the first Monday in September, 1855, was auspicious and by the last of the month 1108 pupils had been entered in the nineteen schools, but yellow fever became alarming about that time and the school attendance continued to decrease until in a few weeks it was useless to try to conduct the schools with any sort of regularity. One school after another closed until fifteen had ceased operations, leaving only four running in an irregular manner. Nearly all the teachers had left the city and general fear prevailed among the parents who were left.

On May 4, 1856, the Memphis city schools were incorporated by an act of the legislature. This Act provided "That immediately after the annual election and organization of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, they shall appoint a suitable person for each ward of the city, and one for the

city at large, as visitors of the city schools, who shall be appointed for one year; but no one shall be a member of the Board of Visitors unless he will declare his intention to discharge the duties of his position with fidelity."

Dr. Merrill was appointed Visitor for the city at large, and the other members of the Visiting Board, representing each ward, were Dr. L. Shanks, Dr. J. W. Maddox and Messrs. I. B. Kirtland, Leroy Pope, H. L. Guion and Robertson Topp.

The expenses of the schools for the year ending in June, 1856, were \$1,500 for the Superintendent's salary, \$10,563.34 for teachers' salaries, \$2,745.99 for rents and repairs, \$400.15 for furniture and \$1,030.13 for incidentals. This total sum of \$16,239.61 represented an expenditure of \$10.29 for each pupil admitted to the schools during the year.

In 1857 Mr. Leroy Pope became superintendent and the Board of Visitors consisted of Messrs. Thomas D. Eldridge, the visitor at large, S. W. Jefferson, Fred Baxter, George R. Grant, B. F. Dill, W. J. Tuck and H. F. Farnsworth.

There were 1,313 pupils admitted to the schools during the term of 1856-57, and nineteen teachers were employed. Of these Mr. P. H. Davie was teacher of the "Senior male school," at a salary of \$1,000, and Mrs. Annie C. Bradford was teacher of the "Senior female school," at a salary of \$800. The male junior teachers received \$600 and the women junior teachers, \$500. The primary teachers, who were all women, received \$500 each. All the salaries from Superintendent down had been increased that year.

The revenue collected for school purposes for the year ending July, 1857, was \$24,000.

In 1860 the school-tax was increased to \$15 for each white child between the ages of six and eighteen years of age. The same Act that made this provision authorized the Board of School Visitors to spend \$75,000 for building school edifices, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen being given the authority to issue bonds for the amount to be so expended.

The Board of Visitors that year were John A. Nooe, president; J. F. Johnston, secretary; Thos. H. Allen, treasurer;

P. T. O'Mahony, Charles Scott, George R. Grant, F. S. Richards and N. B. Holt.

In 1861 the War came with all of its terrors and disadvantages and general interest in schools naturally slackened with the masses, immersed as they became in national affairs, but it is good to be able to relate that during the whole four years, with no money in the treasury and business and other interests in upheaval, the Memphis schools remained open and the attendance was fairly good all the four terms during the conflict. Buildings and school supplies were neglected, but some of the citizens furnished money, the Board of Visitors continued their duties and each year had a faithful superintendent. The teachers were paid and the terms lasted ten months.

The term ending in 1861, with Mr. Leroy Pope, Superintendent, showed an enrollment of 2,073 pupils and an average daily attendance of 1,019, while the expenses of the year amounted to \$29,977.

The next year Dr. Merrill was again superintendent, and Mr. G. R. Grant was president of the Board of Visitors. This year there were 1,791 pupils enrolled with an average daily attendance of 755, and the cost of running the schools was \$20,030. Dr. Merrill said that the pupils decreased considerably that year "from the disturbing influences of the war; and especially by the near approach and final capture of the city by the Federal troops." Another reason for decrease in attendance that year was the withdrawal of Catholics of their children, that they might attend the newly opened Catholic parochial schools, where they were to be taught the church catechism in addition to the regular school studies. The senior boys' school became so depleted that it was discontinued, but the senior girls' department, because the girls could not be soldiers, was well attended and very successful.

The year of 1862-63 had an enrollment of 1,495 and an average attendance of 607. Mr. Richard Hines was superintendent this year and Mr. James Elder president of the Board. The expenses amounted to \$20,038.09.

The next year Mr. Elder became superintendent and was

succeeded as president by Mr. S. T. Morgan, and they remained in office two years. \$23,707 were spent on the schools that term and 2,216 pupils were enrolled, while an average attendance of 902 was shown.

The year of 1864-65 had an enrollment of 2,418 and an average attendance of 1,036.

When the war closed a census was taken, which showed a school population of 3,865, and the enrollment in the public schools at that time was 2,523, with an average attendance of 1,209.

The amounts contributed towards the schools during the war, while very generous from some of the contributors, were inadequate and the treasury was empty, so in 1863, at a meeting of the Board, a committee was appointed to devise ways and means for carrying on the schools. The committee framed this resolution, which the City Council passed: "That the certificate of indebtedness issued monthly by the Board of School Visitors to their officers and teachers in settlement of their claims for services rendered as officers and teachers, be and the same are hereby declared receivable by the tax collector and city treasurer in satisfaction of any and all claims due the city."

Public education was thereby kept going, but a heavy debt was incurred which embarrassed the schools for years after the war and retarded their progress for a time. In 1864 provision was made for maintaining public schools for colored children, the only education they had had prior to that time having been private instruction. The colored schools were afterward incorporated with the system of white schools and in 1865 there were nearly 2,000 pupils in this department of the public schools.*

At the close of the war J. J. Peres became President of the School Board and W. Z. Mitchell became Superintendent.

An Act of the Legislature in 1866 increased the Board of School Visitors two members for each ward, and increased

*Vedder.

their time to two years instead of one. Public schools were placed under the exclusive control of the Board of Visitors, who were vested with power to purchase and hold property for city school purposes, and do whatever was needful for the good and advancement of the schools. They could purchase buildings and lots to the amount of \$75,000. This Board was to submit a budget each year to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. A school tax of \$15 was to be levied by the Board for each child of school age in the city.

For the year ending in the summer of 1868 we find the public schools progressing under Mr. H. D. Connell as President of the Board and Mr. W. Z. Mitchell, Superintendent. The Board had been forced to limit expenditures to salaries, rents and necessary repairs, and money was not at all times available for these purposes. The President said: "Every other interest has been better protected" than the schools, "the paltry sum of \$11,285.05 for school purposes" having been all collected for the year. He also said: "Memphis has continued to have her schools taught in temporary and uncomfortable buildings. Our teachers have faithfully worked on, while the Board is largely in debt to them for their salaries."

This year when the Board asked for an additional \$10,000 to meet extra expense brought on by the extension of the city limits, Mayor Leftwich vetoed the request, giving as his excuse, enforced economy in every department of the city government.

Mr. Mitchell in his report this same year said that the schools had made marked improvement in organization and classification of the pupils, despite "difficulties heretofore unknown in your school history." Organization among the teachers was good, too, and the requirements for thoughtful teaching became more strict. A teachers' institute met the first Saturday of each month, when it was required that they should be "at least three hours in discussing methods of discipline, methods of instruction, and conferring together respecting the general interests of the schools." So imperative was it made that teachers attend these meetings that absence from any of them forfeited one twenty-fourth of a month's salary.

A teachers' library was begun and enducational periodicals were subscribed for.

The pupils enrolled in the public schools this year numbered 2,884, out of a scholastic population of 5,555, and the average daily attendance was 1,583. There were forty-two teachers, and Mr. Mitchell gave the "average salary of male teachers, \$1,361.11," and the "average salary of female teachers, \$971.43."

In 1869 a new charter was granted to the city schools, placing them under the "exclusive management and control of a board of education consisting of two members from each ward."

So the School Board began the new decade with what had been long desired, the dignity of controlling its own affairs, which has ever since proved an advantage to the schools and to public education in Memphis. But the Board depended still upon the General Council of the city for all funds, as the School Board had no taxing power. A small amount of the county tax levy came to the city schools.

The reports of the President and Superintendent following this action made July, 1870, show the beginning of real growth in the schools. Superintendent J. T. Leath said that the scholastic year of 1869-70 "may be considered in all respects as the most prosperous which our city schools have experienced since their organization in 1852. For the first time since I have been acquainted with the financial condition of the School Board, its treasury has been in a state sufficiently sound and healthy to pay off and discharge in full the pay-roll of its teachers and employees of the year."

President Thomas R. Smith also congratulated the Board "on the healthy state of its finances." During this year fifty-one schools had been maintained at an expense of \$54,027, and the Board had reduced the debt of \$58,702.64 to \$30,569.25, and they had on hand cash to the amount of \$311.89; State warrants to the amount of \$9,761.32; taxes due by the city \$56,635.23; city bonds belonging to the building fund of \$20,000; city ledger balance \$900. The Board also now owned

buildings, lots and school furniture to the amount of \$125,-825.50.

The buildings were still inadequate for school purposes and despite acts that had authorized funds for school buildings, the city still did not own a good educational building nor a site for one. Under the conditions of the new charter the School Board commanded more money, and in 1870 a lot was purchased at the corner of Market and Third Streets and the following year the first real school-house owned by the School Board was erected, costing, with the lot, \$80,000. The next year another good brick building went up in the southern part of the city, named for the great philanthropist and school promoter, George Peabody. This building cost \$30,000 and was a pride to the city, as the one of the previous year had been.

In 1872 Dr. R. B. Maury was President of the Board and Mr. H. C. Slaughter Superintendent of the Schools. The reports tendered by these two leaders showed good condition of the schools. Sixty were maintained that year at a cost of \$72,195. Dr. Maury's predominating idea was to make the schools "everything they ought to be," to use his own words.

Mr. Slaughter expressed satisfaction for the schools in general, but urged better teachers for the colored schools and means of making pupils in those schools attend more regularly.

The yellow fever in 1873 was a great set-back to the schools as it was to all Memphis enterprises. Several members of the Board, several teachers and many of the pupils died during the epidemic. The schools were forced to close, but reopened in November and continued through the term, meeting all current expenses, but were otherwise embarrassed as school taxes were poorly collected. Even salaries and other necessary expenses could not have been met but for a contribution from the "Peabody School Fund," which was a great help in time of trouble.

Mr. Charles Kortrecht, who was now President of the School Board, insisted that Memphis ought to have new school buildings, as all used for that purpose, except the two recently

built, were a disgrace to the city, another exception being one for colored children on Clay Street, a building similar to the Peabody School, built in 1874.

Most of the buildings were still rented from private owners and wholly unfitted in their construction for schools. In mentioning the male and female high schools, where young men and women were prepared for society and business, Mr. Kortrecht said: "It is a shame and a disgrace to our city, to this Board, and to the municipal authorities of Memphis, that these, the first and most important schools in our city, and in our system, should be kept in old, dilapidated, abandoned dwellings, and their outhouses, with leaky roofs and ceilings, with openings around the doors and windows, through which sunshine and storm alike penetrate, both in summer and winter."

Mr. Kortrecht urged that the Board assert their right to use the building fund of \$500,000 provided by the Legislature for the Memphis city schools, "to be furnished in sums of not exceedings \$50,000 per annum, for the term of ten years, from and after January 14, 1869."

Still pursuing this subject he said: "In part compliance with this requirement the city authorities furnished this Board, for the four years, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, toward this building fund fifty thousand dollars each year—not in money as the charter requires, but in time bonds of the city, worth at their highest market price, sixty cents on the dollar. For the year 1873, the city government furnished the schools on account of building fund, not fifty thousand, but about the sum of fifteen thousand dollars."

The Superintendent, Mr. A. Pickett, corroborated all that Mr. Kortrecht said in regard to new school buildings, adding from his aesthetic point of view the beautiful to utility, in order to attract children and to make them happy as well as comfortable. "The place where children study," he said, "should be attractive, convenient and healthful. * * * Children especially live on hope; they always want something attractive before them, and they will labor and endure much to reach the desired object. A building is the first point of interest. If the other things that

combine to render a school a success are all of the highest order, without the building, much, both of labor and other expense, will be unavailing. Can the city afford to build? is scarcely a question,—can the city afford to do without? is a question that needs most careful consideration.”

Mr. Pickett considered culture a higher factor in keeping up or increasing the values of civilized communities than mere physical necessities.

During this year there were 4,258 white children enrolled in the schools and 1,565 colored, out of a scholastic population of 6,479 white and 3,902 colored children. The daily attendance of these averaged 2,092 and 658, respectively.

Drawbacks notwithstanding, the schools went on with growing success, several sites were purchased and modern school-buildings were planned, but in the latter part of this decade of the seventies all school enterprise was stopped by the two terrible scourges that visited the city.

During the epidemic of 1878 the Market Street, Court Street and Lauderdale Street schools were used by the Howard Association for hospitals.

1880 found the school wards of the Taxing District very short of funds and suffering with all of Memphis from the terrible devastation recently made. This year there were ten public school buildings, seven of which had been built for schools and the other three were old residences. Six of these buildings were brick and four frame. Nearly all were defective in ventilation and other essentials, having been built or remodeled simply for the purpose of housing the children during school hours. The converted residences were wholly unfit for schools, with poor sanitation, poorly arranged rooms, lighting, etc., and they were all crowded except Market Street. There were 4,105 pupils enrolled and sixty-seven teachers employed, white and colored.

There were thirteen private schools in Memphis in 1880. Miss Higbee, who had been a public-school teacher and principal, had started an efficient school for girls; Miss Murphy had a popular school and the Catholics conducted LaSalette and

St. Agnes academies, Christian Brothers' College and five parochial schools; Miss Conway, another public-school principal and intellectual woman, had a school for girls; the Germans had a Lutheran school; and Le Moyne was an institute that had been opened for colored students. These schools had an enrollment of 842 white and 200 colored pupils, giving a total enrollment of pupils in all the Taxing District schools of 5,147.

In 1883 the Legislature passed an Act repealing the Act of 1869, or amending it so much as to amount to a repeal, and created a new Board of Education, to consist of five commissioners, having the powers possessed by the old Board, but with modifications. The school officers were to receive salaries—the President \$500 per annum, and each of the other members of the Board \$200 per annum.

The first Board of these School Commissioners, who were G. V. Rambaut, R. D. Jordan, P. M. Winters, Henry J. Lynn and Alfred Froman, were appointed by the Governor and held office until their successors were elected in 1884 by the people, three of them for two year terms and two for four year terms.

1885 found all the available schools filled to overflowing and President R. D. Jordan pleading for new buildings, saying that "The overcrowded condition of the rooms is a positive hindrance to successful instruction and enforcement of the rules laid down for the governance of the schools, to say nothing of its deleterious influences on the health of the children and teachers."

The enrollment for that year was 5,143, of which 3,352 belonged to the primary department, 1,635 to the intermediate and 156 to the senior department. The total income for the year was \$48,699.37, which was \$4,038.58 less than for the previous year. Of the amount received \$1,012.32 had come from "pay pupils."

In 1886-87 a school site was purchased in Chelsea and a substantial school building was erected thereon at a cost of \$10,416. Besides this two other sites had been bought and the United States Government had given a lot on the corner of Jefferson and Third Streets.

Captain Collier considered this year as a whole a successful

one with the students and he mentioned the success of some of the pupils in competitive examination, in which merit alone could win, he said: "Two of these young men, high-school graduates, received appointments to West Point and Annapolis. Another won first honor in her class at the Normal College in Nashville, and a colored girl of Clay Street school had led her class in the Roger Williams College."

In the school year of 1890-91 the five commissioners managing the school affairs had been elected by the citizens, and Captain Collier, elected by the Board in 1885, still filled the position of Superintendent. The President of the Board was Mr. R. D. Jordan.

The city now gave the annual \$50,000 appropriation for the schools and other funds came from State and County appropriations, bringing the school fund to \$175,000 a year.

In 1889 an Act of the Legislature invested the Board with authority to issue coupon bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for providing ways and means for school buildings and grounds.*

In order to erect schools in all parts of the city at once instead of following the slow process of erecting one a year, the Board, after issuing the bonds allowed by the Act, placed them upon the market publicly for thirty days, after which time they were sold to the Manhattan and First National Banks at a premium of four per cent, netting \$104,000.

This sale was "executed by the President and Secretary of the Board, with the seal attached, under a resolution of the Board, conveying all property owned by the Board of Education, valued at \$350,000, by the Valuation Committee last appointed by the Board, to Thomas B. Turley, W. F. Taylor and J. W. Cochran, trustees."

In consequence of all these transactions handsome and well-adapted schools were springing up all over the city, much to the satisfaction and profit of all concerned. Equipments were constantly being improved and the Memphis schools were

*Acts of 1889, Chapter 185.

becoming a pride to the city and offering better and better advantages to those to be educated.

The amount spent on buildings that year was \$118,616.69, and all the expenses of the schools amounted to \$185,354.84.*

There were now two high schools with excellent teachers of higher and special branches, such as elocution, music, drawing, bookkeeping, and the Superintendent recommended introducing manual training as a practical part of education, asking that stenography and type-writing might be started right away.

1891 showed a register of 6,220 pupils, the average attendance being 4,263, of which 2,798 were white and 1,465 colored. There were 107 teachers employed with salaries ranging from \$30 to \$117 per month, and ten aid teachers at \$15 per month.

In 1892 the Hope Night School was taken in as part of the Public School System. This school has an interesting history and has been a valuable factor in training Memphis boys. It was conceived in the fall of 1878 by Mr. J. C. Johnson, after the terrible scourge had left so many Memphis children fatherless. Many boys so left were forced to go to work and could not take advantage of the day schools. Mr. Johnson pondered on means for providing for a continuation of the education of such boys, which ended in his decision to open a night school. That took money, and knowing the impoverished condition of the city he would not solicit aid from others. He determined to make the venture alone and fitted up a room for the purpose in a store he owned on Main Street. After this outlay he obtained a teacher, whose salary he paid, bought books and other school-room necessities and invited the boys to come. They came and the school grew so rapidly that larger quarters were needed before many sessions had passed. The school was moved to the "Bethel," where four teachers were employed with Miss Smith as principal. The record of this school was excellent year after year and some of the most influential citizens of Memphis today were once students in the Hope Night School.

*Report of Secy., Capt. A. B. Hill.

When Mr. Johnson's daughter, Miss Lillian Wyckoff Johnson, returned to Memphis from school in 1887, she became a teacher in the Hope Night School. When her father moved away from the city she was not only principal of the school but, with her father's enthusiasm for the success of the institution that had become an expensive one to run, this brave young teacher collected from Memphis merchants \$1,500 every year for its maintenance till it became one of the public schools in 1892.

Captain Collier, after having served as Superintendent twelve years, was succeeded in 1893 by General George W. Gordon.

The expense account of the schools for 1893 was \$96,878.58, making a cost per pupil of \$13.96. The scholastic population was 17,831, while the public school enrollment was 7,087, with an average attendance of 4,252.

Major G. V. Rambaut was President of the Board, the other member being Captain A. B. Hill, the Secretary.

The following year Mr. F. B. Hunter was elected President of the Board and in 1895 Mr. J. E. Beasley had that distinction, General Gordon still serving as Superintendent.

The total expenditure for 1895 was \$95,156.79, teachers' salaries taking \$63,062.65 of that amount. The enrollment was 7,095 with an average attendance of 4,483.

Mr. Beasley was succeeded in 1897 by Mr. A. W. Higgins but returned to the office the following year. This year the Legislative Council allotted to the School Board \$90,000, to meet the demands made on the schools by the territory recently annexed to the city and in view of raising the salaries of a number of the teachers. With the mentioned annexation ten white and seven colored schools were added to the care of the City School Board.

In 1899 Mr. Israel H. Peres was elected President of the Board and served in that capacity until 1900, when Mr. Beasley was again elected.

The century closed promisingly for the schools, with indications nowhere visible of the terrible struggles that had been

endured in previous years. Secretary Hill's report of 1900 showed an expense account of \$143,551.01, the amount for teachers' salaries now amounting to \$100,150.65. There were twenty-eight schools—the extension of the city limits in 1899 having given sixteen additional ones—and two hundred and eight teachers.

The scholastic population then was 27,325, of this number 11,071 being enrolled in the public schools. The enrollment of the white high-school was 441 and that of the colored—Kortrecht—was 86. There were 37 graduates in May from the former and 13 from the latter.

In 1901-2 Mr. J. M. Steen was President of the Board and his reports showed progress in both white and colored schools, as did those of General Gordon for the same time. In 1902 there were thirty-three graduates, eight of whom were boys.

The work of the schools was so great that the Board elected Prof. Wharton S. Jones Assistant Superintendent.

In 1903 Mr. C. J. O'Neil became President of the Board. Territory that was annexed in 1901, gave more children to be provided for, but the same Legislature that annexed the city territory authorized the issuance of additional bonds, and in 1902 the Board issued under this Act \$70,000 of four per cent bonds which were sold at a premium.

Mr. O'Neil urged the introduction of manual training into the schools and reported the night school as doing satisfactory work and having a good attendance. He recommended a more central location for its accommodation, that more young people might be benefitted thereby. This year the school term was increased to nine months. Another year was also added to the school course and each year has added to the care with which text-books are selected and assigned to different classes, with the prescribed courses of study.

In the year 1903-4 Mr. C. W. Edmonds was President of the Board and he stated that Memphis schools had been brought to a standard that entitled them to be "the equal, if not superior, of any city of like size in our whole country."

It was planned this year to abolish a number of small schools and concentrate their forces into larger and better equipped schools.

In his report for the year 1903-4, Professor Jones showed much work accomplished. Besides conducting examinations, with the assistance of Professor N. M. Williams, he prepared questions for the examinations of many of the grades and inspected grade work in all the schools. That year he visited 596 grades and the following year he inspected the work of every grade in the schools. This familiarity with the work done in the school-rooms proved beneficial to pupils, teachers and school efficiency.

President O. I. Kruger's report for 1905 showed the income for the building fund for three and a half years to have been \$292,721.20, and expenditures to have been \$291,691.57. There were some splendid buildings and much valuable school property to show for this expenditure. During the three years ending with the 1904-5 term, ninety-nine school rooms had been added, making two hundred and seventy in all, but when some of the small schools were consolidated into larger ones, seventeen rooms were abandoned, leaving two hundred and fifty-three rooms in use; but these really gave better accommodations to the children than the two hundred and seventy rooms had done, poor and scattered as some of them had been. There were 207 white and 85 colored teachers that year, with a payroll of \$147,773.05. The payroll of other school employes then amounted to \$25,803.15, and other school expenses amounted to \$56,999.84.

President Kruger considered the night school one of the most important departments in the free school system and recommended central and first-class quarters for its accommodation.

In 1905 the Legislature authorized the issuance of \$125,000 Bonds for "providing ways and means of construction of school buildings and grounds and for improvements and repairs to school property."

School bonds were to be issued in such denominations as

the Board of Education should consider "best fitted to accomplish the object in view," and to bear a rate of interest not to exceed four and one-half per cent.

This Act further provided that "Said bonds shall be in such form as may be fixed and prescribed by said Board of Education, and shall be signed with the signatures of the President and Secretary of such Boards, the interest coupons attached to such bonds bearing the engraved or lithographed signatures of the President and Secretary of such Boards; provided, however, that said bonds shall not be sold for less than par, and no commission shall be paid for the sale of said bonds."

In this Act the Legislative Council are "given the irrevocable power and authority, and are directed in addition to the taxes levied by them for the building of said schools, or the payment of bonds heretofore issued by said School Boards and now outstanding, to annually levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds authorized to be issued by this act as the same mature, and to create a sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds at their maturity."

When the term ended in June, 1906, Dr. G. B. Malone was President of the School Board. Dr. Malone, like many of his predecessors, realized the importance of the public schools as educative and municipal institutions. He said on this point: "No other branch in our municipal government will compare in usefulness and permanent benefit to the general welfare of our people with that of our public school system. It should therefore be both the duty and pleasure of every citizen to inform himself as to the needs of the schools and co-operate with the Board in making them the best in the land"

Dr. Malone recommended manual training in the schools, saying: "It is the duty we owe to our children to prepare them for the higher positions in life. Why should the industrial institutions of our city have to send to other States for trained workmen when we have the material at home, and which only needs opportunity for proper training?"

The Secretary of the Board, Captain A. B. Hill, was

elected to that office September 12, 1881, and has noted the constant upward growth of the schools since those early Taxing District days, as no one else could.

In 1907, Dr. E. A. Neely was appointed President of the Board.

Manual Training had been made part of the public school curriculum and proved in its first year of experiment, a success, with an able supervisor in the work, Mr. E. E. Utterback.

The Legislature of 1907 passed an Act amending the Act of 1903, in regard to efficient management of the public schools, and the Commissioners governing them, thus:

“That said Commissioners shall be elected by the qualified voters of such taxing district, and that election shall take place at the same time that members of the General Assembly are elected, viz., on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every four years thereafter, and the term of office of said Commissioners shall be for a term of four years, and they shall hold their office for such term, and until their successors are elected and qualified four years thereafter; *provided*, that the present two Commissioners, whose term of office expires January 1, 1908, shall hold their office until the election and qualification of their successors, as above provided.”

General Gordon, who had been Superintendent of the schools for nearly fifteen years, was succeeded as Superintendent in 1907 by Mr. I. C. McNeill, an educator of wide experience.

The schools had now grown to such proportions that the Board needed every dollar they could command to carry on expenses and erect new buildings demanded by the stress of necessity. For two years the school term had ended with a deficit of considerable figure that had been incurred in building, and other improvements had been needed, and needs continued to multiply as each year enrolled more children and modern education made heavier demands. The City Council refused to grant all that the law allowed to the schools and the Board won a suit for \$40,000 due them.

Mr. Ogilvie, then President of the Board, plead for the

highest standard for the Memphis public schools in all branches of moral, intellectual and physical advancement, believing, as many of his predecessors had done, that improvement of the schools meant improvement of the city in every way.

A great need for normal training was felt at this time and the subject of a normal school was agitated. Mr. McNeill said, "Memphis needs a normal school. Untrained additions to the teaching corps are expensive at any salary. The loss of pupils' time and the waste of their energies when not guided by professionally trained teachers cost more than a normal school would." He also said, "The teacher is the vital element in the school. The best trained person, with all the natural and acquired graces of character, is none too good for the schools of this city. * * * Experience has shown that expert service is the most economical as well as the most profitable to employers."

Professor Jones conducted a normal class that year which met Tuesday and Thursday afternoons of each week. This class was formed for the aid teachers, but a number of regular teachers attended the lessons. One of the advantages these classes enjoyed was a course of lectures on music by Miss Marie Leary, the school supervisor of music, and a course of lectures on primary work by Miss Mabelle Solly.

Still another normal advantage given the teachers that year was a psychology class, from which the many teachers who attended derived much benefit.

The Conference for Education in the South met in Memphis in 1908 and Mr. McNeill called it "an instrument of mighty power for the educational uplift of this country."

The teachers gained benefit from their institutes, from the Teachers' League, the Story Tellers' League and a school magazine published in Memphis, "The Cornerstone."

The Superintendent considered the Teachers' League of great value.

Miss Cora Ashe, principal of St. Paul Street School, was president of the League and many teachers took active part in furthering and broadening its helpful scope. Among its benefits to the teachers were excellent educational lectures,

some of which were "William Tell," by Rabbi Samfield; "Intellectual Reactions," by Superintendent McNeill; "Education at Public Expense," by M. W. Connolly; "The Source of a Teacher's Effectiveness and Power," by Rev. Hugh Spencer Williams; "The Appreciation of Parliamentary Law," by Mr. Israel Peres; and a number of physical lectures by eminent physicians.

The Story Teller's League was of inestimable value, as there is no surer way of reaching the sympathy of children or of appealing to the best in them than through stories.

Industrial and physical training had by this time become a very important part of the schools and had brought forth excellent results in developing the children and enlarging the attendance of the high schools, white and colored.

The industrial training linked the physical and mental by giving "doing with thinking," that paramount rule of the great Kindergartner, Froebel. The three-fold plan of Froebel was to train children equally morally, mentally and physically, thus making a wholly rounded character and this principle had grown to be part of the public school aim of Memphis.

The growth of the high school had been so rapid that the elegant stone building provided for that purpose had become much too small, so another building, the Fowlkes Grammar School, was taken for an annex, that the high school children might be accommodated, and the grammar children were assigned to other schools.

The high school course had been added to, so that graduates were enabled to enter many of the leading universities and colleges from this school, without further preparation or examination, which caused more students to plan to complete their school course in the Memphis High School. In a letter from Chancellor J. H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University, received by Mr. McNeill, were these words:

"You certainly placed the Memphis High School on a sound basis, and the course of study * * * would be creditable to any city. It seems to me that it completely covers all require-

ments to college, and I trust some of your graduates may have their attention directed to this institution."

Mr. McNeill also had a letter from Professor Miller of Tulane University, in which he said:

"I have examined your course with great care, and am glad to tell you that everything seems to be up to the standard of the best schools, not only in the South but in the country. We are very glad to place your school on our accredited list. I trust that some member of our faculty may be able soon to visit your school and to come into personal touch with your work; and I hope, too, that we shall have the pleasure of welcoming here some of your graduates. The President instructs me to inform you that a scholarship in the Academic Colleges is open at any time to the boy who will make the best record at your school in his senior year, or, if your best boy can not come, the same offer is open to the second best."

An Act of the Legislature in 1907 authorized Memphis to issue coupon bonds to the amount of \$500,000, "for the purpose of providing ways and means for the construction of school buildings and grounds and for improvements and repairs to school property."

These bonds were to be in such form as the Board of Education should prescribe, not to be sold for less than par and no commission to be paid for their sale.

It was further enacted in Section 3 of this Act, that the Board of Education should be authorized and empowered to secure the payment of each and all of said bonds and coupons authorized by this act to be issued, ratably and without preference, by mortgage or trust deed upon any and all real estate and buildings thereon. The property of said Boards of Education and said mortgages or trust deeds may contain such terms or provisions as such Boards of Education or any of them so issuing said bonds may deem most expedient and best, not inconsistent with this act."

Section 5 provided that the Legislative Council be "given the irrevocable power and authority and are directed in addition to the taxes levied by them for the building of said schools,

or the payment of bonds heretofore issued by said School Boards, and now outstanding, to annually levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds authorized to be issued by this act as the same mature, and to create a sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds at their maturity."

This Act was passed April 23, 1909 and approved by Governor Patterson three days later.

Mr. McNeill was again Superintendent in 1909 and Mr. J. M. Steen president of the Board. They were succeeded in 1910 by Dr. J. P. Bailey, as superintendent and Dr. Malone as president. Dr. Bailey resigned his position August 31, 1910, and Assistant-Superintendent Jones was appointed to fill his place, "pending the election of a Superintendent." June 1, 1911, Mr. L. E. Wolfe was elected Superintendent, but Professor Jones made the report for the year, as he had done the work of that session.

Professor Jones' report for this year was one of the fullest ever given and showed much advancement in every direction.

Four elegant new buildings were completed that year, the Snowden School, corner of Speedway and McLean Avenue; the Peabody School, corner of Young and Tanglewood; Lenox School, in the part of the city known as Lenox; and the A. B. Hill School, corner Latham and Olive Streets, the largest of the four.

Extensive additions were made to numerous other schools and many of the school grounds were beautified. Dr. Malone said: "The cultural value of such beautiful buildings and attractive grounds is of inestimable value in the training and development of the young people of the city."

The new Central High School was also nearly completed. This splendid and most costly of the buildings yet erected by the Board was to fill an urgent need and was looked forward to with much pride by the Board, the teachers, pupils and interested citizens generally. It has thirteen acres of ground and is said to be the most complete high school building in the country.

A bond of unity of the Memphis High School graduates not before mentioned is the Memphis High School Alumni Asso-

ciation organized in 1897, with Miss Mary V. Little, President. This organization has brought students of many of the school terms in touch with one another.

The officers elected in 1910 were Mary V. Little, president; Alice O'Donnell, first vice-president; Oscar Haaga, second vice-president; Elizabeth Wills, secretary; Emanuel Klein, treasurer; Martha Michel Martin, press representative; and Effie Wright, historian.

In 1911 Mary V. Little, president; Alice O'Donnell, vice-president; Tom Mitchell, second vice-president; Clarence Moore, secretary; Cecil Elliot, treasurer; Clara McCorkle, historian; Ernest Johnson, press representative.

During the year of 1910-11, 16,636 pupils were enrolled in the public schools, an increase of 920 over the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 11,842.

The year closed with the schools in good financial condition, having on hand \$4,680.76. Professor Jones attributed the good financial management to the Board of Education which, he said, "has been ever alert and vigilant in caring for the welfare of the schools. With this Board every member has lived up to the principle that the holding of a public office is a public trust."

Of course a great help was the Legislative Act of 1909, allowing the Board more money, and the winning of the lawsuit, which gave an extra tax to the schools.

Dr. R. B. Maury, Tennessee President of the Audubon Society for the protection of birds, aroused interest in the schools that year, so that auxiliary societies were formed among the pupils with an enrollment of 1,600, which was then the largest membership of any State in the Union.

Another work that interested many of the children was the introduction of school gardens, under the direction of Mr. O. M. Watson.

There are many difficulties to meet in such work in a city, but Mr. Watson was very much in earnest. He visited each school grade from the fourth grade up, explained his plan to the children and called for volunteer gardeners. 126 children volunteered but later 23 dropped out, so the work commenced

with 103 children and 85 gardens. Some of these gardens failed for lack of proper attention or other reason, and the number was reduced to 64, while the membership was 85. In June, 23 of the gardens made exhibits of their products and Mr. Watson considered this good work for a first year. He said: "In almost every home where the gardens have been made in the back yards the front yards have been beautified."

Industrial work was greatly strengthened in this year and Mr. Utterback expressed the opinion that it had been very successful.

Hand and machine sewing were added in the white high school and much good work was produced. In the colored school this work had been a feature for over two years and the girls had done creditable work there.

Mr. Utterback's idea in the industrial work was to keep it "abreast with the progressive industrial work outside the school."

The new high school was provided with every convenience for elaborate industrial work, as for all other branches of the work of the higher grades.

Women were admitted to the Hope Night School in the session of 1910-11, which caused its enrollment to increase very much. Bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting and manual training were added to the course and they attracted many students. The literary course was also enlarged and free textbooks were furnished. The night school has become a great force and many young men and women who must work during the day and who started to work early in life, derive valuable educational advantages here that they could not otherwise have.

Summer schools were held in 1911 when many children made up their terms, which they would have lost, as some had failed in examinations or had been otherwise retarded in their school work. There were 2,294 pupils enrolled in this summer school.

As so much extra work is required of teachers and many of them have no income except their salaries; and as they can do no extra work in vacation and still keep up with the required

school work demanded by the Board during that time to fit themselves as better teachers and keep up with modern methods, the Board voted to allow them salaries every month in the year. So these men and women were given a chance to do good summer work without the strain that lack of money for necessary living, and perhaps supporting others, brings. Such strain hampers any worker and prevents his giving his best effort to his work.

The reports for the year 1911-12 are not yet prepared for the public but enough has been written of the past few years to show the marvellous growth and extent of the Memphis city schools. The school year just closed is not behind any other and with its splendid corps of officers and teachers and the modern buildings and equipments equal to that of any city its size and ahead of many larger cities, Memphis is not behind in the educational advantages she offers. Of all her city advantages and improvements none stands out more than her Educational Department.

The school property now amounts to a valuation of \$1,800,000, and some of the buildings are among the handsomest and best equipped in the country. The standard of the teachers is high, some of these being graduates of the first colleges of the land, while others have taken special courses to fit them for special work and all are required to keep abreast of the times. The curriculum, as has been stated before, is high and Memphis High School graduates can enter some of the best colleges without further preparation.

There are twenty-three valuable brick, one stone and eight frame buildings. One other frame house was burnt April 25, 1912, and will be replaced by a more substantial school building.

In addition to these schools the Board has for two years furnished two teachers for the Church Home School and for three years two teachers to the Leath Orphan School.

The present Board of Education comprises, Dr. G. B. Malone, president; P. H. Phelan, Jr., vice-president; O. I. Kruger, W. C. Edmondson, Chas. J. Haase, A. B. Hill, secre-

tary; Melvin Rice, assistant secretary and M. S. Buckingham, treasurer.

The superintendent is Professor L. E. Wolfe; assistant superintendent, Professor Wharton S. Jones, and Miss Ella Orr is the superintendent's secretary.

There have been and are numerous good private schools in Memphis, some of which have already been mentioned.

One of the oldest of these, as heretofore shown, is St. Agnes Academy, a Catholic school for girls. This institution is now in its sixty-first year, having been founded in 1851, by Father T. L. Grace, and chartered in 1852. It was first placed under the care of six Dominican Sisters from St. Catharine, Kentucky, with Mother Superior Veronica Roy as supervisor.

In May, 1878, most of the buildings of St. Agnes were destroyed by fire and a valuable library lost, but the following year a substantial building was erected.

St. Agnes is delightfully situated, having kept a large part of its primitive forest trees, and its large grounds and groves, besides making a beautiful park for the students, is a joy to the thickly settled neighborhood in that part of the city. In those trees birds nest with the freedom and safety of the country, and delight the surrounding neighbors with their home-making songs and calls.

By 1868 St. Agnes had grown so in popularity and its buildings had become so crowded that another Catholic school for girls was opened on Third Street between Poplar and Washington Streets. This institution was called LaSalette Academy and was also conducted by Dominican Sisters. This school grew rapidly and its curriculum included a collegiate course.

During 1878 and 1879 both this and the St. Agnes buildings were used as hospitals and several Sisters succumbed to the yellow fever after having given their services to the care of the stricken. After the epidemics were over LaSalette again opened its doors as an academy and the Sisters taught successfully for several years, but it has since been abandoned as a school and its large building is now used by the Nineteenth Century Club as studios for teachers of arts, while St. Agnes,

with its large, well-equipped building accommodates more pupils than both schools formerly did.

The Mother Superior of St. Agnes Academy is Mother Mary Pius.

Later another Catholic school for girls was established in the old Clara Conway Building on Poplar Avenue, the Sacred Heart Institute. This school is also under Dominican Sisters, with Sister Alphonse, superioress. Girls are here prepared for Vassar, Trinity and other colleges.

In 1858 the Reverend Stephen G. Starke founded a girls' school, the State Female College, on McLemore Avenue. He interested seven citizens who bought seven acres of land for the college and buildings were erected costing \$60,000. President Starke died a year after the establishment of the school and the Reverend Samuel Watson took his place. This president was succeeded by the Reverend Charles Collins who, after conducting the school successfully for a while, purchased it, becoming thus its owner as well as president. The school was very successful and girls from many States attended its sessions. It was in flourishing condition when the war broke out and continued its work uninterruptedly until the Federals occupied Memphis. They then took possession of the buildings and grounds and continued to use them to the end of the war.

After the war the school was reopened but had a struggle to continue its work and the yellow fever epidemics completed its ruin. After the siege of 1879 there was an attempt to continue its existence but the people of the city were so depressed and impoverished that the school failed for lack of patronage. When the charter expired the property was divided into lots and sold. In one of the buildings Miss Mollie Marshall started a private school which she conducted for several years.*

The main building has since been remodeled and converted into an apartment house.

On November 19, 1871, the Brothers of the Christian Schools, an order founded in France in 1680, by St. John Bap-

*Vedder.

tist de La Salle, opened a college in Memphis under the direction of a few of the Brothers, with Brother Maurelian as president.

The first installment paid on their school property was by popular subscription, and many furnished money for the advancement of the school. Bishop P. A. Feehan, then of Nashville, Tennessee, was largely instrumental in obtaining these subscriptions and in getting the college established in Memphis. One of the first financial aids these Brothers had was the proceeds from a lecture by the Reverend Thomas N. Burke, on "The Ruins of Ireland."

The property purchased by this institution was formerly occupied by the "Memphis Female College," which had been established and chartered in 1854 by Rev. C. G. McPherson. This school had ceased to exist and in 1872 its charter was amended to provide for a college for boys.

The Christian Brothers College was well patronized from the first and the accommodations were soon extended. In 1886 improvements were made to the amount of \$20,000 and additional improvements have been made from time to time since then. A good gymnasium has been provided and the facilities for out-of-doors athletics are excellent.

On June 7, 1912, the boys had their sixteenth annual Field Day exercises in which much proficiency was shown in physical training.

The revised charter of 1872 empowered this college to confer A. B. and A. M. degrees.

Brother Maurelian continued the faithful president of the college until a few years ago when he felt the need of rest and retired. He left Memphis for a while but was made President Emeritus and continued to be revered as the father of the school. He is again with the institution, as faithful as ever in the work.

Brother Maurelian is justly proud of the Christian Brothers' schools and of the one in Memphis especially, which he has seen grow from infancy to its present manly proportions.

The year closing June 18, 1912, the College conferred degrees upon ten young men and commercial diplomas on four.

The present officers of the College are the Reverends Brother Maurelian, president emeritus; Brother J. Edward, president; Brother C. Victor, vice-president; Brother Athanasius, secretary; and Brother Leander, treasurer.

In 1873 three Episcopal Sisters of the Community of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, were sent from New York to Memphis, at the request of Bishop Quintard. These good women nursed through the epidemic of that year and after it was over they opened a school for girls in the residence of the Bishop on Poplar Street, next to St. Mary's Church, calling the school St. Mary's School.

Its patronage enabled the supervisors to extend their quarters the next year beside the cathedral. In 1878 a brick building was commenced but the epidemic interfered with its completion; however it has since been completed since which time it has been the school home of many girls and young women.

During 1878-9 the three Sisters of the institute gave their services to nursing the sick and two of these brave souls forfeited their own lives in the cause, one being the Sister Superior and the other Sister Thecla. Sister Hughetta survived and resumed the school work later, where she continued to labor in the cause of education many years, when Sister Mary Maud took her place and she was succeeded by Sister Anna Christine.

The standard of this school has been high from the beginning and many of the noblest women in Memphis received their moral and intellectual inspiration under the good women of St. Mary's.

The Sisters continued to teach in St. Mary's school until 1910, when a change in the Sisterhood caused the Sisters here to be withdrawn. They then turned the school over to Misses Helen E. Loomis and Mary H. Paoli as principals, with an excellent corps of teachers throughout. Miss Loomis, having had much experience in the school, could easily take its management in charge, and Miss Paoli is a first-class primary teacher, which means in this day of high primary advancement, that she fills a very important place as teacher-mother to the little ones under her care. Beside these two finished teachers

there are eight others, all efficient and equal to maintaining the high standard of the school, and girls are accepted from here into the best colleges. Out of six graduates this closing year, four of the young ladies have determined to go to Cornell next year. The school had nearly one hundred students in 1912, from tiny tots to young ladies preparing for college.

In this institution special attention is given to English, music and dramatic work, the teachers of these departments having had splendid advantages and experience in their arts.

The school property at present belongs to Bishop Gailor, who purchased it a few months ago from the Sisters.

In 1875 the Presbyterian Grammar and High School for girls was founded by the Reverends W. E. Boggs, Eugene Daniel, J. O. Steadman and E. M. Richardson, and Messrs. J. L. Welford, G. W. Macrae, J. C. Neely, Wm. Joyner and J. M. Goodbar.

The principal selected for this new school was Miss Jennie Higbee, who had for ten years been principal of the Memphis High School. The school was opened in the Bethel Building, corner of Adams Street and Charleston Avenue, and the first year one hundred and fifty pupils were enrolled, of which number sixteen graduated at the end of the term.

After conducting this school successfully for three years Miss Higbee resigned and established a school of her own in the St. Mary's building on Poplar Street, but in 1880 the Sisters occupied all this building and Miss Higbee moved to a beautiful site on the corner of Lauderdale and Beale Streets, in the old Robertson Topp home.

In 1892 the officers of the Board of Trustees of this school were Messrs. John Overton, Jr., president; N. Fontaine, vice-president; John Johnson, secretary and J. A. Omberg, treasurer.

In its new home the Higbee school continued to expand and became one of the best girls' schools in the South. Miss Higbee, in addition to being an excellent teacher and school manager, was a good business woman, and while the school was fortunate enough to have some of the leading men of the city for its

trustees and stock-holders, the chief management was carried on by the principal until her death in 1903. At this time the school had a large corps of teachers and had won for itself a high reputation. Miss Higbee will always be revered as one of the early educators of Memphis and a classic monument in Overton Park is one proof of how her memory is held in Memphis.

The city has become compactly built all around the Higbee School, but the buildings of the institution hold their solemn dignity on the hill that overlooked woodlands when it became a school. Now there are few old trees to be seen in the neighborhood besides the grand old veterans of this hill.

The home building of the original owners still stands, a picturesque old colonial house, and is used as the home of the school-boarders, where it is the aim of the teachers to throw around the girls a home atmosphere. The school building is a large brick structure fronting on Beale Avenue, well ventilated and heated.

On the demise of Miss Higbee, one of the valuable teachers, Miss Mary E. Pimm, was appointed business manager and another experienced and valuable member of the faculty, Miss Hattie L. White, was elected principal by the Board of Managers, who were: Messrs. G. W. Macrae, president; O. B. Polk, E. Carrington, E. L. Menager and H. H. Higbee.

In 1908 the board dissolved and Misses White and Pimm leased the school, which is at the present time under their management. The Higbee School occupies three buildings and has three acres of ground. The enrollment is limited to one hundred seventy-five and the number of boarders to thirty. The principal lives on the place and the boarders are under the care of an efficient matron and two governesses.

The curriculum begins with Kindergarten and is taken from this important foundation of education to preparation for college. Graduates are accepted by Wellsley, Smith, Agnes Scott and other colleges. One Kindergarten principle carried throughout the grades is that of learning the individual nature

of and peculiar bent of each pupil and basing her management on this knowledge.

In 1877, Miss Clara Conway, a woman of high intellect and splendid education, and who had also been a teacher and principal in the public schools, established a girls' school on Poplar Street with one assistant and sixty-eight pupils. Her aim was to give advantages such as had not yet been introduced into Memphis. In this school a Kindergarten was conducted, and many people who had before known nothing of Kindergarten work, or looked upon its method of teaching as useless or even absurd, learned of the vital principle underlying Kindergarten training, which had taken Frederick Froebel many years to formulate. The little children learned unconsciously and surely, getting comprehension and knowledge that gave them a substantial foundation for future education and life, while seemingly they only played, used their little hands as well as minds, and were happily occupied.

Miss Conway also introduced into her school physical culture, free-hand drawing and other branches that required mind and hand, and tried to impress on her patrons the importance of educating children in their three-fold nature—moral, mental and physical.

This school grew rapidly and by 1885 had 270 pupils enrolled. In this year a stock-company was formed for the purpose of founding an incorporated school. The trustees were Messrs. H. T. Lemmon, J. C. Neely, G. W. Macrae, T. H. Milburn, J. K. Speed, W. F. Taylor, W. A. Collier, P. McIntyre, Elias Lowenstein, E. L. McGowan, John Johnson, George Arnold, Clara Conway, Henry Frank, Z. N. Estes, W. S. Bruce, W. M. Randolph, S. Hirsh, A. W. Newsom, T. J. Latham and Reverend H. A. Jones.

Under this incorporation the school was named the Clara Conway Institute and a large school building was erected on Poplar Street. The school soon outgrew this building and a large modern brick structure was erected, most beautifully fitted up, among its treasures being some rare pictures and sculpture.

In 1888 there were over 300 pupils in the school and a corps of 26 teachers besides Miss Conway, who was principal, many of the teachers being graduates of the institution. The officers of the Board at this time were Messrs. John K. Speed, president; T. J. Latham, vice-president; J. H. Shepherd, secretary and T. H. Milburn, treasurer.

The classical course of the school consisted of eleven years' work, and the last year included trigonometry, Horace, Herodotus, history of philosophy, history of art, English literature, course of historical reading, political economy and civil government.

This institution flourished for years, standing for refinement and intellectual progress, many leading educators of the country complimenting its work, but too much ambition on the part of the principal for all school and aesthetic advantages caused the business part of the enterprise to fail and finally an institution that had become a power, succumbed, at a time when financial conditions of the country were at low ebb.

Miss Conway still persisted in educational work and had private classes of high rank. This educator would no doubt have had another school but the same year that took Miss Higbee from human work took Miss Conway also and, like her contemporary, she has been honored with a beautiful memorial in Overton Park by grateful pupils and admiring friends.

Professor Wharton S. Jones came to Memphis in 1881 and opened a school for boys. This venture prospered and four years later Professor Jones bought the old Grace Church on Hernando (now South Third) Street and had the building converted into a school-house. This school was known as the Memphis Institute and had a good enrollment every year for many years, but Professor Jones broadened his sphere of action and benefitted Memphis education still more in 1903 by joining the public schools where, as assistant-superintendent, he has given faithful service, as already shown in the part of this chapter given to the public schools.

The year following the establishment of the Memphis Institute, the Rolfe Grammar School was started by Robert Mayo

Rolfe, B. A., principal; Lawrence Rolfe, B. A.; and Theophilus Root, B. A. This school prepared boys for college and had a commercial department. The original number of pupils was limited to twenty-four but there was so many applications for admission that the school was enlarged and flourished for a number of years but the teachers have since connected themselves with other interests.

"The University School was established in Memphis in 1893. The purpose is to provide a school where boys and young men may be prepared for the leading technical schools and colleges of the country, or given substantial training in the various branches of a liberal education which will fit them for the duties and responsibilities of life, and at the same time develop them into Christian gentlemen."

This is the opening paragraph of a chapter in the year-book of the Memphis University School. This institution of learning has kept up its high standard and only admits boys of good moral character to its advantages, and that boys may receive individual attention, the number is limited.

Graduates of this school are accepted by the highest colleges, and Vanderbilt, Harvard and Princeton have allowed students to take their examinations here for acceptance into their own doors. The Washington and Lee University "has conferred a scholarship upon this school, which entitles the winner thereof to a free tuition in the University." Hampden-Sidney, Tulane and Central Universities also give scholarships to this school.

In 1899 a brick building was erected on the splendid site at the corner of Madison and Manassas Streets for the use of this school and each year the campus has been beautified, making the school and its environs an additional attraction to the city.

Facilities for athletics, both indoors and outside have received much attention and every boy in the school is urged to take part in one branch of the school athletics while each is required to take instruction in gymnastic work. This school has carried off honors in a number of athletic contests.

The faculty of the M. U. S. comprises: Edwin Sydney Werts and James W. S. Rhea, principals; Howard G. Ford,

Charles C. Wright, John B. McAlister, Robert E. Denny, Arthur T. Brown, Lee McB. White and W. T. Watson.

The average enrollment for the year just closed was between one hundred forty and one hundred fifty pupils.

A more recent girls' school than the ones written of above, is a select school for young ladies on Adams Avenue, conducted by the Misses Thomas. Miss Lida G. Thomas is principal and she is a teacher of high attainments. This institution, though one of recent establishment, has already won success and gives promise of most excellent future work and results.

Another recent school—one for boys—is the Miller School on Madison Avenue. Professor Phipps Miller is principal and he has high ambition for the young boys entrusted to his care. This is a school that gives promise of expansion and at present it is accommodated in temporary quarters only.

A number of schools in the city are maintained for the purpose of giving business education only and these have had good patronage that has ever advanced with the growth of the city. The oldest of these was opened in 1864 by Prof. T. A. Leddin, an efficient teacher and promoter of business education, who conducted it until 1887, when he sold out to Professor W. T. Watson, an L. L. B. graduate of Cumberland University. Prof. Watson gave new impetus to the school, introducing advanced methods, and had a good enrollment. Under this management the school prospered many more years, when Mr. Watson in turn sold out to Mr. R. M. Hill, who is the present proprietor. Under Professor Hill's direction the school is rapidly expanding and is now one of the best business colleges in Tennessee.

Another well established and well-equipped business institution is Draughon's Practical Business College, with Mr. Wm. T. Davis as manager, a practical school, conducted for the purpose of training practical business people.

Nelson's Business College is also an institution that has fitted many men and women of Memphis and the surrounding country for the business world, and it has an efficient corps of teachers. Professor Threlkeld, the principal, has long been an inspiring genius of this institution.

Two excellent competitors of these business schools are the Macon and Andrews College, of which Professor G. A. Macon is president and Prof. A. A. Andrews, vice-president; and the Memphis Business College, with Prof. John T. Thomas, principal.

Still another business college is connected with the University of Memphis, one of the numerous branches of this enterprise established in Memphis under an Act of the Legislature of 1909. George B. Frasher, C. P. A., is dean of this business department.

The various medical schools are mentioned in the Medical chapter, and another professional school that shows the ever broadening sphere of education in Memphis is the College of Law established in 1909, as one of the departments of the University of Memphis. This school fills a long-felt need in the city and vicinity, and has a faculty of most excellent professional men. For the session ending 1911, these were:

“Hon. S. Walter Jones, Dean, a well-known author of law text-books; Hon. Julian C. Wilson, ex-Chancellor of Mississippi; Hon. Royal E. Maiden, ex-Judge of Tennessee, trial attorney for the Memphis Street Railway Company; Hon. Allen Hughes, ex-Judge of Arkansas; Gen. David A. Frayser, one of the best criminal lawyers in the State; Hon. John E. McCall, United States District Judge, and Hon. H. Dent Minor, Judge of the Chancery Court and authority on law.”

The first noteworthy educational advantages for colored people were offered in the public schools before the war closed, as already shown, and the first private school of any magnitude was Le Moyne Institute, which was established in 1871 by the American Missionary Association. This Association had conducted a few private schools here before, but in 1870 Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne donated \$20,000 for founding a school in Memphis, and the following year the Missionary Association, in whose charge the money had been placed, erected a building on Orleans Street, spending \$9,000 of the fund and leaving \$11,000 for an endowment fund. This school has continued operations ever since,

receiving in addition to annual money from the fund, tuition from the pupils, though this is not a great amount.

A good literary course is provided from the primary to normal training. Manual training was introduced early into the school, the leaders recognizing the fact that this practical need was the greatest among the colored people. In the eighties there was a printing-shop in which the pupils were taught to set type, etc., and a carpenter-shop, where boys learned the use of tools and how to handle them. An experimental kitchen was fitted up for the girls, where they were taught cooking and other household duties, and a sewing-room, in which plain and fancy sewing were taught.

In the beginning all the teachers of this institution were white, furnished by the Missionary Association, but as colored students became fitted for imparting knowledge they were made teachers and now only the principal and two or three other teachers are white. Many good teachers have been trained in this school, some of whom are now teaching in the city and county schools with satisfaction, and it is commonly said that a servant trained in Le Moyne is usually a good one.

The pupils are taught industry, self-respect and respect for others, which makes of them good workmen and law-abiding citizens. Some of the brightest and most upright members of the colored race in our midst are the products of Le Moyne teaching. The principal is Ludwig T. Larson.

On St. Paul Street is to be found another colored school that is doing splendid work. This school was opened in 1891 by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, for the purpose of educating colored children for intelligent, capable workers, and trying to counteract the indolence and consequent mischief so prevalent with this race.

Peter Howe of Illinois gave an endowment to the institution, not sufficient to support it, but a very substantial foundation for the work. The pupils are charged a nominal board and tuition, and positions are obtained in families for boys where, mornings and evenings, they can earn money to pay their way through school, and they can help themselves still

more if room and board can be obtained from their employers. Girls are required to board in the school dormitory or at some place approved by the principal, though they are allowed to work by the hour in order to earn or help earn their way.

Special attention is given to industrial work, as an important part of the education of the race. The Gas and Electric Company has fitted up a room with electric and gas ranges free of charge, where girls are taught cooking and economical and prudent use of fuel and materials generally.

The principal of Howe is a minister, T. O. Fuller, a man who came to the institution recommended by Hon. R. B. Glenn, the Governor of North Carolina, who called him "an industrious citizen and a safe leader of his race." It is Principal Fuller's plan to add continually to the industrial features which he says are not adequate to the demand, and he is having an efficient teacher trained at Tuskegee to take charge of the trades. He wants the boys to study carpentry, kalsomining, paper-hanging, brick-laying, painting, grading, gardening, upholstery, printing and other useful trades, and the girls to become intelligent and skilful dress-makers, plain-seamstresses, domestic servants, nurses, etc.

Out of two hundred graduates in sixteen years, 13 have become stenographers and typewriters, 16 teachers, 5 physicians, 5 ministers, 1 music-teacher, 2 dentists, 2 seamstresses, 1 trained nurse, 1 printer, several first-class domestics and several others skilled workmen. The school boasts that "Hundreds have worked their way through Howe, and are living lives of honor and usefulness."

The new dormitory building in which are also the experimental kitchen, sewing-rooms, reception-room and assembly hall, was built with \$5,000, given by the General Education Board and \$4,200 by Mr. Charles Howe, son of the founder. Each room in the dormitory is maintained by some church.

Much good work has come from this school and in September, 1911, the Howe school took first prizes at the Knoxville Appalachian Exposition over colored schools of eight States in basketry and manual training, these being for the most

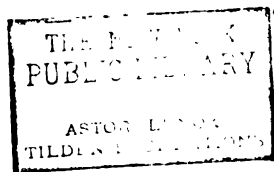
unique invention, the best collection of wood furniture, the best single piece of wood furniture and the smallest basket, while the Howe Orchestral Club furnished music for the colored department at this exposition.

This year the school had forty-eight graduates in the academic, normal and industrial courses. All the teachers in Howe belong to the colored race and they are men and women of upright character, who are earnestly trying to bring out the best in their pupils and make of them desirable citizens for the communities in which they are to live.

There are still two other subjects to be treated in this chapter of great importance to both the City and County in educational equipment, namely, the State Normal School for West Tennessee, and the Industrial and Training School of Shelby County.

The Legislature on April 26, 1909, passed an Act, Chapter 580 of the Acts of that year, providing that counties and municipalities should be authorized to issue \$100,000.00 of 5 per cent bonds, each, for the purpose of purchasing and erecting and equipping buildings for a State Normal School.

This act gave a great stimulus in West Tennessee to the cause of education, and, inasmuch, as Chapter 264 of the Acts passed at the same session had provided for the establishment of one school in each grand division of the State, there was great rivalry among the counties in West Tennessee in the effort to obtain the site for this school. As early as the 10th of May, 1909, at a meeting of the City Board of Education, Mr. C. C. Ogilvie of the Board offered a resolution that the Board declare itself in favor of a location of the State Normal School of West Tennessee at Memphis, and directing a committee to be appointed to confer with the County and Municipal authorities, and educational, patriotic and business organizations, and obtain their financial and moral support in the effort to secure its location here. The committee was appointed and conferred with representative bodies and individuals with the result that a meeting was called to assemble at the Board of Education rooms. At this meeting it was determined to make a winning fight for the great school for





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Memphis and Shelby County, as the State had never done anything for Memphis up to that time in the way of providing educational institutions. A strong executive committee was appointed to carry out the plans, composed of the following well-known citizens:

C. C. Ogilvie, City Board of Education, Chairman; Wharton S. Jones, City Schools; Ernest Miller, County Board of Education; Miss Mabel C. Williams, County Schools; Mrs. J. M. McCormack, Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Tennessee Federation, and Nineteenth Century Club; Miss Cora Ashe, Miss Mamie E. Caine, Teachers Educational League; F. W. Faxon, President, and Francis Fentress, Jr., Business Men's Club; James F. Hunter, vice-president of Union and Planters Bank and Trust Company; O. I. Kruger, Workingmen's Civic League and Board of Education; Abe Cohn, president Y. M. H. A.; J. W. McClure, secretary Lumbermen's Club; Rev. John C. Molloy, Pastor's Association; Dr. R. B. Maury, C. C. Hanson and E. B. LeMaster, City Club; Tate Pease, Merchants' Exchange; J. S. Williams, Cotton Exchange; Dr. B. F. Turner, Civic League; A. G. Kimbrough, County Court; Mayor J. H. Malone, City Council; Thomas B. King, Y. M. C. A.; Robert Galloway, Park Commissioner; D. M. Crawford, Builders' Exchange; C. P. J. Mooney, Commercial Appeal; W. M. Clemmens, News Scimitar; R. B. Young, The Press; Dr. G. B. Thornton, Medical Association; Judge J. P. Young, Brother Maurelian and Rabbi M. Samfield.

This Executive Committee organized a Finance Committee of one hundred and fifteen prominent business and professional men and women with Mr. J. F. Hunter as chairman, and Miss Mabel Williams, County Superintendent of Education, and later Mr. John W. Farley, as secretary, and work was begun in earnest. The County Court was applied to by a special committee and promptly agreed to issue the \$100,000.00 of bonds authorized by the legislative act. The city likewise was gracious and directed a like issue of bonds.

It was at first planned to raise by a popular subscription

\$100,000.00 cash to supplement the bond issue, but when about \$25,000.00 had been subscribed the plan was abandoned, and it was agreed to appeal to the City and County to issue each \$50,000.00 additional of bonds to complete the dormitories and other improvements and make the burden fall equally upon all of the people. This was done and the County Court granted a further bond issue of \$50,000.00, and this was followed by the City with a like subscription when the legislative approval had been obtained in both cases. And still later the County Court increased its supplemental bond issue from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, making a total of \$350,000.00 raised for promoting the great school.

Various sites were tendered, eleven in number, including one offered by J. H. Creath, three miles east of the City on the Southern Railway, which carried with it a donation of \$50,000.00 in value of real estate. Seige was then laid to the State Board of Education for the award of the site. Competition in other counties was strong and the Board hesitated. In October, 1909, they made a visit to Memphis and were given a banquet at the Gayoso Hotel at which urgent addresses were made in behalf of Memphis by Hon. Luke E. Wright, Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, Professor Wharton S. Jones, J. P. Young, Dr. Lillian Johnson, and other citizens.

On December 1st the State Board met at Nashville to select a site. A committee composed of C. C. Hanson, Prof. Wharton S. Jones, and Thos. C. Looney, went up from Memphis with instructions to stay until the fight was won. This was done, and after a continuous session of more than two days, in which the Governor, Hon. M. R. Patterson, a member of the State Board, strongly supported his home city, the Board unanimously awarded the site of the school to Memphis.

The State Board of Education appointed a building committee composed of Professor R. L. Bynum of Jackson, Tenn., and J. F. Hunter of Memphis, members of the State Board of Education, S. A. Mynders, president of the school, J. P. Young and C. C. Hanson of Memphis.

Work was begun in June, 1911, and pressed forward with

all diligence. The buildings have just been completed and will be ready for occupancy and the opening of the school on September 10, 1912. The total cost of the school buildings and equipment, including thirty-two acres additional of land purchased, will be over half a million dollars. The buildings at present include the Main or Administration Building, a magnificent structure with a frontage of 330 feet and embellished with massive stone columns in front, and being several stories in height, with ample room for administering a Normal School of two thousand or more pupils; a dormitory three hundred feet in length, containing one hundred thirty rooms for the accommodation of young women; a president's house of splendid design; besides power house and other equipment features. The building is located three miles eastward of the city limits on a site unsurpassed for picturesque surroundings, and it is the determination of the people of Memphis to make of it, both in construction and equipment and beauty of surroundings, a Normal School unequalled by any other in the entire South. The School is furnished with artesian water from a well four hundred feet deep, with electric lights, gas, sewerage, and all other modern features for proper comfort and sanitation.

The members of the Executive Committee and Finance Committee, as loyal builders of Memphis, individually and collectively, worked with all energy and devotion, and are entitled to equal credit for this grand achievement in behalf of Memphis. The city, itself, will gain, both in educational and financial blessings, from this school in the years to come more than can now be estimated.

In accordance with an Act passed April 10, 1895, the County Court of Shelby County considered in the summer of 1903 the question of establishing an Industrial and Training School for Shelby County. The Act provided that such school might be established by any county or municipal corporation. In this case it was inaugurated by the county. But as Memphis, owing to its great population and wealth is essentially Shelby County and as it has supplied with few exceptions all the inmates and

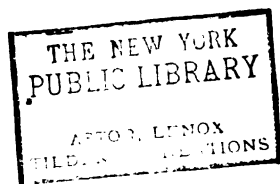
trustees in charge of the school, it may be treated as a Memphis institution.

This scheme was promoted by and was brought about by the activity of certain ladies of the Needy Circle of The King's Daughters in this City, who persisted in their labors until the County Court finally took hold of it and provided the means for establishing the school.

When all the obstacles had been cleared away and certain litigation disposed of, the judges of the Courts of Law and Equity in the County, appointed, under the provision of the law, the trustees for administering the school. The first board of trustees consisted of Judge C. W. Heiskell, Mistress Percy B. Russell, Mistress W. A. McNeill, and James A. Omberg, Sr. W. H. Bingham, chairman of the County Court was ex-officio a member of the Board. At organization on September 10, 1903, Judge Heiskell was made president of the Board, Mistress W. A. McNeill, secretary, and Mr. Omberg, treasurer. On November 21, 1903, the Board decided to buy the farm of 395 acres known as the Asa Hatch Place near Bartlett and about fourteen miles from the city as a site for the school, the sum paid being \$9,000. December 1st, 1904, the trustees awarded the contract for the new brick building to be used as a dormitory and school, for \$14,973.00.

The grounds selected for the buildings are very beautiful, being a rounded hill of gentle slope and covered with a forest of splendid oaks. The railway station on the L. & N. Railroad at the foot of the hill in front has been aptly named Altruria. The buildings are of brick with dormitories, school rooms, etc., and afford accommodations for seventy or eighty boys. Recently \$15,000.00 has been appropriated by the County Court to build an annex for the accommodation of girls, also an auxiliary building for colored boys.

The school has excited much interest among the people of Memphis and since its foundation nearly three hundred wayward boys and homeless little orphans have been provided for in the institution and given a course of moral, mental and physical training to their vast benefit. The commitments of boys





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were under the original law made by the Judges of the Law and Equity Courts, and the trustees have been appointed by the same judicial officers thus obtaining a very high grade of men and women for this important board. Under an act passed in 1911 the Juvenile Court of Memphis is also given the power of commitment.

The trustees, since the establishment of the school, have been Mistress W. A. McNeill, Mistress Percy B. Russell, Mistress Eugene L. Milburn, Judge C. W. Heiskell, Mr. J. A. Omberg, Sr., Mr. J. F. Hunter, Judge A. S. Buchanan, Cyrus Garnsey, Jr., T. B. King, F. T. Edmundson, B. R. Miller, C. C. Hanson, and Walter H. Harrison. The Chairmen of the County Court, who have been ex-officio members of the board of trustees have been W. H. Bingham, J. H. Barret, A. G. Kimbrough, J. F. Williams and W. A. Taylor. The present Board of Trustees are: Mistress W. A. McNeill, Mistress Eugene Milburn, Mr. C. C. Hanson, Mr. Walter H. Harrison and Mr. W. A. Taylor. When the new girls' annex and colored boys' building, recently provided for, have been constructed and equipped and the tillable lands brought into use, the institution will be one of the most important and valuable of its kind in the Southern States.

CHAPTER XIX

The Press

THE GROWTH of a modern city is more or less dependent upon the Press. Newspapers convey the news to the people, act as a medium between people of all classes and trades, give notices meant to reach the populace, talk for a community or part of a community, and if the editors are broad and intellectual and have the ability to impart their wisdom through the columns of their papers, these papers become a great educational force.

The first newspaper was established in Memphis when the Bluff City was a very small village and largely made up of people who did not read. But Memphis has always had some cultured people from her earliest days and these citizens have sought to build the city along elevated lines. Some of the early fathers deemed journalism an essential and in January, 1827 "The Memphis Advocate and Western District Intelligencer" was established, with Thomas Phoebus as editor. This paper was set up in the old meeting house, becoming the center of much curiosity and some attention. It appeared once a week, and notwithstanding its name, had a fairly good circulation, but it was generally considered a useless expense and was not taken by the citizens at large.

Mr. Phoebus had a partner and they maintained the paper until 1833, when they sold out to James and McLellan. When the *Advocate and Intelligencer* was about four years old the "Western Times and Memphis Commercial Advertiser," another weekly, was published by T. Woods & Company, but Memphis could not, or did not, support two papers, and after a short life the *Times* was consolidated with the *Advocate*, the joint publica-

tion becoming *The Times and Advocate*. Later still, after these papers had been published jointly, a little over a year, they separated and tried individual existence once more, each taking its original name, but separation must have been disadvantageous because in a few months one of them failed and soon after the other succumbed.

Perhaps a new paper that appeared in 1834 had something to do with their demise. This new sheet was *The Memphis Gazette*, with Mr. P. G. Gaines, an able editor, and Mr. McMurray a partner in the enterprise. This paper was Democratic and vigorous in its support of Andrew Jackson and his administration. In 1838 the *Gazette* also ended its existence.

—The same year that saw the birth of the *Memphis Gazette*, witnessed another infant newspaper at Randolph,—the then rival of Memphis,—called *The Recorder*. The editor of this sheet was F. S. Latham, who tried to make Randolph popular and to set it above Memphis, but the Fates favored the latter town and Mr. Latham, seeing the possibilities of the more southern village, sold his little paper and came here. In 1836 he issued a new Memphis paper, *The Memphis Enquirer*, that became rival to another paper that had issued its first number a few weeks before. This rival paper was *The Memphis Intelligencer*, which soon acknowledged the superior power of the *Enquirer* by selling out its stock to the latter. *The Enquirer* was a Whig organ, opposing Andrew Jackson in his campaign of 1836 and advocating Hugh L. White of Tennessee for the presidency.

In 1838 Mr. Latham took a partner, Colonel Jesse H. McMahon. These two able editors continued the paper for three years, when Mr. Latham sold his interest to Messrs. J. B. Moseley and D. O. Dooley. The paper continued under the new firm, with Colonel McMahon as editor, and it became a semi-weekly, so adding to its strength. It continued a Whig organ and supported Harrison and Tyler for the head of the government in 1840. *The Enquirer* continued successful and four years after this exciting campaign between Harrison and Van Buren, followed a still more exciting one between Clay and Polk, and the little Memphis paper upheld the Whig candidate, Clay, who was

probably the most popular man ever defeated. Polk, the Democratic candidate, was that year elected.

There was also a Democratic paper here at that time, the *Appeal*, which will be noticed further on, with Colonel Van Pelt as editor. He and Colonel McMahon were formidable rivals, each being a man of force of character and strong convictions. Each man was enterprising too and did all in his power to make his sheet a shining mark of the locality.

Another strong Whig paper which had been started in Memphis January, 1842, was the *Eagle*. After Mr. F. S. Latham had withdrawn from the *Enquirer* he set up this new paper in Fort Pickering, first calling it *The Weekly American Eagle*. Its existence in that locality was short-lived and Mr. Latham moved to Howard's Row (now Union Avenue), at that time just on the south line of the city limits. Mr. H. L. Guion bought an interest in the *Eagle*, and it was published by Latham & Guion, the former being editor. After its removal the *Enquirer* became a tri-weekly and a year later a daily, its name then being changed to the *Memphis Daily Eagle*, the first daily of Memphis. In 1845 Mr. Latham bought the entire paper and continued its sole proprietor and editor until 1848, when he accepted a partner in Mr. Edward J. Carroll. Two years later the paper was sold to John P. Pryor and Mr. Pryor became its editor, publishing the daily and weekly until the *Eagle* and *Enquirer* consolidated.*

Colonel McMahon and his partner, Mr. Moseley, introduced the first steam-power press used in Memphis, having it set up in the office of the *Enquirer*. In 1847 the *Enquirer* became a daily, at which time Colonel McMahon was still editor. Mr. D. O. Dooley was publisher, he having bought out Mr. Moseley. In 1848 Mr. Charles Irving became assistant-editor but before the end of that year both he and Colonel McMahon retired from the paper. On this change Mr. R. J. Yancy became editor and one of the owners. In 1850 this little paper again changed hands, D. O. Dooley & Company becoming owners, with Colonel McMahon again editor.

In 1851 the two Whig papers consolidated and became *The*

*Mr. Pryor many years later became joint editor with Gen. Thos. Jordan, of a *Life of Forrest*.

Eagle and Enquirer. In 1848 each of these papers had supported Zachary Taylor for President, as they had four years previously supported Henry Clay.

The *Appeal* was again staunch for the Democrats and the two leading Memphis papers made thrusts at each other and at the opposing parties quite equal in force to those of our own day.

Colonel Keating said of the papers of that day, "Very few papers in the West surpassed those of Memphis at that time." The *Appeal* had been a power since its beginning and had been one of the first papers to advance advertising. In 1837 it had printed bills, advertising for sale the property just south of Exchange Square and interest thus being brought to the locality many of the lots were sold and Memphis grew southward from that time.

As years passed the *Eagle and Enquirer* changed hands several times and political disagreements among members of the staff had become so bitter by 1855, when Pryor, Stockdale & Gray were the proprietors, that Colonel McMahon withdrew, after having served as editor for seventeen years. Two years after this time the paper with all of its equipment, was sold to the Franklin Typographical Union. Mr. L. D. Stickney was president of this company and Mr. J. J. Parham, secretary. In 1859 another change occurred when the firm became L. D. Stickney & Company, with Dr. Solon Borland and Honorable Jere Clemens editors. The following year Doctor Borland bought the paper outright and was its proprietor and editor until 1861, when he sold out to Gallaway & Clusky, editors of the *Avalanche*, a Democratic paper that had been established January 12, 1858, by Col. M. C. Gallaway, and Southern in every sense of the word. Thus the *Eagle and Enquirer* was merged into the *Avalanche*, after having existed for twenty-five years.

The telegraph had become an important factor of newspapers by this time, and news was obtained from all the important cities of the Union; while foreign news, after reaching New York or other seacoast cities was immediately telegraphed to inland towns. Memphis thus obtained foreign "news" in a little over half a month.

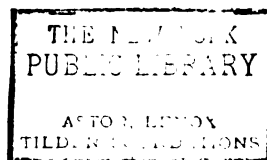
The Memphis Weekly Appeal became a member of the Mem-

phis press on April 21, 1841, with Colonel Henry Van Pelt its editor. This paper was successor as above stated to *The Western World and Memphis Banner* of the constitution,* and continued to assert the Democracy of its parent, which as a Democratic paper had succeeded the *Gazette*. In 1851 the *Appeal* was still flourishing under Colonel Van Pelt, though it had changed hands several times during its existence and in April of that year it celebrated its anniversary by thanking Democracy and the people for their long support. A few days after this anniversary Col. Van Pelt died and his loss was greatly felt, as he had been a force not only in newspaper growth but in the city's development. Colonel Keating has called this ardent newspaper man the "Father of the Memphis Press" and Mr. Vedder said of him: "His editorial ability was of a high order, and both as a thinker and writer he commanded the respect of political opponents as well as of party friends."

After the decease of Colonel Van Pelt the *Appeal* was edited by Messrs. Edward Pickett & McClanahan, and in 1852 Leon Trousdale became associate editor. The paper continued and grew, though several times during its career the *Appeal* had been burnt out. After one of these disasters on Front Row, near Madison, in 1855, the *Eagle and Enquirer* had tendered the *Appeal* the use of their press, type and other materials, which courtesy enabled the paper to appear at its stated times uninterruptedly until setting up its own office again on Main Street, opposite the northwest corner of Court Square in an adjoining building with the *Eagle and Enquirer*. Both of these offices were later destroyed by fire and the *Bulletin* came to their assistance by lending its materials. So, even though the papers did denounce each other politically, in time of need they were brothers and friends. In 1860 Colonel Trousdale withdrew from the *Appeal*, which left Messrs. McClanahan & Dill, proprietors.

When hot differences arose between sections of the country the *Appeal* never wavered in its stand for the Southern Confederacy. Hence when the Federals were seen coming down the river in the first days of June, 1862, and their superior force was known, it was thought that the *Appeal* had better be moved

*Keating, page 213.





Engraving by J. H. Johnson

J. C. Loof

southward for safety as, if the Federals took Memphis, operations of the little paper that had grown to mean so much to the Army of Tennessee and the Southern States, would be stopped, or the office might be taken possession of and the paper turned into a Federal organ.

To Mr. S. C. Toof, who was at that time connected with the *Appeal*, is due the expedition with which the paper's property was packed up and put onto a south-bound train. Mr. Toof had come from Canada when a lad of fourteen and had first started in his business career in Memphis as a printer boy for the *Eagle and Enquirer* in October, 1852. Since then he had espoused the cause of Memphis on all occasions and cast his lot with her fortunes.

On the afternoon of June 5, the Federal boats were seen descending the river slowly and indications pointed to a river fight or a siege of the city. As night came on rockets illumined the sky and Memphis inhabitants were much wrought over the impending danger. Mr. Toof, after ascertaining that his wife and little children were safe, and that the fears of Mrs. Toof were allayed, went to the *Appeal* office where, with assistance, he worked until four o'clock the following morning getting the press and all the paper's outfit packed and on the train for Grenada, Mississippi.

Thus the little Confederate organ was saved and in Grenada was published for several months, still a voice of the Southern people. The Federals again drove it away from Grenada, when it moved to Montgomery, Alabama. There its work was continued only a short time, when another removal was necessary and this time Atlanta was its refuge. In that city the plucky little paper was still published on any sort of paper obtainable, wall-paper being used when more suitable materials were exhausted, just as carpets were ripped from floors and heavy curtains were taken from windows to serve as covering for Confederate soldiers who had no blankets.

Despite this exiled existence the paper was still published, under the name of the *Memphis Daily Appeal*, with correspondents in all the armies, when Sherman and his destructive soldiers besieged Atlanta. When that city fell still another move was

hurriedly made and the paper taken to Columbus, Georgia, where it was at last captured and destroyed.

The editor who had thus faced many dangers that the Confederacy might retain a newspaper and the Southern Army be kept informed, was Mr. B. F. Dill. When the paper was finally captured he was arrested and placed under a \$100,000 bond not to edit another issue of the *Appeal*. This occurred on April 16, 1865, when the war was practically over. After the surrender the *Appeal* returned to Memphis and on November 5, 1865, Mr. Dill set up his paper again, still the *Appeal* and still Democratic, though the cause of secession was lost. Colonel McMahon became assistant-editor, and these two faithful newspaper men kept the Southern people informed of Southern news and feeling so far as it was possible in that reconstruction time of upheaval.

The following year Mr. Dill died and his wife continued the paper until 1867, when Mr. J. S. C. Hogan, General Albert Pike and Mr. John Ainslie bought it. In 1868 the firm was again changed, this time being Ainslie, Keating & Company, with Colonel J. M. Keating as editor.

Colonel Keating had, in June, 1865, started a Democratic paper, the *Commercial*, the other papers here during that unsettled period being the *Post*, a radical paper published by John Eaton; the *Bulletin*, which represented the Unionists; the *Ledger*, edited by Whitmore Brothers; and the *Argus* which, during the entire period of the war had held neutral ground.

The *Avalanche* continued to be published as long as possible after the war broke out, but being managed by strictly Southern men, it could not continue operations after the Federals captured Memphis. In the latter part of 1861 it was consolidated with the *Bulletin* and in April, 1862, Colonel Gallaway sold his interest to Jephtha Fowlkes and Samuel Bard. He himself entered the Confederate Army, where he served to the close. Just as soon after the war as he could get ready for work, which was January 1, 1866, he reopened the *Avalanche* office and the paper continued its career along with its contemporary, the *Appeal*. Its new firm comprised Gallaway, Pollard & Company, with Colonel Gallaway, editor-in-chief.

In 1870, after several changes had been made in the owner-

ship and staff, Colonel Gallaway sold his interest in the *Avalanche* to Colonel A. J. Kellar.

Soon after the war the Southwestern Press Association was organized at the Gayoso Hotel, with Colonel J. H. McMahon, chairman. At this meeting Colonel Keating was elected president; J. W. Kingsley, secretary; and J. M. Roberts, treasurer. The object of this association was to facilitate methods of getting news quickly, but the association had difficulty in carrying out its plans as, although the war was over, the Federals still controlled the telegraphs and railroads, and prevented Southern papers, to a great extent from getting reliable reports of facts and opinions expressed by Southern people.*

This Northern control caused many misrepresentations to be published of Southern occurrences and thought, and these were taken advantage of by unscrupulous workers of the press. If the Association could have had their rightful power much comfort would have been rendered the defeated Southern people and their burdens lightened. Colonel Keating says: "Abuses that grew apace as they were encouraged by Congress might have found a quicker remedy, and the Union have been really restored some years earlier," if the Press Association had had free play.

In 1868 Memphis papers were doing fairly well, but the carpet-bag rule was still in sway, so Southern editors were often punished for daring to express themselves. Gallaway, Rhea & McClusky were editors of the *Avalanche* at that time and they did not hesitate to criticise the manner in which justice, so called, was administered. The criminal judge in Memphis that year, Judge William Hunter, was a Northern man and bitter partisan, and he showed his contempt for the Southern people on several occasions. The *Avalanche* censured him in its columns, representing him as Southern people considered him, which was not flattering.

For this all three editors were arrested for contempt of court. Each man was fined ten dollars for the first contempt of court and ten dollars each again for the second contempt, with imprisonment until fine and costs were paid and for ten days thereafter. That was for two cases and for a third citation the

*Keating.

judge issued against them, he caused imprisonment until certain interrogatories should be answered. This revengeful justice also fined the city-editor of the *Avalanche*, Mr. John M. Campbell, ten dollars and imprisonment for "libel." Two days after the above decision this judge ordered that in four other cases standing against Gallaway, Rhea & McClusky, each defendant be fined fifty dollars in each case, with imprisonment until fines and costs in all cases be paid and until the defendants answered interrogatories of the court. These defendants demurred and they were taken to jail, but were released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out before Judge Waldron. Judge Hunter was so furious at this proceeding that he ordered the arrest of Judge Waldron, having the order served late at night.* But human endurance, even of the defeated, has a limit, and this arbitrary act of Judge Hunter's proved the last straw for some of the citizens. The city-editor and sixteen companions disguised themselves as members of the Ku Klux Klan and visited the arrogant official. After this visit Judge Hunter closed his court until his personal safety was assured.

The cases of the accused editors "hung fire," as the lawyers say, for several months, the defendants being alternately remanded to jail and released on *habeas corpus* or *supersedeas*. All this dallying of the defendants' counsel was a "fighting for time," Colonel Keating says, Judge Hunter all the while losing favor in the community. The case was taken up by the Memphis bar and in a meeting of the bar association July 11, 1868, a report and resolutions on the "Avalanche contempt case," were passed. The committee reported:

"The law provides the remedy for private and public wrongs by defamatory publications, by an action for damages and by indictment, and the defendant may give the misconduct of the bench in evidence. But a judge must submit to the same test of truth as other men, all being equal in this respect before the law. He has no right to drag an offender before him for a libelous publication not coming within any of the specifications of the code, and to act at once as the accuser, witness, judge and jury. To

*Keating.

do so calls for the most earnest and emphatic rebuke of the profession."

The Supreme Court later held that "There are no punishable contempts of Court in Tennessee, except those specified in the statutes."

So the case ended, bringing disrepute to injustice or tyranny, and popularity to the *Avalanche*.

In 1870 Colonel Gallaway gave up his interest in the *Avalanche*, as before stated, and became editor of the *Appeal*.

The *Avalanche* continued unsavory to the carpet-bag element and a few months after Colonel Gallaway left the paper an attempt was made to mob its office, but the effort was unavailing.

The *Bulletin*, which had had a varied experience during the war, and a new start after the war, with Raphael Semmes, editor, sold out in 1868 to J. M. Currie & Company, who continued to edit it for about a year, when it ceased to be, but had a successor, the *Memphis Daily Sun*, published by W. A. McCloy. This paper only lived about two years.

In 1870 the *Appeal* became the property of the "Memphis Appeal Company," with Colonel Keating and Colonel Gallaway, editors. In 1875 both of these able editors became owners of the paper and it continued successful under their management for more than a decade.

In 1887 Colonel Gallaway sold his interest in the *Appeal* to Messrs. W. A. Collier, M. B. Trezevant, A. D. Allen, Laurence Lamb and T. B. Hatchett, Colonel Keating still retaining his interest and becoming editor-in-chief. The managing-editor was Mr. G. C. Matthews, and the city-editor, F. Y. Anderson. In closing his history of the *Appeal* Mr. Vedder said, in 1888:

"For nearly half a century this journal has been within itself the history, not only of a city, but of the South, in all of the potent, social, political and economical factors that before and since the war have formed the internal motives of the South's progress and its present prosperity. At the same time it has been the reflection and record of the thoughts and events of this period, it has itself been a power in moulding this thought, and controlling these events."

Through all the years of their existence and the turmoils of much of the period, the *Appeal* and the *Avalanche* remained Democratic, though other political differences arose between the two papers. It was one of these differences that caused Colonel Gallaway to dispose of his interest in the *Avalanche* in 1870 to Colonel A. J. Kellar, and become an editor of the *Appeal*.

In 1876 Mr. R. A. Thompson became a partner with Colonel Kellar, and remained with the paper until 1878, when he forfeited his life in the awful epidemic of that year. In the latter part of 1878 Mr. F. S. Nichols became editor of the *Avalanche* and remained so through the epidemic of 1878 and 1879.

In 1884, on the death of Mr. Nichols, the paper was purchased by Mr. James Phelan. Mr. H. M. Doak became the next editor and he was succeeded two years later by Mr. A. B. Pickett, who was then the youngest newspaper manager in Memphis. But Mr. Pickett's youth did not prevent his being an excellent manager and the paper grew and improved rapidly under his supervision. The paper was sold by Mr. Phelan in 1889 to Mr. W. A. Collier and others owning the *Appeal*, and consolidated with this paper.

In 1865 an evening paper, the *Public Ledger*, was organized by Edwin and William Whitmore, with Colonel F. Y. Rockett, editor. Colonel Rockett was a successful editor for three years, making the *Ledger* the first successful evening paper maintained in Memphis. After that time he was succeeded by J. J. DuBose, who edited it for three years, when he retired and Colonel Rockett returned to the editorial chair. Mr. Edwin Whitmore, after the death of his brother, became full owner of the *Ledger*, and remained so until 1886. Captain J. Harvey Mathes was city-editor much of this time, he and Mr. Whitmore working together harmoniously. Upon the death of Colonel Rockett, Captain Mathes became editor in 1872. The *Ledger* continued through many years of success while other evening papers came and went in periods of brief life. Captain Mathes, a man of learning and a soldier of high type made much of the success of this little paper. It was Democratic, but as Mr. Vedder says, "Very independent as well as liberal, fearless as well as bold, a

leader in progressive development and the social and educational advancement of Tennessee.”

In 1878 Mr. Whitmore sold his interest to Captain Mathes and Mr. W. L. Trask, after which the paper was continued under the firm name of Mathes & Company, with Mr. C. G. Locke as business manager. After a trip to Europe Captain Mathes returned to Memphis in the midst of the yellow fever epidemic of 1878. He and his wife both had the disease, after having given themselves unselfishly to the assistance of others, but both recovered to continue their useful lives.

Nearly a decade later,—1887,—Mr. Trask sold his interest in the *Ledger*, and Captain Mathes organized a stock company, of which he was made president; Henry F. Walsh, secretary and associate-editor; and R. J. Black, treasurer. Mr. A. B. Pickett became city-editor, which position he held until he transferred to the *Appeal*. Then Mr. H. C. Ricketts was city-editor until he went to the *Avalanche*.

The *Ledger* at that time had one of the best equipped newspaper establishments of the South. Its largest stockholder was Captain Mathes and he was assisted in the publication of the paper by a staff of talented men. On the death of Captain Mathes the paper was reorganized with Mr. John T. Harris as president and business-manager; Mr. M. W. Connolly, editor-in-chief, and Mr. D. A. Frayser, secretary and managing editor. The *Ledger* was discontinued in 1894, being at that time the oldest evening paper in the South.

The *Memphis Scimitar* was established in 1880 by Attorney-general G. P. M. Turner, as a weekly. In 1882 it became a Monday morning paper and the following year an evening sheet, with a Monday morning issue. Miss Hattie A. Paul became its active business manager, she having contributed to its editorial columns from its beginning. She remained business manager until 1887, when the paper was sold. Then it came under the control of a stock-company with Sam Tate, Jr., president; Napoleon Hill, vice-president; S. L. Barinds, secretary; and W. D. Bethell, treasurer. N. Pickard was editor-in-chief, Reau E. Polk, city-editor and S. L. Barinds, commercial editor.

In 1884 Walker Kennedy and O. P. Bard, established a

weekly society and literary paper called the *Sunday Times*, which was successful from the start. In 1885 Mr. Bard sold his interest to Mr. Charles L. Pullen, who became business manager. Mr. Kennedy, as chief editorial writer, used his learning, wit and polished style to good advantage, making the paper very popular, especially with cultured people. Every Sunday morning families and individuals looked for the *Sunday Times* as many people looked for the *Spectator* early in the Eighteenth Century. This paper continued until Mr. Kennedy became chief editor of the *Commercial Appeal*.

In 1890, when the *Avalanche* was sold to the *Appeal*, Mr. Pickett bought most of the stock in the *Scimitar*, and became owner and general manager of the "Daily Scimitar Publishing Company." Sam Tate was president of this Company and Ben H. Porter, secretary and cashier. Mr. Pickett made great changes in the *Scimitar* and it became and has remained one of the best newspapers in the South. Two years after the new management the circulation had increased from 3,000 to 10,000, which has grown steadily ever since.

In 1889, when the city was stirred up over the Hadden-Bethell campaign, the *Scimitar* was against Hadden, as were the *Ledger*, the *Avalanche* and the *Appeal*. All these dailies fighting the late president of the Taxing District, a paper was started in his interest by friends, called the *Evening Democrat*, with Walker Kennedy as editor.

In November of that same year a new morning paper was established, the *Commercial*, with Col. J. M. Keating as editor. The same company printed both the *Democrat* and *Commercial*, and was styled the "Commercial Publishing Company." The *Democrat* was short-lived but the *Commercial* continued.

In 1890 Mr. Phelan became ill and sold his interest in the *Avalanche* to the *Appeal*. These two papers then became consolidated as the *Appeal-Avalanche*, with W. A. Collier president of the new consolidated daily.

In 1891 Colonel Keating resigned his editorship of the *Commercial* and his place was filled by E. W. Carmack, who retained the position until 1896, when he resigned to take up a political career. Mr. Carmack was sent to Congress from the

Tenth District and later, represented his state in the United States Senate.

In 1894 the *Appeal-Avalanche* was sold to the *Commercial*, and the newly consolidated paper was called the *Commercial-Appeal*, which name it still retains. Mr. C. P. J. Mooney became managing editor of this paper, with Messrs. Walker Kennedy and W. M. Connelly editorial writers. This was the arrangement until 1902, when Mr. Mooney went to New York and F. Y. Anderson took his place. Later Mr. Anderson gave up the management and George McCormick succeeded him. In 1908 Mr. Mooney returned and reassumed the management of his old paper. Mr. Kennedy was then chief editorial writer and remained so until 1910, when death claimed him in the midst of a successful career that promised to be a brilliant one. After his decease his editorial work was divided between Mrs. Walker Kennedy and Mr. Hugh Huhn, who now do about half of this writing, Mr. Mooney doing the other half. The *Commercial-Appeal* still continues, a progressive Democratic paper, one of the best in the country, and in a handsome new building at the corner of Court Avenue and Second Street, one of the best equipped newspaper buildings of the time. Mr. W. J. Crawford has been president of the Commercial Publishing Company since its organization.

May 5, 1902, a new morning paper was started, called the *Memphis Morning News*, with A. C. Floyd, editor. G. D. Raine bought the *News* and it had very good success.

The following year Mr. Pickett died, when his paper, the *Scimitar*, was taken charge by a board of trustees who controlled it until 1904, when Mr. Raine, owner of the *News*, bought the *Scimitar* also. The two papers were consolidated December 25, 1904, under the name of the *News-Scimitar*, and has so continued to the present time. This is an afternoon paper with no Sunday edition,—an independent, Democratic paper. Its present staff comprises: G. D. Raine, editor-in-chief; M. W. Connolly, managing editor; T. W. Worcester, business manager; E. C. White, circulating manager; and R. S. Eastman, city editor. The *News-Scimitar* has its home in a costly building at the corner of Madi-

son Avenue and Third Street, not surpassed by any other newspaper building and press equipment in the state.

In 1907 the *Memphis Press*, was started, a sprightly evening paper published daily except Sunday. This paper claims to be "Independent politically, financially, commercially." Its editor-in-chief is Mr. R. B. Young; business manager, Mr. J. A. Keefe; and city-editor, Mr. H. Leech. This evening sheet is the working-men's friend, and while it voices scathing sentiments sometimes, its aim is to be just and to befriend the down-trodden on all occasions.

There have been many papers published in Memphis,—so many that it would take a volume to treat them all from the beginning. Even within the last generation the number has been legion. Mr. Mooney says, "Within twenty years half a million dollars has been lost in Memphis newspaper ventures," but he adds, "within the last ten years most of the losses have been recovered."

A number of German papers have been published, among them, *The Memphis Journal*, issued by Charles Weidt in 1876, which was well supported by the Germans until the 1878 epidemic, when the publisher left the city. It continued to be published by C. Twanzig. Later it was united with the *Southern Post Journal*, and was edited by Otto and F. Zimmerman, becoming a popular paper.

A German paper was established in 1854 by August Kattman, entitled *Die Stimme die Volks* (The Voice of the People). On the death of Mr. Kattman in 1860, it suspended. Mr. Kattman was a German protestant minister who came to the United States about 1850. His paper opposed slavery and expressed rational views.

There have been numerous religious papers. One of these, the Baptist, originated in Nashville in 1834, and had a successful existence until the war, when it was suspended. After the war it was removed to Memphis and started a successful career under Graves, Jones & Company.

A Catholic journal under the name of *Adam* was established in 1885, under the management of Reverend William Walsh. It

was afterward controlled by the "Adam Publishing Company," with John S. Sullivan, president.

In the early fifties the *Memphis Daily Whig* was published by S. P. Bankhead, J. M. Parker and A. H. Avery, with Colonel Bankhead as editor-in-chief and Mr. Avery commercial and local editor. It lived three years and during that time was very popular with its party, having quite an influence in the community.

In 1856 a purely literary paper made its appearance,—the *Memphis Diamond*. The chief aim of this little paper was to improve taste and stimulate desire for education in the community, and its publishers, Messrs. C. B. Riggs and H. S. Millet, used their influence to good advantage.

Under the firm name of Priddy, Hays & Brower, the *Memphis Daily Argus* was established in 1859, with W. P. McQuillan, editor. He was succeeded by Robert J. Yancey, formerly connected with the *Enquirer*, who, after a year's service gave place to Colonel John P. Pryor. A number of noted Memphis men were connected with this little paper at various times.

Quite a deluge of papers came to Memphis right after the war, but most of them were short-lived.

Colonel J. M. Keating founded the *Daily Commercial* in 1865 and the next year it was consolidated with the *Argus*, but the united paper did not live long.

A number of Republican papers were among these after-the-war publications but were not popular and so short-lived.

The *Masonic Jewel*, edited by A. J. Wheeler, a popular paper among the Masons and with other people too, died during the yellow fever epidemic and was not revived.

In 1874 the Old Folks Society issued a monthly, which they called *Old Folks Record*, devoted to preserving early Memphis history. It was only published one year but during that time preserved many interesting facts for future generations. It has been largely quoted from in the present work.

Several papers in the interest of farming have been started with varying success. Some of these, published for short intervals after the war were: *The Southern Farmer*, by Dr. M. W. Phillips; the *Practical Planter*, by Messrs. Gift and Anderson;

the *Southern Farm and Home*, by W. W. Browne; the *Shelby County Journal*, by Messrs. I. B. Wright and Marcus J. Wright; the *Patron of Husbandry*, by W. H. Worthington; and the *Mississippi Valley Farmer*, in 1887, by W. A. Battaile and Thomas Marshall.

Some religious papers published in those early days were the *Christian Advocate*, edited about 1856, a weekly, by Reverend Samuel Watson. In 1871 its name was changed to the *Western Methodist*, R. W. Blew & Company, publishers. This paper had several changes, cessations and revivals and finally ceased in 1885. In 1875 Dr. Watson started the *Spiritual Magazine*, which lived three years. Reverend F. A. Taylor edited the *Presbyterian Sentinel* in 1859-60. The *Memphis Presbyterian* was edited by Reverend A. Shotwell in 1872. In 1876 the *Southern Catholic*, published by Harrington & Powell, appeared. The *Jewish Spectator* was established in 1885 by Rev. Max Samfield, which has proved a successful paper to the present time. This paper was first managed by a stock company, but in 1886 it was purchased by Messrs. Samfield & Pickard.

The first Memphis paper published for colored people was the *Mississippi Baptist*, established in 1872 by C. C. Dickinson. It was a semi-monthly for four years, when it became a weekly. In 1883 it changed hands and became the *Memphis Watchman*. Another paper devoted to the interests of this race, the *Living Way*, was started in 1874, with W. A. Brinkley, editor, and R. N. Countee, business manager.

A number of society papers have been started in Memphis at intervals but they were usually of short duration.

In 1886 *The Council* was a publication that enjoyed temporary popularity, edited by women, but contributed to by the pens of men and women both, chiefly local talent, and many superior articles, stories and poems appeared in its pages. The editors were Mesdames Olivia H. Grosvenor, Margaret Minor, Jennie D. Lockwood and Misses Jennie M. Higbee and Louise Preston Looney; and those in charge of departments were Mrs. Lucy W. Bryan, literature; Mrs. Elise Massey Selden, education; Mrs. Samuel Watson, church work; Mrs. S. B. Anderson, phil-

anthropy; Mrs. Lide Meriwether, temperance and reform; Miss Mildred Spotswood Mathes, history.

The Torch, also published in 1896, was another popular monthly. The business manager of this periodical was Mr. W. T. Watson, and the editors, Messrs. Anton Ankersmit and George Storm. The secretary and treasurer was Mr. S. S. Preston, Jr.; the manager of the Advertising and Circulating department, Mr. Clyde W. Winn. This paper delved into the political questions of the day and, while a Southern paper, was an American one too, and its tone was optimistic.

Papers published in Memphis at the present time, not already mentioned, are: *Elkdom*, a magazine published for the Elks, a very entertaining little periodical, often containing superior productions; *Good Tidings*, a religious paper published on Oakland Avenue; the *Memphis Magazine*, dealing chiefly with local matters; the *Medical Monthly*, published in the Rogers Building; the *Bluff City News*; the *Catholic Journal of the New South*; the *Commercial Advocate*; *Deutsch Zeitung und Suedliches Post Journal*; the *Memphis Herald*; the *Progressive Farmer*; the *Southern Lumberman*; the *Sunday Plaindealer*; the *Early Bird*; the *Memphis Daily Record*; *The South Today*, "published in the interests of the Memphis District, under contract with the Bureau of Publicity and Development of the Business Men's Club;" and the *Cornerstone*, an excellent educational paper published by the Teachers' Educational League." Besides these are a daily *Hotel Reporter and Register* and a *Daily Abstract Sheet*, published in the Courthouse.

There are two news associations, *The Associated Press*, with headquarters in the Scimitar Building, and the *Western Newspaper Union*, 261 Court Avenue. These associations are invaluable to the dailies for their assistance in obtaining news and obtaining it quickly. Cities do not wait half a month now, as they did a few decades ago, for foreign or any other sort of news, but through concerted action news comes to all the world from all the world every day.

CHAPTER XX

Literature

IT WILL be impossible to embrace in a short historical sketch all the fugitive poems and magazine articles, many of them beautiful and some brilliant, which have graced the columns of the daily Memphis Press for more than half a century and in more recent years, the pages of magazines, opened so generously to Memphis writers and the historian must for the greater part be content to note the writers of books only.

Beginning with didactic and professional works and historical writings Memphis took high rank in the first of a series of law books produced here since the Civil War. Mr. R. B. Hutchinson, a learned lawyer of her bar, wrote in 1877 "Hutchinson on the Law of Carriers." This splendid treatise, published after his death in 1879, was from the first approved and adopted as a text book and hand-book of law in all of the United States. There were several other law books printed about that time, among them, "The Law of Telegraphs," by W. L. Scott, and the "Law of Self-Defense," by L. B. Horrigan and Seymour D. Thompson, "Heiskell's Digest," by Joseph B. Heiskell and "King's Digest" by H. C. King, and in 1896, "Telegraph and Telephone Companies," by S. Walter Jones, an excellent and accurate treatise.

In polemics and controversial literature Memphis has been prolific of books. The first of these of note was "The Great Iron Wheel," by Reverend J. R. Graves, a learned divine, which was published in 1855. The same writer in 1861 published "Tri-Lemma;" "Bible Doctrine of Middle Life," 1873; the several subjects of his great debates with Ditzler at Carrollton,

published in 1876; "The Work of Christ in the Covenant of Redemption," 1883, and "Parables and Prophecies of Christ," 1887.

The Reverend Samuel Watson printed in the seventies "The American Spiritual Magazine" and in 1872 he published a work on Spiritualism called "The Clock Struck One," and this was followed in 1873 and 1874 by two other volumes entitled, "The Clock Struck Two" and "The Clock Struck Three." In 1874 he also published "A Memphian's Trip to Europe," and in 1884, "The Religion of Spiritualism."

Among historical works of the period are "A Complete History of Memphis," 1873, by James D. Davis; "Old Times in West Tennessee," Joseph H. Williams; "A History of the City of Memphis," 1888, by J. M. Keating, a very comprehensive historical study of early Memphis, as well as contemporary history in its bearing on Memphis and her welfare. This book is a great mine of local historical data and reflects high credit on the illustrious editor who compiled it. O. F. Vedder's volume, published in connection with and as a part of Keating's history, is a very valuable compilation of great interest to Memphians.

In 1867 General Thomas Jordan, Chief-of-Staff to General Beauregard, and John P. Pryor, a noted Memphis editor, wrote a valuable military narrative entitled "The Campaigns of Lieutenant General Forrest and Forrest's Cavalry," with an introductory note by General Forrest, approving the narrative.

Judge J. P. Young, in 1890, published a military history entitled "The Seventh Tennessee Cavalry."

In biography Captain J. Harvey Mathes, 1897, published "The Old Guard in Gray," a series of sketches of Memphis Confederate Veterans, and later, 1902, contributed to the Great Commander Series, "The Life of General Forrest."

Captain J. M. Hubbard published a little book containing narratives and sketches of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, entitled "Notes of a Private," 1911.

In 1904 T. B. Edgington of the Memphis Bar, printed a treatise on the "Monroe Doctrine."

In books of travel the late Judge John R. Flippin contrib-

uted in 1889 a delightful series of "Sketches from the Mountains of Mexico," in which a vein of quiet humor embellishes the exquisite word painting of the observant traveler.

But in Memphis, curiously enough, for it is yet but a youthful civilization, the principal tendency of intellectual endeavor has been to poetry. Turning recently the leaves of some volumes of the old time blanket newspapers of Memphis, the pages were found to be lavishly embellished, as was the custom then, with numerous short poems, nearly all musical, and frequently of exquisite mould. Those inside pages of the fifties were the embryos of the modern magazine, a daily repository for aspiring bards and rhapsodists of their mental products, the difference mainly lying in the obvious superiority of much of the matter in the old newspaper columns over that customarily admitted to the modern magazines.

Later the aspiring young Memphian turned to the novel, as offering a wider field of endeavor. But some have clung affectionately and successfully to their first love, and the occasional lyric poems have broadened into heroics and epics and the fugitive pieces with other more ambitious efforts, into volumes of poesy.

Almost the first to grace the young city, ere it was a third of a century old, with the music of their lyric measures, were two sisters, Virginia born, who came to Memphis in 1843 to teach. Both were soon married to Tennesseans and became known to the literary world as L. Virginia French and Lide Meriwether. The latter still survives in Memphis, a silver-haired matron, whose mind and fancy are as clear and bright as in youth. Mrs. French, who wrote her early poems under the widely known nom, L'Inconnue, was a voluminous writer and became widely known through her early poems: "The Legend of the Infernal Pass," "The Lost Soul," "The Misarere of the Pines," "Unwritten Music" and "Alone."

In 1856 she published a collection of poems under the title, "Wind Whispers." Later she published a five-act tragedy, "Ixtalilxo," and contributed voluminously of prose and poetry to the literature of that day. She also wrote a novel, "Darlingtonia," a book of force.

Mrs. Lide Meriwether likewise was not idle and in early life contributed many beautiful poems to the press and magazines and in middle life published, in conjunction with her sister, L. Virginia French, a volume of poems entitled "One or Two." Subsequently a little volume called "Soundings," a repertoire of pathetic experiences gathered by her in her work among unfortunate women. Her subsequent writings have been devoted largely to her life work in promoting temperance, in ameliorating the condition of woman and in elevating her status in the economic and political world.

In 1859 a little volume was published in Memphis by William Atson, entitled "Heart Whispers," probably the earliest effort of the Memphis book press. There were also three other writers at a somewhat later day who entertained Memphians with grateful verse,—Mrs. Mary E. Pope, who published a book of "Poems," in 1872; Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum, who brought out "Benny," New York, 1870 and "Lotus Flowers," New York, 1877; and Mrs. Martha Frazer (Brown) whose poems were signed "Estelle."

Miss Clara Conway published in 1876 a novel entitled "Life's Promise to Pay," and Miss Lulla Vance at a later date, "Lois Carroll."

Mrs. Elizabeth Avery Meriwether published in 1880 a very striking sketch of reconstruction days entitled, "The Master of Red Leaf." Her other books were "Black and White," "The Ku Klux Klan" and "My First and Last Love." In 1904 A. R. Taylor & Co., Memphis, brought out for her "Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South." In 1883 Mrs. E. Collins printed a book, "Poems."

Among the writers during the tenth decade of the last Century, whose work attracted attention were Howard Hawthorne McGhee, writer of poems and short stories; M. W. Connelly, who printed for private distribution in 1890, "Poems, Wise and Otherwise;" Will Hubbard Kernan, the wierd composer of Poe-like measures who, in 1892, gave one book of poems of high merit, queerly entitled "The Flaming Meteor;" and Mrs. Minnie Walter Myers, who published in 1898 "Romance and Realism of the Southern Gulf Coast."

In 1894 a story appeared by Sister Hughetta, called "Dear Little Marchionness;" and this was followed in 1895 by a Norse l dyl by Adolyn Gale Horne. The year 1896 brought forth two books, "A Strange Friendship" by Frances K. Wolf, and "Ten-Nas-Se," by John Clay Johnson. The next year appeared "The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth," by F. L. Bates. In 1909 Gilbert D. Raine published "Life;" and in 1910, William S. Bond brought out "His Struggle Magnificent."

Louise Preston Looney published "Tennessee Sketches" in 1901. Dr. William M. Guthrie published "Modern Poetical Prophets" in 1897 and "Songs of American Destiny," in 1900. Augusta Kortrecht, a Memphis writer now living in New York, has written an interesting Southern novel, "A Dixie Rose," and recently she has followed it with "A Dixie Rose in Bloom."

Among the best known Memphis writers not yet mentioned and whose works require no introduction to the reading public, are Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, Judge Walter Malone, Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy and Mrs. Annah Robinson Watson. Virginia Frazer Boyle is both poet and novelist. She has written widely for newspapers and magazines, beginning quite early in life. Her first book appeared in 1893, entitled "The Other Side." This was a study of the Civil War and its causes. In 1897 followed "Brokenburne" and in 1900, a series of folk-lore stories called "Devil Tales." "Serena," a novel depicting Southern life, appeared in 1905 and her latest work, a volume of poems entitled "Love Songs and Bugle Calls," was published in 1906.

Mrs. Boyle has contributed much to magazine literature, writing at intervals for Harper's Magazine and Weekly, the Century and the Delineator. She also wrote the Centennial Ode for Tennessee in 1896, which was awarded the prize. In 1909 Mrs. Boyle was selected by the Philadelphia Brigade Association, a patriotic military organization, to write the centenary Ode to Abraham Lincoln, which was received with marked approval, and in 1910 she was elected Poet Laureate of the United Confederate Veterans. A loyal Southern woman, yet her range of writing makes her a daughter of the North

too, so, as a Northern paper stated, she belongs to her whole country.

Walter Malone has confined his literary achievements almost exclusively to poetry. At the early age of sixteen he published a book of poems entitled "Claribel and Other Poems." This was published in 1882 and in 1885 another volume of his appeared, "The Outcast and Other Poems." "Narcissus and other Poems" was issued in 1892, "Songs of Dusk and Dawn" in 1894 and "Songs of December and June" in 1896.

In 1897 Judge Malone published "The Coming of the King," (short stories); in 1900, "Songs of North and South," and in 1904 there appeared a volume entitled "Poems," which included, besides his latest work, much that had appeared in his four preceding volumes. This book attracted wide attention not only in America, but in England and Scotland as well. Judge Malone is now engaged in writing an epic entitled "De Soto," which will give the coloring of lofty poesy to the march of that great Spanish soldier and adventurer across the American continent, 1539-1541, and his discovery of the Mississippi River at the site of Memphis.

Walker Kennedy, a noted and able local journalist, and his wife, Sara Beaumont Kennedy, gave to Memphis several novels which attracted much attention. The first of this series was by Mr. Kennedy in 1893, and entitled "In the Dwellings of Silence." In 1898 Mr. Kennedy published "Javan ben Seir" and in 1899 he wrote and published "The Secret of the Wet Woods." Mrs. Kennedy, who had written quite extensively for leading magazines, her stories appearing in Harper's, McClure's, Everybody's, Outing and Ladies Home Journal, and a number of poems, largely patriotic lyrics of the Revolution, published her first book in 1901, "Jocelyn Cheshire." In 1902 she also published "The Wooing of Judith." Several years later, 1908, another volume appeared, "Told in a Little Boy's Pocket," and her last work, "Cicely," appeared in 1911. Mrs. Kennedy continues to print in the Commercial Appeal, the journal of which her late husband was editor, little gems of poems.

Another well known writer of Memphis, Mrs. Annah Rob-

inson Watson, has published several works. The first of the series was "Some Notable Families," 1898. Then came "Passion Flowers," in 1901; "A Royal Lineage," 1901; "On the Field of Honor," 1902, a series of sketches from real life of Juvenile Confederate soldiers, and their boyish adventures. A later and more pretentious work, "Of Sceptered Race," appeared in 1909. It was of unusual order and at once attracted much attention. Mrs. Watson's latest book, "Victory," is a poem.

CHAPTER XXI

Art, Music and the Drama

THE majority of people who make up a new town are of the rugged type whose chief considerations are how to obtain the practical necessities of life. First utility, then comfort and then embellishments is the general order of development in a settlement, though the love of beauty is never wholly dead in the roughest human breast. The eye is unconsciously attracted by color and form, the ear by sound and the feeling by reproduction of life in story or acting.

So in the homes of early Memphis,—except those of the cultured few,—could be seen rude prints or gaily colored pictures, and spare change was spent for china dogs, vases or other gay ornaments that could occasionally be bought from peddlers, or when some member of the family made a visit to a distant city.

Music had its expression in the banjo and violin, or “fiddle,” as it was known. The style of music was in keeping with the gay prints and china ornaments, and rollicking, jerky tunes could be heard from the above two instruments. Some of the favorite pieces of 1826, given in “Old Folks Papers,” were “Old Zip Coon,” “Row, Boatman, Row,” and “Arkansas Traveler.” The last of these was popular for dances, these consisting of jigs and reels.

When military companies began to be formed the drum and fife were introduced. Patriotic airs then became popular, the favorite of these being “Yankee Doodle.” “Jay Bird Dies with the Whooping Cough,” was another popular air of that time. None of these songs can be called elevating, but they gave expression to the desire for harmony and this desire

was sometimes better satisfied in love songs, the sentiment of these and music always gravitating toward one another.

The drama was the first of the arts to receive serious attention in Memphis, and as early as 1829 a theatrical society was organized, called the Thespian Society. This society brought some really good actors to Memphis, among them Sol Smith, who was induced to stay in the town as an amateur director and in 1830 he reorganized the Thespian Society into the Garrick Club. Later, as Mr. Smith's talent became more marked he left Memphis for broader fields, but he had laid the foundation of the drama here.

The first building used for theatrical performances was on the northwest corner of Jackson and Chickasaw Streets,* and here some very good performances were had from amateurs who had grown from the Garrick Club, and from occasional professionals who came to the "far West." Some of these notables were among the first actors of the time.

In 1838 a more commodious theatre was fitted up on the south side of Market Street, between Front Row and Front Alley. An old frame building was converted into this theatre and a stage erected with some tolerably good scenery and a drop curtain to use between scene changes, this part of the performance heretofore having been conducted before the audience.

In 1841 a large stable on Main Street, near Adams, was converted into a "very genteel looking theatre,"† by John S. Potter, where new and good scenery was introduced and some very good plays performed. This theatre grew in popularity and by 1845 we are told that Shakespearian plays were produced there by good talent and to appreciative, large audiences. Some of the actors brought to this stable-theatre in the forties were the elder Booth, Eliza Logan, Julia Dean, the famous Hackett, Charlotte Cushman, Charlotte Crampton, Chanfrau, Neafie and on this crude stage the afterward world-celebrated Adah Isaacs Menken began her career as a child.‡

*Chickasaw Street was North Front Row, now Front Street.

†Old Folks Magazine.

‡Floyd.

Here was presented "Pizarro," and "The Fall of the Alamo, or the Death of Crockett," a play which was immensely popular on account of the historic interest then still fresh in the minds of the people.

This building was later burned and in 1849 Thomas Lennox, familiarly known as "Old Tom," converted the church building on the corner of Washington Street and Center Alley into a very good theatre, where only first class productions were presented. After Mr. Lennox had conducted his theatre for a while Charles & Ash became managers and they brought some of the first stars of the time to Memphis boards. Among these were the elder Booth and his famous son, Edwin Booth, Eliza Logan, Hackett, known as the great Falstaff, Charlotte Cushman and others.

In 1859 this playhouse discontinued use as a regular theatre and subsequently lost its high caste and was changed into a varieties theatre.

During the existence of the Washington Street theatre a building was erected for the express purpose of a theatre by James Wickersham. This was called the New Memphis Theatre and was opened October 19, 1859, by W. H. Crisp, who continued the management for several years. Its plays were produced by a stock company.

By this time many cultured people had come to or had grown up in Memphis, and the need was felt for high-class entertainment. Occasional musicians were brought and grand opera was enjoyed at intervals.

March 14, 1851, the great "Sweedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, gave a concert in Memphis and people from all the surrounding country flocked to hear her wonderful voice. Newspapers descanted on her vocal and ventriloqual powers, and those who heard her could think of little else for days after but her wonderful voice and singing.

In April, 1851, "Master" Thomas, a violinist of note, gave a concert here and was later persuaded to take up his residence in Memphis and teach music. He taught successfully for a while but patronage was not large enough to give him continued and broadening success, so he went to wider fields.

On April 22 of this year, Parodi gave a concert and was almost as enthusiastically received as Jenny Lind had been. Colonel Keating says that "The cultivated musical people were especially enthusiastic over her."

While music and the drama made headway and the attendance at good concerts and plays was usually good and often crowded, painting and sculpture made little advancement among the people before the War Between the States. The only monument erected in Memphis worthy of note was Frazee's bust of Andrew Jackson in Court Square, and that appealed to the majority of people largely because it represented Jackson, and not because of its artistic value. Drawing and painting were taught in some of the schools but the outcome of that was small and much of the artistic talent of young girls in those days was directed in the monotonous, almost senseless lifelessness of wax and hair flowers and other inartistic time consumers, which were preserved under glass cases. If the time spent on these had been given to really reproducing nature, no matter how crudely, in drawing, which always speaks so keenly to young minds, or in color, or reproducing form in hand-adaptable clay, the result would have been far more elevating to the growing youth of the city. No record is found of a Memphis boy or girl developing into a real artist in the early days.

During the War Between the States even music and drama received little attention in the distressed South, though musicians and actors continued to flourish in the North. In 1864 Maginley & Solomon built a theatre on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Fourth Streets, naming it the Olympic Theatre. It was opened by Kate Warwick Vance in "Mazeppa" and pronounced a sort of success, but its managers could not make expenses, so the theatre closed ingloriously. After the war this theatre was reopened by a circus company that had tolerably success for a while.

After the war was over places of amusement were reopened and by the end of 1865 all were well attended. Laura Keane appeared for a successful week and she was followed in December by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. After the Keans

came Edwin Adams in "Hamlet," and played to appreciative audiences.

The Greenlaw Opera House, finished toward the last of the decade, supported some good attractions, among them Ghioni-Susini Italian Opera Troupe, which gave their performances for a week to good audiences. Each season following gave good attractions, though Memphis still did not give large support to the theatres.

In 1867 Lawrence Barrett was here, and in opera, Patti-Strakosch Italian Opera Company. The next year Lawrence Barrett and Laura Keane were here together, each having become a favorite of Memphis audiences before this partnership.

Home music was growing and numerous amateur concerts were creditably given for charities and churches.

The end of this decade also gave Memphis people such actors as Edwin Booth, Frank Mayo, Mary McVicker, Edwin Forrest, Joe Jefferson, Isabell McCullough's Opera Troupe and the Frederica Opera Troupe, popular in that day. Leo Wheat, a famous pianist, also gave a concert.

During the seventies the drama and music increased in favor and other forms of amusement came. There were musical entertainments and educational as well as entertaining lectures given at the theatres and churches; spiritual mediums and other mystery-loving performers gave seances, and Mardi Gras became a popular annual festival.

Among the lecturers were George Francis Train at the Greenlaw Opera House; a blind preacher, Mr. Milburne, who also lectured there to large audiences; Father Burke, who gave a series of popular lectures at St. Peter's church and was feted by all classes of people; Lilian Edgerton, who lectured on "From Fig Leaves to Dolly Varden;" Olive Logan, at that time a noted actress and journalist; John G. Saxe, the poet; and Horace Greeley, whose lecture was well attended and he himself was hospitably received by Memphis people. The Confederate soldiers sent a committee to greet him at the Overton Hotel, corner of Poplar and Main Streets.

Of the actors some of the most celebrated came to the

Bluff City at that time, among them being Lydia Thompson, a famous burlesque actress of her day; Janauscheck, another actress who had gained fame; and the talented Sothern.

Blind Tom, a negro genius who could imitate with his voice every sound he heard and who could play the most difficult compositions on the piano after having heard them once, even imitating the time and expression, gave several concerts, which always brought crowded houses.

The Thomas Orchestra came to the Greenlaw Opera House; Patti and Mario gave very successful concerts there; Ole Bull charmed hundreds with his violin, and the great pianist Rubenstein, came.

After the epidemic of 1873 the theatre was reopened with the play "Watch and Wait, or Through Fire."

In 1874 Ben DeBar was Falstaff at the theatre; the extremely popular "Lotta" was here; T. C. King, a noted tragedian of the time, presented Hamlet; Lawrence Barrett charmed old and new audiences; George D. Chaplin gave Monte Christo; McWade gave Rip Van Winkle; Marion Mor-daunt gave Oliver Twist; and there were many others of less note.

On March 13, 1874, a benefit was given for the monument to be erected to Mattie Stevenson, a beautiful young woman who had come to Memphis to nurse the yellow fever victims and after nursing many patients through the disease took it herself and died. This heroic deed appealed to Memphis people and at a later date the monument was erected. It is today a conspicuous tribute near the North gate of Elmwood Cemetery.

Professor Perring trained amateurs for the "Messiah," which was rendered with great credit to himself and the singers. Another amateur performance was "Jarley's Wax Works," given for charity.

Mr. Tom Davey that year assumed charge of the theatre and it thrived under his management.

Mardi Gras, celebrated according to the old French custom on Shrove Tuesday, grew to be quite as much a part of Memphis as of New Orleans, where it has been celebrated for

many years. Besides the masking and ball-room festivities that were not always conducive to the best behavior, there were day and night pageants that were usually educative and the floats of these spectacular processions were works that required art and skill in the construction. In 1875 the floats were the most pretentious Memphis had yet attempted. The subject of the night parade was "Ferdinand and Isabel," and as may be surmised, told the story of these two monarchs and Columbus in costly, artistic scenes on wheels. General Colton Green, a man of learning and artistic skill was the designer of this beautiful display.

After the yellow fever epidemics people were too sad over their recent bereavements and the general city depression to have the gay Mardi Gras, but in the late fall of 1879 the theatre was opened and Mary Anderson, then under the rising star of her fame, played to a Memphis audience.

In 1880 the Memphis Theatre was purchased by the Lubrie Brothers, who fitted the play-house up and named it Lubrie's Theatre. They conducted it five years and sold out. Upon this change the theatre had its original name restored and again flourished as the New Memphis Theatre. Many were the stars and lesser actors that played on its boards; many operas were there rendered and numerous lectures entertained and edified Memphis people as the theatre was conducted by different managers. Mr. Vedder gives its successive managers from the Lubries to 1888 as Messrs. W. C. Thompson, C. D. Steinkuhl, Spalding, Bidwell & McDonough, C. A. Leffingwell, T. W. Davey, Davey & Brooks, Joseph Brooks and Frank Gray.

The Greenlaw Opera House was burned in 1884. This theatre had been very popular in its day and was missed by the theatre-going people.

During the eighties the Higbee school gave its girls a high standard of music and art by employing teachers from advanced schools. Other schools were also giving attention to this part of education and art was receiving more general recognition in the city.

The first teacher of note of whom we find record was

Mrs. Morgan, who first taught in the Memphis Female Institute on the site where now stands the Christian Brothers College. Mrs. Morgan did some good work herself and imported knowledge successfully. In the sixties this artist did a book in water-colors of flowers collected around Memphis, which was considered valuable, both from an artistic and a useful point of view. This interesting book was lost in a fire in the seventies.

The pupils of Mrs. Morgan progressed notably and one of them showed genius which was brought out and afterward ripened into world-wide reputation. This pupil was Miss Mary Solari. The talented girl studied with Mrs. Morgan until 1882, when she went to Florence, Italy and studied ten years. After working a year in Casioli's studio he thought her work ought to be exhibited in the *Accademia di Belle Arti*, but owing to the fact that she was a woman her work could not be entered. However, as pictures were entered anonymously Casioli exhibited some of her work. One of these pictures in black and white was a decorative piece that showed such strength that it took a first prize and another—heads of different types of peasants, took a prize also. When it was learned that the artist was a woman some of the Board of Awards did not want the decision to stand but others said it would be a disgrace for it not to stand and would cast a reflection on the Academy. The press took up the subject and it ended by the young girl receiving her fairly-earned prizes and honor and opened the door of the Academy to women. Colonel Keating says of this achievement of Miss Solari's, that she "surpassed Savonarola in this, that she conquered the prejudices of Florence and commanded that the gates of the Academy of Art be opened and remain open to women forever."

Cavallucci, president of the Academy, expressed fear that this entrance of women would distract the attention of men artists and bring about a deterioration of art but the opposite effect was experienced and it was found that men and women stimulated one another to their best. So the Academy remained co-educational, made so by a young Memphis woman through the real merit of her work.

Miss Solari returned to Memphis in 1892 and in 1893 she was appointed one of the Board of Judges of the Fine Arts Department of the Chicago World's Fair. She was the only woman on this jury and the only representative from the Southern States. She displayed such good judgment in the work performed by this board that she was designated the "business woman," an unusual title for an artist. Mrs. Potter Palmer invited Miss Solari to exhibit some of her pictures at the Woman's Building at this Fair, which she did.

In 1896 Miss Solari had several pictures and an antique collection at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia. Here her collection of antique tapestries and curios took a gold medal. She also received a silver medal for water-color, a diploma of honor, diploma of honorable mention and a bronze medal for other work.

At the Tennessee Centennial in 1897 she took the first prize for oil painting, second for water-color, first for crayon, first for landscape and first for antique collection. At this exposition Miss Solari had charge of the art exhibit in the Memphis building and some of her pictures hung there as well as in the "Parthenon," the general art building. One picture in the latter building, "The Cloister of St. Marc" was commented on by the Nashville American, which article asserted that this picture "cannot be surpassed." Another of her pictures exhibited there was "Hopefield Under Water, 1897."

In 1894 this gifted and energetic artist opened a school of Fine Arts in the Randolph Building in Memphis. A partner in this school was M. Paradise, the French juror on the world's fair board. He taught sculpture; Miss Freeman, wood-carving and Mrs. Fry, china-painting. Miss Solari taught oil, water-color, pastel and tapestry painting.

In 1898, at a concourse of the whole Academy in Florence, one of Miss Solari's decorative compositions took the one hundred pound prize.

Miss Solari considers her best picture a life sized Magdalene, painted from life in Florence. This is an oil and has attracted much notice. Rabbi Samfield of Memphis, lectured on this wonderful production and Mr. G. C. Matthews, of

the *Memphis Appeal* wrote an editorial on it. Another of her pictures that has received much favorable comment is an oil of an old man and woman begging, also from life, named "Two Mendicants."

Before Miss Solari opened her art school Mr. and Mrs. Longman, two gifted artists, had a studio here, where some excellent pictures were produced and where pupils received careful and intelligent instruction. Mrs. Longman was a Memphis resident for many years. She was the daughter of Adjutant General Lambert May, a Frenchman and a Confederate soldier.

On December second and third, 1892, the Longman studio was open to visitors and there were many creditable pictures displayed. Some of these were works of the students, some the work of Mr. and Mrs. Longman and a number had been loaned by artists or owners for the exhibit.

In this same year Miss Ashe had an art school and both her own work and that of her pupils received high commendation.

In 1895 the Nineteenth Century Club gave a water color exhibit, where some excellent pictures were shown. Among them were two of James Henry Mosler's scenes; a gorgeous sunset by J. C. Nicholl, "well handled," the *Commercial Appeal* asserted; "A Judean Mill Stream," by W. H. Gibson; Theodore Robinson's "Salvation Girl," which was called "one of the gems of the collection;" and some good studies in life. A visiting artist to this exhibit made the remark, "There is not a weak picture in the collection."

An Art League was inaugurated and chartered about 1900. The object of this League was to promote painting, sculpture, etching, designing, etc., and to hold exhibitions at intervals.

Of course art was taught in many of the schools and the standard was continually raised.

An artist of note who spent much of his life in Memphis and never lost interest and love for his home city, was Carl Guthertz, who was born in Switzerland. In 1851 his father, a cultured man, left Switzerland and located in Ohio, where

he founded Tell City. There he lost all he had in establishing works for terra cotta, after which he moved to Memphis. He was an artistic man and an excellent draughtsman. Carl gave indications of talent at an early age and at sixteen was placed in a school of mechanical drawing. When the warship "Alabama" was built Carl Guthertz designed all the machinery. But he was an artist of higher light and while the mechanical training benefitted him it did not prevent his soaring nor keep him from giving expression to his dream world. In later years he said that his first inspiration to become a real artist came while viewing the magnificent sunsets from the Memphis bluffs.

When a young man it became possible for him to go to Paris to study, where he entered the Ecole de Beaux Arts. He studied with Pils, Jules Lefebvre and Boulanger. He dreamed and did good work in Paris in the atmosphere of art. He was working on a copy of the "Lost Illusions" of Glyre, in the Luxembourg, when the war between France and Prussia broke out. He left France and went to Munich. In that city a vision came to him which proved to be that of his first great picture,—the "Awakening of Spring," but he did not paint it until he went to Rome,—walking most of the way there because he did not have the money to ride. In Rome he studied in the Villa de Medici. His "Awakening of Spring" was painted and was well received. This picture was afterward bought by an American and now hangs in a private gallery in Boston.

In 1880 Mr. Guthertz married an Alabama lady and returned to Paris. They remained there until 1896, during which time the artist produced numerous pictures and became one of a circle of the gay city's best artists. All the salons were open to his pictures and he received several medals. He also received the magic parchment certificate, entitling him to be forever *hors concours* in the Salon. Some of his greatest pictures are "Lux Incarnationis;" "The Evening of the Sixth Day," one of the great mystical paintings of the time; "Ad Astra," which he dedicated to the French astronomer Flammarion; "The Temptation of St. Anthony;" "Ad Angel-

is," representing an earthly figure being carried by two angels to heaven; "Midsummer Night's Dream;" "Ecce Homo;" "Sappho;" and the "Golden Legend."

To go back: after the War Between the States Mr. Guthertz made his home in Memphis and having been in sympathy with the Confederacy and fought for it, after its sad fate he loved it still and his first great painting after the conflict, "The Flight of the Warrior's Soul," embodied his feeling. This picture was reproduced on cards and thousands of these copies were sold in the Southern States. "Sunset After Appomattox," is another picture in which his sentiment for the "Lost Cause" is given expression. In this picture, which hangs in the Tennessee Club of this city, General Lee sits on a fallen oak,—a fallen oak himself but, like an oak of sound wood, still destined for usefulness. It is all over—he has performed what seemed to him to have been his duty, and although surrender was inevitable, his head is not bowed. His army was a respectable one; there had been no pillage, no barbarous cruelty, no unnecessary taking or destruction of provisions. Civilized warfare was ever his method. In this picture the great warrior sits deep in thought, his old war-horse Traveler standing behind, perhaps expecting the usual call to action and wondering at the deep, unusual silence in the evening glow. General Lee looks ahead, into the future, not knowing how it will be with his loved land and his people, but he has the optimism of a true Christian and philosopher and knows that right will finally triumph and so he looks ahead and not down.

In 1896 Mr. Guthertz and his family moved to Washington, where they continued to reside until the artist's death. In the Congressional Library are mural paintings of his that have attracted world-wide attention. In the reading-room of the House of Representatives, greatest of its beautiful decorations are seven panels in the ceiling by Carl Guthertz representing "The Spectrum of Light." Each of these panels has a figure in a rainbow color, representing a special achievement, all combining the seven colors of the spectrum. His decorations are also to be seen in other public buildings, all characteristic in their color-

ing and the mystical charm of Mr. Guthertz's rare touch and feeling.

But all of his pictures are not mystical; some are very real and very life-like. Portraits from his brush hang in art galleries and elegant homes, "speaking likenesses" indeed. He said of his own taste that portraiture and ideal creation both had "a subtle fascination" for him.

Several years ago when Mr. Guthertz was in Memphis, Mrs. E. A. Neely telephoned him that she wished to lay before him a project she had for establishing an art gallery in Memphis. He was to leave the city that night and told Mrs. Neely that he could give her one hour. She thanked him for that and he went immediately to her home. Mrs. Neely, after welcoming him, launched straightway into her subject. She told him how, one day while sketching in Overton Park, a strong impulse had come to her that Memphis *must* have an art gallery; how she had since dwelt upon it, talked about it and tried to scheme to devise ways and means for it. Either the plan itself or her intelligent manner of explaining it appealed to the artist who had come to her for a limited time, for he lost his hurried manner, became interested and his one hour grew to two and a half hours. He returned to the hotel full of the scheme and remained in Memphis that night. Indeed most of the night was spent drafting a plan for the proposed Art Museum and before morning he had drawn a ground plan which he later submitted to Mrs. Neely. Subsequently he drew another and improved plan in which he provided for a series of buildings to be joined by pergolas which, as the Museum should grow, could be walled up into more housing space for the pictures, statues or curios. These two persons, with their desire to have a lasting good for the people, grew enthusiastic and aroused some interest but where were funds for even the first of such a pretentious scheme to come from? Mr. Guthertz had to leave and the project lagged but never was given up by Mrs. Neely. Often while engaged in domestic duties for her large family or otherwise employed, this enterprising woman was wondering how to go about getting money for the museum. Very trifling things sometimes serve as promoters

of big thoughts and one day when Mrs. Neely was in her front yard she stooped to pick up a scrap of paper that had been thrown down by a school boy and marred the neatness of the surroundings. At once she thought of the carelessness of children in scattering trash about instead of being taught to have civic pride and to practice orderliness. This particular scrap was a page from a drawing book on which a crude school-boy drawing appeared. The drawing brought to the lady's mind her pet scheme. "In some cities," she reflected, "waste paper is collected and brings money; why can we not gather it and make money for a nucleus for the museum?" That same day Mrs. Neely talked with Miss Ashe and Miss Cain of the school near her home and a plan of collecting waste paper was really formulated. The Park Museum Association was then and there formed with Mrs. Neely president and Miss Cain secretary. These ladies have not been idle and now they actually see an open way for collecting, baling and selling thousands of dollars worth of waste materials of the city, from schools, homes, factories, stores, laundries, etc. Already many Memphis men and women are interested in this scheme of furthering art culture in Memphis.

Mrs. Bessie Vance Brooks' \$100,000 proposed memorial building to her husband, S. H. Brooks, mentioned in a previous chapter, now seems to be an assured fact and this will be a great beginning for the plan of the great artist who has physically passed to the Great Beyond. This splendid bequest and the scheme for a continuing art fund, are expected to secure for Memphis the great Museum of which Mr. Guthers dreamed, to adorn and elevate our already lovely Overton Park. His plan was to have a park-museum where all arts shall be gathered together. "The sciences and muses all should and will come to favorable environment," he said, and "a cluster of associate arts and sciences will be attracted towards one another and it will be but reasonable that finally the Park Museum will represent a great nucleus and center of aesthetic interests."

Yet another great artist received early training in the Bluff City and went to distant countries and to fame. This

was Katharine Augusta Carl, born in the South and a long-time resident and teacher of Memphis. When a young girl Miss Carl went to Paris to study, her first teacher there being Bouguereau and later she studied and worked abroad eighteen period of her life she studied and worked abroad eighteen years.

In 1903 Miss Carl and her mother went to China to visit her brother and while there she was invited to paint the portrait of Si Ann, the Empress Dowager of China. She accepted the commission and took up residence in the imperial palace, a distinction not before enjoyed by any foreigner since the Twelfth Century, when Marco Polo was a resident guest there. She remained the guest of Court for eleven months during which time she painted four portraits of her majesty. Special apartments were set aside for the artist in both the summer and winter palaces. Of the four portraits painted the largest was sent to the St. Louis Exposition, where it was unveiled during the visit of Prince Pu Lun to the Fair. This portrait was set in a handsomely carved frame that cost \$40,000. The picture received much comment during the Exposition and was later presented to the United States. It now hangs in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington. The idea of painting this portrait originated with Mrs. Conger, wife of the American Minister to China, who desired a correct picture of her majesty presented to America, where she had been so grossly misrepresented.

Since 1895 Miss Carl has lived in Paris. Her work is well known there and has won her the honor of membership in the French Academy of Fine Arts.

Miss Carl formerly had a studio in Memphis and this city still holds many close friends, admirers and students of the gifted woman. Several of her pictures hang in Memphis homes also; one of these, owned by Mrs. D. P. Hadden, "Bubbles," is a life-sized picture of charming children blowing bubbles. This picture hung in the Cossitt Library for a long while and so is well known to many Memphians.

The standard of music in Memphis rose also and the jigs and reels of early days gave place by degrees to cultivated

music, as the people became more appreciative of harmony and its high sense.

A Mendelsohn Society was formed in the early seventies and the study done in this society not only improved the members but caused them to give several public concerts and bring artists to Memphis, so reaching the people. Later the Mozart Society was organized with twelve prominent business men of Memphis of the board of directors, and this society did a great deal of work. In 1883 they gave a music festival with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and a well-drilled chorus of two hundred fifty voices in "Elijah." The following year the "Redemption" was given, having the same orchestra and two hundred fifty voices; and excerpts were given from Midsummer Night's Dream, Lohengrin, the Meistersingers and the Valkyrie. The great singers brought for this festival were the "Wagnerian trio," Materna, Wilkleman and Scaria, besides Christine Nilsson and Emma Juch.

A few seasons later the Appollo Club gave the "Messiah," the "Creation" and several less pretentious productions, under Alfred Ernst, with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and these were very successful.

In 1888 a musical organization was formed that has done a great deal for the musical development of Memphis. This is the Beethoven Club, which is treated as a club in another chapter. These women have brought many musical artists to Memphis among them, Enrico Campobello, Johanna Gadski, William H. Sherwood, Schumann-Heink, Lillian Nordica, Josef Lhevinne, Emil Liebling and the Spiering Quintette, New York Symphony Orchestra, under Damrosch and the Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra.

A Musical Festival was given at the Auditorium in May, 1895, which gratified the music lovers, especially as every performance was greeted by a large audience. In this concourse of singers were many renowned artists and an immense chorus of home talent, making it the greatest concert troop ever gathered in Memphis before. The Messiah was given one night and received applause and demonstrations that must have gratified even those artists who were accustomed to applause.

While the clubs were improving taste in music the theatres interspersed their dramatic with musical productions and in the nineties their managers brought many first-class and some famous musical artists here. January 20, 1890, William H. Sherwood gave a concert at the Lyceum and the Thompson Opera Company gave "Said Pasha." In April of that year this theatre also had a series of operas by the Boston Ideals, who gave *Rigoletta*, *Il Trovatore*, *Faust* and *Lucia*.

March 7, 1892, the Second Presbyterian Church gave a concert, conducted by Signor Campobello, made up of home talent and the result showed that Memphis at that time had some excellent musical ability.

Miss Marie Greenwood, now Mrs. Worden, a talented young Memphis woman who had made a name in the musical world, gave "Amorita" at the Lyceum in August, 1893. Her voice was wonderful and when the audience could forget the singing and forget the woman they were glad indeed to know she was a Memphian.

In January, 1894, the great Adelina Patti, with her wonderfully preserved voice, was at the Grand, drawing an audience from many miles around Memphis.

Bands had become popular and in 1895 Gilmore's Band gave concerts at the Lyceum, Sousa's Band, with their many instruments, gave a rousing concert at the Auditorium and the same year the Damrosch Opera Company was at the Grand.

Ellen Beach Yaw greeted a large and appreciative audience in March, 1895, charming her hearers with her marvelous range of voice.

In the summer of that year East End Park gave a series of operas and dramas that were well attended and much enjoyed by the people who stayed in Memphis during the warm months. One of the drawing numbers of that year's park entertainments was the McKee Rankin-Drew Company in "Arabian Nights." That same season the East Park Company gave the great spectacular "Last Days of Pompeii."

Madame Tavery in November, 1895 gave "Lohengrin" at the Lyceum, when fashion attended in large force and the house was filled to its utmost capacity. She was assisted by an

excellent company. During that same month there was a week of Grand Opera by the Tavary Company, which was so well attended that there was no longer doubt about the uplift of musical taste among the people.

The May Festival was repeated in 1896 and was a great success. On the opening night "Creation" was given, greeted by nearly three thousand people. The "Messiah" was the last night's performance and brought forth much enthusiasm from the audience.

In November of that year Lillian Nordica, with the Linde Concert Company, came to the Auditorium. In this company, besides the great Nordica, were William H. Rieger, John C. Demsey and Signor C. DeMacchi.

When the Bostonians came to the Grand in 1898 Memphis greeted them with a crowded and enthusiastic house. There were two Memphis girls with the company, Eunice Drake, who took the leading soprano role and Nellie Chapman, who showed her ability as a pianist. The friends of these young women gave them an ovation and they deserved all the attention they received as they were both artists of no mean pretension.

Many Memphis girls were on the stage at that time, all doing creditable work and some holding positions as stars. Among these, besides the two above, were Maud Jeffries, Dorothy Sherrod, Bessie Woodson, May Montedonico, Charlotte Severson, Emma Miller, Laverne Meacham and Florence Kahn, whom the great Irving had complimented so highly, and who played in his company.

May Montedonico appeared in Memphis in 1898 in "Miss Francis of Yale" and was enthusiastically received.

In the summer of 1898 two parks gave opera and vaudeville to the "stay-at-homes"—East End and Jackson Mound Parks, and were well patronized.

The drama kept pace with music during the nineties and the managers of the different play-houses endeavored to bring attractions to their stages to please all the people. Of course that meant a wide range, from cheap vaudeville to high-class

drama, but the general tendency was ever toward elevating the stage.

In January of 1890 the popular little actress, Annie Pixley, came to the Lyceum and she was followed by the inimitable Sol Smith Russell in "A Poor Relation."

February brought "Little Lord Fauntleroy," for the children, the Primrose and West minstrels, Cora Tanner, Fanny Davenport in "La Tosca" and Clara Morris. Marie Wainwright followed in March in "Twelfth Night."

Later in the season some Memphis amateurs gave "Uncle Dick," for the benefit of the Jefferson Davis monument and it was cleverly done.

As new theatrical stars rose and others waned Memphis was not behind in learning the strength and weakness of most of them. In 1892 Margaret Mather, with a strong company, was here; Otis Skinner, in "Joan of Ark," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Leah the Forsaken;" E. H. Sothern in "The Highest Bidder;" DeWolf Hopper in "Wang;" Robert Downing in "Ingomar."

Downing opened the year 1893 at the Grand Opera House with "Virginius," and the Lyceum opened with "The County Fair." These were followed by Robert Graham in "Larry the Lord;" Harry Lacy in "The Planter's Wife;" Annie Pixley in "Miss Blythe of Duluth;" James O'Neill in "Fontenelle;" Richard Mansfield in "Beau Brummel;" Fanny Davenport in "Cleopatra;" Marie Wainwright in "School for Scandal" at the Grand; and at the Lyceum, by Frank Daniels in "Dr. Cupid;" Patti Rosa in "Dolly Varden" and "Miss Dixie;" Daniel Frohman in "The Wife;" Lillian Lewis in "Lady Lil."

The Grand gave summer opera that year where light opera and drama were enjoyed under electric fans.

The following fall Ward and James gave a heavy repertoire, which was much appreciated; the comedians Sol Smith Russel and W. H. Crane followed one another; Katie Emmett gave Irish plays that were charming; and then came Lewis Morrison; Roland Reed; Thomas Keene in Shakespeare; Herman the Great with his wonderful feats of legerdemain; Clara Morris; Wilson Barrett and Maud Jeffries in Shakespeare;

Alexander Salvini; and Joseph Jefferson in the play that made him famous and which he made famous, "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Jefferson was invited to lecture in the Peabody Hotel dining-room which he did and there he was given an ovation. This ovation continued in the evening at the theatre when he appeared on the stage.

In 1896 the large Auditorium, corner of Main and Linden, was converted into a theatre and it was opened in September with "The Streets of New York." This building had formerly housed street-cars and mules and was afterwards fitted up for a lecture hall to accommodate large audiences.

The coming of Mrs. Fiske to the Lyceum in 1897 brought a treat to theatre-goers and she was well supported. In her company were James M. Colville, Clara Morris, Barton Hill and Mary Maddern.

Later Clara Morris came to the Grand, appearing in "Camille," and those great actors, Henry Irving and Ellen Terry came and drew large and appreciative audiences to their Shakespearean performances.

The closing years of the century saw an increase in theatrical attendance and brilliant stars shone here and there in the plays given. It would be tiresome to name them all but nearly all of those mentioned returned and many others were engaged and came.

Mardi Gras was revived and lasted a couple of seasons but did not bring its old-time favor and died.

Some of the lecturers who gave their elevating sort of amusement during these years were Thomas Nelson Page, at the Grand; Henry Watterson on "Money and Morals;" Robert Burdette with his wit; Will Allen Dromgoole, with her charming Southern stories; Hamlin Garland; Susan B. Anthony; Carrie Chapman-Catt; "Bob" Taylor with his "Fiddle and Bow," and on another occasion this popular lecturer and his brother "Alf" together, giving their well-known lecture on "Dixie and Yankee Doodle."

Several amateur entertainments of credit were given during this decade, notably those of Miss Lewellyn and Mrs. Wiltshire, afterward Mrs. Hammond.

Miss Grace Lewellyn is one of the educators of Memphis to whom the city owes a debt of gratitude. Miss Lewellyn came to Memphis in the early seventies, a young girl graduate from Nazareth, Kentucky, after the death of her father, who left her entirely orphaned a short while after the death of her mother. Through the influence of friends of her father, Dr. Lewellyn, she obtained a position as teacher. She taught for several years in Miss Conway's school in regular literary work but her talent in elocution and her success with children in this line of work brought her much praise so, encouraged by teachers and friends, she took vacation courses and made a specialty of dramatic work. After becoming absorbed in her new labors she took several leading roles in plays in which she was so successful that she became stage-struck and accepted a theatrical position in New York. This life did not prove the paradise of ease and fame in reality that it had in her girlish imagination, so she gave it up and returned to Memphis. She obtained the position of elocution and physical culture teacher in the Memphis City High School, where she taught for a number of years, in addition to having private classes in her home.

Miss Lewellyn's entertainments, given by herself and pupils, under her supervision, grew to be very popular and her own popularity grew apace. In 1895 she opened the Memphis Conservatory in the new Lyceum Building, with a corps of teachers for the different arts, chosen from the best talent of Memphis. She conducted the elocution and physical culture departments herself and made a great deal of money, but with a heart full of sympathy for the world and an ever-ready attention for those in need, her money went out as fast as it was earned. Many men and women owe their start in life to the sympathy and material help of this generous woman.

Many of Miss Lewellyn's pupils went on the stage and became successful actors, some even stars of note. These students never accepted stage life because of their teacher's encouragement but because they desired the profession themselves. She considered the life too trying, especially for young girls, and always advised her pupils to use their talents in other

directions, which many did, but when they persisted, then she did all she could to make them proficient and her teaching has borne as good results as that of any other teacher of Memphis.

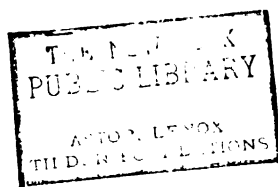
In the summer of 1904 Miss Lewellyn became ill and went to New York in search of cure, but died while there. She made one of a trio of good teachers lost to Memphis within that year, the others being Misses Higbee and Conway. Would that a monument stood to her memory in one of the parks, as to the other two, but even if no such tribute is ever erected to her memory, many hearts will revere her so long as life lasts, and the good that she did will go on bearing fruit even after her name might be forgotten.

The Memphis Conservatory, organized by Grace Lewellyn in 1895, was the first Memphis school devoted to the arts and here were concerted a corps of teachers who did much to advance culture. To the arts was added languages and later a practical department in which stenography and typewriting were taught.

The first faculty of the Memphis Conservatory consisted of: Miss Grace Lewellyn, director, elocution and physical culture; Mrs. Cary Anderson, vocal culture; Professor George Gerbig, instrumental piano music and harmony; Professor Wm. Saxby, Jr., violin; Professor Edgar Sellee Porter, mandolin, guitar and banjo; Miss Ida King, guitar and mandolin; Professor Henry Vorsheim, German Language and Fencing; Professor P. M. Rodet, French language; Miss Anna Rhea, painting in oil, water-color and China; Professor Wm. Saxby, Sr., and Misses Saxby, dancing and deportment;; Miss Katherine Southerland, stenography and typewriting.*

All art work begun and accomplished in the Nineteenth Century has borne good fruit and in our little more than a decade of the Twentieth Century Memphis ranks as one of the most appreciative cities of higher arts in the country. The advancement in music has been more marked than in the others but they too, give promise. There is at least a large appreciation

*During later years Mrs. Marie Greenwood Worden taught vocal in the Memphis Conservatory and other artists were added or took the places of retiring teachers.





ALFRED B. BENTLEY

Alfred Bentley

of form, color and conformity in art, many beautiful pictures and statues—some of them master-pieces—adorn Memphis homes, a few good public monuments have been erected in the city and children are receiving an art foundation by having art instruction in the public and private schools.

In 1904 Miss Solari received a second appointment on a jury of judges at a great world's fair, that of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, when she was made one of fifty-six jurors of awards in the Fine Arts Building. At this Exposition her work was again awarded prizes and perhaps it will not be amiss here to state that when the Daughters of the American Revolution were having their Liberty Bell moulded Miss Solari sent her finest medals to become part of the bell.

In May, 1901 the Mozart Society gave their third Music Festival at the Auditorium, which was truly enjoyed. This Festival had the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the Mozart Society chorus.

1901 and 1902 brought Paderewski, the wonderful Russian pianist; grand opera at the Auditorium by the Metropolitan Opera Company, with the great Sembrich as one of its singers; French opera at the Lyceum; Creatore and his famous band; and the renowned Josef Hofman at the Lyceum.

Four Memphis girls appeared in Drama in their home town during the season of 1902-3, namely: Bessie Miller as Bonita in "Arizona;" Edna Robb in "Sweet Clover;" Myrtle McGrain as Minna in "Rip Van Winkle" with Joseph Jefferson; and Adele Luehrmann, all talented young women.

The dramas of course had many of the best and continued to bring great tragedians, comedians and all sorts of actors from over the world. In recent years we have had Louis James and Kathryn Kidder together; Mary Mannering; Julia Marlowe; Sarah Bernhardt; Richard Mansfield; Maude Adams; Victor Herbert and his orchestra, brought by the Beethoven Club; and many other shining lights of the advanced stage.

In 1904 the Auditorium was again overhauled, refitted, the stage enlarged and reopened to the public as the Bijou Theatre, adapted for large productions. It continued to be

used for various kinds of attractions until it was burned in 1911.

The Goodwyn Institute has been another great factor for culture in Memphis, its advantages being such as few cities of the world are possessed of. This building and its purposes have been treated in another chapter so here will merely be mentioned some of the many attractions that have been enjoyed within its walls by citizens of all classes of society, entirely free of charge, according to the will of its donor.

This institute was opened to the public on the night of September 30, 1907, and every season since has added its important quota to Memphis advancement and Memphis culture. The lectures given at the Goodwyn are selected for their educational value and cover a wide range, carefully selected by the Goodwyn Institute superintendent, Mr. C. C. Ogilvie. Some of these that have helped artists of the various sorts and benefitted all the hearers in the season of 1908-9 were: "An Evening of American Fiction," by Mrs. Isabell Cargill Beecher; "Seeing Things," by Pitt Parker, cartoonist and crayon artist who worked before his audience; "In a Sculptor's Studio," by Lorando Taft, showing the interior of a studio and its work in clay; numerous literary lectures and some with stereoptican views of high merit.

During 1909-10 the Goodwyn gave us such artists as Henry Turner Bailey in "The Town Beautiful," "Not Fancy Work but Handicraft;" Frederick Warde in four lectures on Shakespeare; Mrs. William Calvin Chilton on "Southern Stories from Southern Writers;" Dr. Eugene May on the "Passion Play of Oberammergau;" Ross Crane, showing drawing and clay modeling; and Lester Barlett Jones, A. B., on "The Growth of Song," "The Analysis of Song," "Folk Songs," "Masters of German Song," "Songs from Scattered Lands," and "Songs of England and America," all these lectures accompanied on the piano by Professor Gerbig of our city.

The season of 1910-11 was so rich in attractions that it is difficult to leave out any, so only three will be mentioned. These:—William Sterling Battis gave three fascinating lectures on "Life Portrayals," from Charles Dickens' characters, in cos-

tume, "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby;" A. T. Van Laer, an artist of note, gave five lectures, "Painting in Italy," "Painting in the Netherlands," "In Spain," "In England" and "In America;" and Garrett P. Serviss gave four astronomy illustrated lectures that were a perfect delight and were the cause of an astronomy club being formed in Memphis. These were "The Beginning of Things," "The Sun as a Star," "Evolution in the Solar System," "The Planets," and "The End of Things,—Comets, Meteors and New Stars."

The season lately closed held more delights which we will again illustrate by three only. Edward Howard Griggs of New York gave six delightful lectures on "Socrates," "St. Francis of Assisi," "Victor Hugo," "Carlyle," "Emerson," and "Tolstoi." Margaret Steele Anderson gave four art lectures on "The Great Presentations of Faith," "Modern German Romanticism," "The Spirit of Later French Painting," and "Impressions of Modern French Sculpture." Carl Fique gave four of the most charming lectures on music ever given here or elsewhere. Mr. Fique illustrated his lectures on the piano and gave his listeners the delightful sensation of listening to Fairy-stories, with his simple narratives and simple and exquisite illustrations. These four lectures were "Rheingold," "The Walkure," "Siegfried," and "Gotterdammerung," (The Dusk of the Gods.)

The Beethoven Club has kept up its work and among other things organized the Symphony Orchestra of thirty musicians, which has done much toward the upbuilding of Memphis music. In 1909 this orchestra withdrew from the club and became an independent organization. Its name was changed to the "Memphis Symphony Orchestra," and its good work is still continued.

In 1907 the Beethoven Club entertained the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

While Mrs. Gilfillan was president of the Beethoven Club in 1910 she agitated giving monthly concerts to the public free of charge in the Goodwyn Institute Building. This generous movement won the approval of the club and last winter these concerts were enjoyed by many who could not belong

to the Club. Teachers especially commended these musicals, as they were given at an hour when they and the pupils could attend. Of course only first-class music is given and that counteracts much of the "rag-time" heard in this generation.

At the instigation of this Club a piano was placed in the Front Street Mission for men, Mr. O. K. Houck furnishing the piano for this purpose. A man is employed to play this instrument and the benefit already accomplished by giving the members good music, is marked.

Still another benefit from this organization is tuition furnished to talented children who would perhaps not otherwise cultivate their gift.

In 1910 a grand Musical Festival of five concerts was given at the Auditorium, conducted by Mr. Frederick Stock. The chorus of adults comprised 250 voices and that of children for the Wednesday afternoon concert, 300 voices. These children as well as the grown singers were most excellently trained and rang out in the big Auditorium a clear, happy whole that was a joy to the listeners. The choral director was Alfred Hallum and his work was never better than in Memphis at this grand musical treat—a festival indeed. The number of Memphis people interested in this great musical enterprise and who worked for it, both in and out of the club, women and men, and the large audiences that attended all the concerts, certainly showed a high order of musical taste in the inhabitants of this vicinity.

We have mentioned East End Park, that gave pleasure in the nineties. This pleasure park closed for several seasons but Colonel D. Hopkins, who controlled large theatrical interests, reopened it in the spring of 1904. At first the park was only experimental but the original outlay of money reached into the thousands as the park grounds were barren fields save the old dance pavilion which had housed summer opera, vaudeville and other entertainments with varying success. The opening of the park was a dazzling occasion with its thousands of incandescent lights, which was an innovation to local amusement seekers.

The park was operated by the Hopkins Company until 1909. Then Mr. A. B. Morrison, with the aid of several busi-

ness men, organized a local corporation and took all the effects of the old company. The park has grown steadily and is a substantial part of summer recreation and amusement for Memphis people—a Mecca for children and grown-ups. Mr. Morrison says “The street railway extensions and the growing population of the city have caused the enterprise to become one of vast proportions and there is every indication that East End Park is a fixture for years to come.”

The officers of the park are W. H. Carroll, Jr., president; John H. Moriarty, vice-president; J. S. White, treasurer; John V. Bruegge, secretary; A. B. Morrison, general manager.

In 1908 a three-story, fire-proof building was erected at 291-3-5 Madison Avenue, by the Madison Avenue Theatre Building Company, for a theatre and leased to the Jefferson Theatre Company November, 1908. This theatre is an ornament to the city with its cream-colored brick and terra-cotta trimmings and an artistic marquee of iron and glass stretching across the sidewalk. The lobby is of variegated Tennessee marble and the interior finishings and seating are in mahogany and leather.

This new theatre was opened with a dramatic stock company and presented standard and popular plays at popular prices, under the management of Mr. A. B. Morrison.

Mr. Stainback follows the history of this new play-house, thus:

“In September, 1909, the Jefferson opened as a link in the chain of vaudeville theatres under the direction of William Morris. For six weeks high-class vaudeville at popular prices remained the policy of the house, but a few weeks later the theatre again became the home of a stock organization under the management of Mr. Morrison and as such finished the season 1909-1910. During the memorable summer of 1910, when plans for the theatrical war between Klaw and Erlanger (known as the Syndicate) and the Shubert's was formulated, Klaw and Erlanger secured a long term lease on the Jefferson in which to play their attractions; so the opening in September found the pretty Jefferson presenting the Syndicate shows at high (or standard) prices. At the close of the season 1910-1911

quasi peace was declared between the warring factions of the theatrical world.

May 1, 1911, Mr. Stainback, then operating the Bijou Theatre, secured the lease of the Jefferson. The Bijou Company then made some improvements to the theatre and renamed it the Lyric. Under this management it opened in September, 1911, with Mr. Jake Wells, president, and Mr. B. M. Stainback, an experienced theatre man, manager.

Again quoting Mr. Stainback:

"On June 29, 1912, the Lyric closed its first season, the longest and most successful in the history of the theatre. Standard dramas and musical comedies at popular prices, booked through the Stair and Havlin agency, was the policy of the Lyric for the season 1911-1912."

A form of entertainment that has become very popular in the last few years is Moving Picture Shows. These cheap shows reach so many tens of thousands of people that their power for good or evil is very great. Some people who produce these plays, like some novel writers, pander to the vulgar or brutish taste and harmful scenes portrayed as vividly as the moving pictures portray, are calculated to do more evil even than low novels. On the other hand, these pictures can be used for real education and the taste of onlookers raised rather than lowered. So, those who have the good of communities at heart and especially of growing boys and girls, can do no better moral work than to raise and enforce a pure standard for these shows, that are presented to the eyes and imaginations of so many thousands of young, middle-aged and old people.

It is well to know that in Memphis we have a Board of Censors, whose duty it is to see that no immoral or brutish or lowering plays of any sort, either in moving picture theatres or theatres where real people do the acting. This board consists of J. M. Brinkley, chairman; John M. Dean, secretary and I. B. Myers. It is the duty of this board to exclude from public exhibition all moving pictures or other plays which they consider unfit to be presented before the public. Still further, this board has authority to prosecute the performers of objectionable plays. Surely no work is more important than that

which keeps the minds and thoughts of the people clean and elevates them.

Memphis has good art teachers today,—many who are building on beauty and truth and it would be a pleasure to name them all and tell of their individual work if space permitted.

The Society of Arts and Crafts is a school and sale-shop that teaches art work that is both practical and beautiful. This society was organized in 1907 by young women, Miss Grace Heiskell being the leader in the movement. She was made president and remained so until the last year, when she was made honorary president for life and Miss Mary Love elected acting president. Mrs. S. A. Wilkinson is vice-president; Miss Estelle Lake secretary and Miss Octavia Love, treasurer. The shop was first conducted by Misses Louise Fleece and Rostand Betts and many pieces of beautiful work produced and sold there. Miss Betts later withdrew to pursue other work and now the shop is kept by Misses Fleece and Bessie Blanton. Miss Clara Schneider teaches art and Miss Fleece metal and jewelry work. Work from this school has taken first prizes at Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis fairs.

Still another practical art that has been introduced into Memphis is stained-glass work, which is conducted by Mrs. Stanbro, a true artist in the line. Mrs. Stanbro has done some really beautiful work and is fast making a name for herself. Miss Bessie Searcy, as assistant in this shop does excellent work too and at present she is designing work in a manner which pleases even the finished teacher, Mrs. Stanbro.

Mrs. Marie Greenwood Worden, once so successful as an opera star, has left the stage and is teaching vocal in her home city with great success. Other artists teach our people and those who come from other places to be taught. There are a number of music and dramatic studios as well as of painting and sculpture, and the few artists in this line hope to see their important work grow as music has grown.

The Southern Conservatory of Music in the Masonic Building is doing good work under its four co-directors, Professors Jacob Bloom, who teaches violin; J. G. Gerbig, piano; Ernest F.

Hawke, piano-organ and theory; and Herman Keller, vocal. Besides these leaders there are numerous other first-class teachers in the Conservatory of different branches of music, besides complimentary branches in languages, expression and physical culture.

Band concerts have done much to build the musical taste of Memphis. These were inaugurated in 1904 with seventeen men, Professor William Saxby as director. These open-air concerts were so successful the first summer that they have continued ever since, Professor Saxby being the leader every season but two. There are now twenty-five men in the band and the Park Commissioners are spending \$7,000 a year for music for the Memphis public. The chief object of the Commissioners is to improve the musical taste of the city and the improvement has come. Professor Saxby says: "It is a frequent occurrence to hear people humming or whistling snatches from the classics who, before the band concerts knew only rag-time."

CHAPTER XXII

Churches of Memphis

THE early history of the churches of Memphis is involved in much obscurity and is based largely on memory and tradition. Many articles relating to the first ministers, or preachers as they were popularly known, in the frontier town, have been written, some amusing, some scurrilous, and some with a modicum of truth. But they were manifestly unreliable and those stories will not be noted here.

The first minister of the gospel who is known to have begun active work in Memphis was Rev. Thomas P. Davidson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, familiarly known in later life as "Uncle Tommy Davidson." While Mr. Davidson did the first religious work in the then small village about 1826, he did not establish the first church. Religious meetings were held by him in a rough structure near the mouth of Wolf River, the landing place for Memphis at that date. Services were held in Memphis at intervals until 1832 by Methodist "Circuit riders," of whom in 1830, on the circuit including Memphis, were Reverends Thos. P. Davidson, M. S. Morris and J. E. Jones. In 1832 the Methodist Episcopal Church put forth a strong effort and determined to erect a house of worship in Memphis. Rev. Francis A. Owen was commissioned as minister and a lot having been purchased from M. B. Winchester on the east side of Second Street, near Adams, and a church building erected thereon called Wesley Chapel, the work of the Methodist Church was fairly begun. This Chapel is claimed to have been the first actual church structure built in Memphis. As the Methodists began first, their churches will be noticed first.

When *Wesley Chapel*, referred to above, was nearly completed services were held in it in June, 1832. The membership at first was only eleven persons. But it soon increased and in 1845 the First Methodist Church was erected on the site of the chapel. It was a handsome building for that era, but was replaced in 1886 by the splendid granite edifice which stands on the adjoining lot at the corner of Second and Poplar Avenue, one of the handsomest of Memphis churches.

The Pastors of the church since 1832 have been: **Revs.** Robt. Alexander, 1832; W. Phillips, 1833; T. P. Davidson, 1834; S. S. Moody, 1835; W. D. F. Sawrie, 1836; Isaac Heard, 1837; T. C. Cooper, 1838; followed the same year by Joab Watson; Samuel Watson, 1839; P. T. Scruggs, 1841; S. S. Moody, 1842; Doctor Thweat, 1843; S. G. Starkes, 1844; Wesley Warren, 1845; M. F. Blackwell, 1847; S. J. Henderson, 1848; Jas. L. Chapman, 1850; W. C. Robb, 1852; J. W. Knott, 1853; Thos. C. Ware, 1855; Jas. E. Temple, 1855-56; J. T. C. Collins, 1857; A. H. Thomas, 1858; W. T. Harris, followed by Samuel Watson 1860; J. W. Knott, 1862; D. J. Allen, 1863; A. H. Thomas, 1865; A. P. Mann, 1866; E. C. Slater, 1869; S. B. Suratt, 1873; E. C. Slater, 1877; R. H. Mahon, 1878; S. A. Steel, 1882; and R. H. Mahan, 1886; S. A. Steele, 1887; R. H. Mahan, 1888; Warner Moore, 1889-90; W. G. Miller, 1891-92-93; C. B. Reddick, 1894; R. D. Smart, 1895-98; J. C. Morris, 1899-1902; W. E. Thompson, 1903-1906; Lewis Powell, 1907-1910; T. W. Lewis, 1911-1912.

Asbury Church was founded in 1843. The early organization was weak and worshipped in a private house and in John Brown's carpenter shop on the corner of Hernando and Vance. Then a lot was purchased on the corner of Hernando and Linden at the instance of Rev. Moses Brock and a rude structure erected, little better than a shack, which was called *Asbury Chapel* in honor of Bishop Asbury of the M. E. Church. In 1847, a somewhat better frame building replaced the first one, in which worship was held until 1882, when the present brick building was erected, which is quite a handsome Gothic edifice.

The pastors of this church have been **Revs.** Benj. A. Hayes, 1843; D. W. Garrard, 1845; L. D. Mullins, 1846; W. C. Robb,

1847; A. H. Thomas, 1849; J. Henderson, 1850; Jos. H. Brooks, 1852; Jas. W. McFarland, 1853 (died and was succeeded by B. M. Johnson); J. T. C. Collins, 1854; Phillip Tuggle, 1857; J. T. Meriwether, 1858; E. B. Hamilton, 1859; Robt. Martin, 1860; Guilford Jones, 1861, who left on the Federal occupation in 1862 and his pastorate was filled by D. J. Allen; Guilford Jones, 1865; F. T. Petway, 1867; L. D. Mullins, 1869; J. H. Evans, 1871; E. E. Hamilton, 1873; J. C. Hooks, 1875; Guilford Jones, 1877; Warner Moore, 1879; David Leith, 1882; J. M. Spence, 1886. H. B. Johnston, 1890-93; G. T. Sullivan, 1894-96; E. B. Ramsey, 1897-98; R. W. Hood, 1899; W. A. Freeman, 1900-02; G. W. Banks, 1903-06; G. B. Baskerville, 1907-10; Robt. A. Clark, 1910-11.

When the brick church was erected in 1883, the name was changed to Hernando Street Church and upon the change of the street names the church name was changed to Second Church.

Central Methodist Church was organized in 1860 and a church building, a small wooden affair, was dedicated by Bishop Geo. F. Pierce, in the same year. The church was organized by Rev. J. T. C. Collins. In 1868 a splendid brick structure was erected on Union Street, which cost \$40,000, with a seating capacity of 750. The church had only temporary supplies during some years, but since 1868 the pastors have been as follows: Revs. W. M. Patterson, 1869; A. L. Prichard, 1871; P. T. Scruggs, 1873; S. B. Suratt, 1873; E. C. Slater, 1874; J. A. Heard, 1875; W. D. Harris, 1877; S. W. Moore, 1879; S. B. Suratt, 1880; J. H. Evans, 1881; R. H. Mahon, 1882; R. W. Erwin, 1886; R. H. Mahon, 1887; R. W. Erwin, 1888-1890; Alonzo Monk, 1891-93; C. F. Evans, 1894-95; W. F. Hamner, 1896-98; E. B. Ramsey, 1899; R. H. Mahon, 1900-1901; W. K. Piner, 1902-1904; W. T. Bolling, 1905-7; Wm. E. Thompson, 1908. In 1909 the Central Methodist Church moved to their new church on Peabody Avenue and renamed it St. John's Church: Wm. E. Thompson was pastor in that year and 1910; T. E. Sharp, 1911-1912.

The Harris Memorial Church began its useful work in Memphis in 1899, with Rev. G. W. Banks as minister, followed

in 1900 by Rev. W. J. McCoy who served three years. These were followed by G. H. Martin, 1903; W. W. Adams, 1904; R. W. Hood, 1905-6; J. C. Wilson, 1907-8; W. C. Waters, 1909-10; W. W. Armstrong, 1911 and H. W. Brooks, 1912.

The *Madison Heights Church*, came into the Memphis corporation in 1899, with O. H. Duggins as pastor. J. C. Wilson followed him in 1900 and stayed with the church until 1903; E. B. Ramsey succeeded in 1904 and served until 1908 when C. A. Warfield succeeded him. John T. Myers came to this church in 1909 and is still serving as her pastor.

Saffarans Street Methodist Church, in 1867, a colony from the First Methodist Church, under the leadership of Rev. A. H. Thomas, organized a church on Saffarans Street, near Seventh Street, in Chelsea, and a small church building was erected there. The first pastor was Rev. M. Thomas, who, was followed in succession by Revs. J. C. Hooks, S. M. Roseborough, L. D. Mullins, W. R. Wilson, L. H. Holmes, J. P. Walker, R. S. Maxwell and J. S. Wiggins. Rev. W. H. Evans was pastor in 1886; W. W. Adams, 1892-94; C. D. Hilliard, 1895-96; G. W. Banks, 1897-98.

The *Springdale Methodist Church* became one of the churches of the city in 1899. Her pastors since that time have been Reverends, Warner Moore, 1899-1902; J. J. Thomas, 1903-4; George Kline, 1905; R. M. King, 1906-9; W. W. Armstrong, 1910-11; David Leith, 1912.

Olive Street or Olive Dale Church, formerly outside of the corporation, became a Memphis Methodist Church, with G. W. Evans, pastor; he was followed in 1903 by B. S. McLemore, who was succeeded in 1906 by S. M. Griffin; in 1909 by J. M. Maxwell; 1910 by C. Lee Smith and he still serves this church.

Annesdale Methodist Church, corner of Rozell and Euclid Avenues, began its Memphis service in 1904. Its ministers since that time have been Reverends J. M. Maxwell, 1904-6; B. S. McLemore, 1907-8; R. B. Swift, 1909; S. M. Griffin, 1910; J. G. Williams, 1911-1912.

New South Memphis Methodist Church is an active and far-reaching little church, beginning its career in the city in 1906. The ministers have been the Reverends T. S. Stratton,

1906; J. T. Myers, 1907-8; E. R. Oberly, 1909; R. M. King, 1910; F. H. Cummings, 1911.

The Methodists in South Memphis had a place of worship before the Civil War known as Davidson Chapel. This was destroyed during the war and in 1872 another building was erected and a congregation organized by Rev. W. M. Patterson on Georgia Street near Tennessee Street. The pastors of this church have been Revs. W. M. Patterson, 1872; T. P. Davidson, 1872; Edward Slater, 1873; D. R. S. Robeborough, 1874; L. D. Mullins, 1875; J. D. Stewart, 1878; J. E. Treadwell, 1879; J. W. Knott, 1880; J. A. Moody, 1881; W. S. Malone, 1883; D. D. Moore, 1884 and W. H. Evans, 1886; D. D. Moore, 1887; W. H. Evans, 1888-1890; R. M. King, 1891-93; S. H. Williams, 1894-96; F. M. Leake, 1897-1901; J. M. Maxwell, 1902-3; A. F. Stein, 1904-5; I. D. Cannaday, 1906-7; B. S. McLemore, 1908-11; J. L. Hunter, 1912. In 1899 the name of this church was changed to *Pennsylvania Avenue Methodist Church*, when the church was moved to that street.

The *Mississippi Avenue Methodist Church* was organized in 1893, since which time the following pastors have served its people: H. C. Johnson, from 1893 through 1896; W. W. Adams, 1897-99; G. W. Evans, 1900-1903; G. H. Martin, 1904-7; E. B. Ramsey, 1908-11; C. Brooks, 1912.

The *Lenox Church* became a Memphis church in 1898, with Rev. O. H. Duggins, pastor. He was followed by P. H. Roberts in 1899; H. C. Johnston, 1900-1903; W. C. Sellers, 1904-1907; G. H. Martin, 1908-11; H. O. Hofstead, 1912.

Washington Heights Methodist Church on South Wellington Street, though not old, is wide-awake and its members exert influence for good among old and young in and out of its congregation. Rev. A. C. Bell became first pastor in 1909 and has remained with the church ever since.

The *Galloway Memorial Church* was inaugurated in 1910 with Reverend J. M. Maxwell as pastor. His successor in 1911 was Reverend M. F. Leak and this helpful leader is still with the congregation.

The *Kentucky Street Methodist Church* is only two years old, having begun its work in 1910. Reverend B. S. McLemore

began its work as pastor and he still serves in making the new organization a strong one.

Two Methodist Churches were born only this year, 1912, one, the *Parkway Church*, and the other, the *Pepper Memorial Church*. Of the former Reverend C. Lee Smith is pastor, and the latter, Reverend F. H. Cummins.

The *First Presbyterian Church* was probably the second church in the city of Memphis to effect an organization. This was done June 17, 1828, under the direction of Rev. W. C. Blair, aided by Mr. L. Henderson, one of two gentlemen in the membership, who was chosen as ruling elder. As in the case of the First Methodist Church noted above, this congregation had great trouble in finding a place to rest. The first record obtainable states that the members held their worship in the old log house which had been erected in Court Square just southwest of the fountain and was variously used by churches, schools and as a place of public meeting.

In 1834 the church secured a lot, by donation, adjoining the old cemetery, which was on the corner of Third and Poplar, and a small church was erected. In 1850, a handsome brick structure was built at the northwest corner of Third and Poplar on lot 378, the Old Cemetery lot. This cemetery had been removed in 1828, as stated in the general history, to Winchester Cemetery on Second Bayou, and this lot on which it had been located was donated by the deed of John Overton and others, successors of the proprietors of Memphis, to the city, on condition that it should no longer be used as a cemetery. The property of the First Presbyterian Church now stands on this ground. The original brick church was destroyed by fire in 1883 and the present edifice was erected on its site and dedicated in 1884. The pastors of this church have been Rev. Wm. Patrick, stated supply, from December, 1829 to February, 1830; S. M. Williamson from November, 1830 to November, 1833; Rev. Samuel Hodge, February 1834 to March 1837; Rev. J. Harrison, March, 1837 to July, 1843; Rev. Geo. W. Coons, 1844 to 1852; Rev. S. Kay, 1853; Rev. J. O. Steadman, May, 1854 to May, 1856; when he became pastor and continued until March, 1868; Rev. J. H. Bowman, 1868, to October, 1873; Rev. Eugene Daniel, April,

1875 to 1893; E. A. Ramsey, 1894 to 1898; W. H. Neel, 1899 to 1908; C. H. Williamson, 1910 to 1912.

The *Second Presbyterian Church* was organized December, 1844, with Alexander S. Caldwell and wife, Dr. Joseph N. Bybee and wife, Dr. R. H. Patillo and wife, Misses M. A., M. C., P. C., and M. L. Patillo, Mrs. Eliza Houston, Jas. D. Goff and wife, Miss L. C. Boyd, Scipio, Miss Boyd's slave, T. Pritchett, M. F. Pritchett and J. S. Levett. J. N. Bybee and R. H. Patillo were chosen elders; A. S. Caldwell and J. S. Levett were the first deacons and J. N. Bybee the first clerk.

Rev. John H. Gray was the first pastor. Rev. R. C. Grundy held the pastorate from 1857 to 1861, and Rev. Jno. N. Waddel and J. H. Gray then supplied the pulpit for a time. Rev. T. D. Witherspoon was pastor from 1865 for several years and was succeeded by Rev. W. E. Boggs, who was pastor till 1879. In 1881 Rev. J. M. Rose became pastor and was succeeded in 1882 by Rev. J. F. Latimer. In 1885 Dr. Boggs was again elected pastor. He served the church until 1890, when Rev. N. M. Woods was elected to the pastorate. Dr. Woods stayed with the church until 1903, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Curry, who is still with the congregation.

Alabama Street Presbyterian Church was a colony led by Rev. J. O. Steadman, pastor of the First Church, which organized in 1868. The lot was donated by J. C. Johnson, at Alabama and Jones Avenue, and a small house erected. In 1872, the present brick structure was built in place of the cottage church. Rev. Dr. Steadman was pastor until 1880, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. E. Bigger, and he in turn by Rev. Wm. C. Johnson, who died the same year. The next pastor was Rev. Wm. Darnall, who held the pastorate about a year and was succeeded in July, 1885, by Rev. J. L. Martin. Doctor Martin was succeeded in 1891 by Rev. W. McF. Alexander, who was succeeded in 1900 by Rev. T. A. Wharton. In 1903 Rev. W. M. Scott was pastor and he served until 1909, when Dr. L. E. McNair succeeded him. In 1911 Rev. T. M. Lowry was elected pastor and he is still with the church.

Third Presbyterian Church was organized October 7, 1856, with four members. Rev. Edward E. Porter was stated supply

for four years and became pastor on the 20th of October, 1860. In 1862 he resigned to enter the Confederate Army and the church was without a pastor until 1866, when Rev. Wm. Sample was elected, who served for two years and Rev. E. M. Richardson was then chosen pastor and installed June 13, 1869.

In 1859, a church building was commenced and completed and dedicated October 21, 1860. It is a brick building with a seating capacity of 500 and stands on Sixth Street at the corner of Chelsea.

In 1892 Rev. J. H. Lumpkin was chosen minister and he succeeded Rev. E. M. Richardson, who had been in the service of the church for a great many years. Rev. W. L. Caldwell became pastor in 1896, Dr. J. H. Lumpkin succeeded him in 1897 and he in turn again succeeded Doctor Lumpkin in 1898, since that time Doctor Caldwell has remained in the church.

Lauderdale Presbyterian Church or *Westminster Presbyterian Church* began as a mission in 1868, on Union Street, at which time a small chapel was erected. Rev. Mr. Wycoff was the first Minister and was followed by Rev. J. F. Latimer. In 1874, the mission was organized as a church under the name of Union Street Presbyterian Church, and Rev. A. Shotwell was its pastor for about a year, followed by Rev. Jno. N. Waddel. Later a lot was purchased at Beale and Lauderdale Streets and a brick edifice was erected in 1876, after which the name was changed to Lauderdale Street Presbyterian Church. Doctor Waddel was succeeded by Rev. N. M. Long and he in 1881 by Rev. R. A. Lapsley. In 1882, Rev. Sam'l Caldwell was elected. About two years ago the church was removed to Lamar Boulevard and Bellevue Avenue and a handsome building erected and the new church was dedicated and named the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

From 1887 to 1889 Rev. S. C. Caldwell was elected minister and when he returned to his old church, the Third Presbyterian, Rev. J. H. Boyd became pastor and served until 1894, when Rev. C. R. Hyde was elected. In 1898 this pulpit was filled by Rev. W. W. Akers and he was succeeded in 1909 by Rev. J. C. Molloy. In 1911 Rev. C. O. Groves became pastor and he is the present incumbent.

We find the *Porter Street Presbyterian Church* in 1896, with

Rev. J. D. Fleming as pastor and he was succeeded in 1901 by Rev. J. L. Bowling. In 1906 to 1908 Rev. J. H. Morrison was pastor of this church.

In 1906 the *McLemore Avenue Presbyterian Church* was organized and Rev. J. H. Morrison was the first pastor. He remained in the service until 1912, when Rev. W. W. Harrison was elected to serve the church.

Idlewild Presbyterian Church was originally organized June 2, 1867, as the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Park Avenue, in the eastern suburbs of Memphis. The organization was effected by a commission appointed by the Presbytery of Memphis and composed of Rev. J. O. Steadman, Rev. A. W. Young and Rev. Jno. S. Park and ruling elders J. L. Dennison of the First Church and R. H. Patillo of the Second Church.

On June 10, 1867, Rev. John S. Park was chosen as stated supply and elected and installed on July 7, 1868 as pastor. In 1879 Rev. Horace M. Whaling became pastor and was succeeded about a year later by Rev. Nicholas M. Long, who in a few months was succeeded in turn by Rev. Chas. Heiskell. Within a year Mr. Heiskell left Memphis and Rev. R. R. Evans of Germantown became stated supply. In 1886 Rev. Lee H. Richardson was elected pastor and was succeeded December, 1888 by Rev. H. M. Pointer, who served until March 1, 1889.

In the fall of 1890 a movement was started to organize a church in the eastern suburbs to be called the Idlewild Presbyterian Church, and after several conferences the old organization of the Park Avenue Church changed the name of the church to the Idlewild Presbyterian Church and in January, 1891, purchased a lot on Peabody Avenue and constructed a small church there at the corner of Barksdale, which was dedicated October 11, 1891. The first pastor was Rev. Hamilton A. Hymes, installed July 14, 1892. He was succeeded January 20, 1895 by Rev. Sterling J. Foster, who was installed May 12, 1895. In the same year the church was removed to the corner of Union and McLean Avenues and the building was remodeled and reopened for worship August 25, 1895. The next pastor was Rev. W. C. Alexander, installed November 8, 1903, who continued to serve the church as pastor until July

10, 1910. In 1909 the congregation erected the present handsome brick structure on McLean Avenue at the corner of Union, at a cost of \$26,000, which was dedicated December 12, 1909. The next pastor was Rev. Wm. Crowe of Abingdon, Va., who was installed April 30, 1911, and is pastor at the present time.

Calvary Church has been called the Mother Church of the Episcopal faith in Memphis, the Parish having been organized in 1832, and the church existed for a number of years as the only one of this denomination in the city. The first church building stood on Second Street between Adams and Washington. In 1841 the present edifice on the corner of Adams and Second Street was erected and was much enlarged and improved in 1880, and now contains a seating capacity of 750. The early history of the church is rather obscure, but Rev. Thos. Wright seems to have been the first rector of the parish, followed by Rev. George Wells. He was succeeded shortly after by Rev. Phillip Alston and Doctor Alston was in turn succeeded by Rev. D. C. Page. Bishop Jas. H. Otey and Bishop C. T. Quintard in turn served this church, but the dates of services are not clear. They were succeeded by Rev. Dr. Geo. White, who was rector for years. Doctor White was succeeded in 1883 by Rev. David Sessums, who resigned late in 1886 and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. E. Spruille Burford. Doctor Burford was succeeded by Rev. F. P. Davenport, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. James Winchester, who is now Rt. Rev. Bishop Winchester, of Arkansas. The present rector is Dr. W. D. Buckner.

St. Mary's Parish was founded in 1857 by colony from Calvary Church under Rev. C. T. Quintard. The church lot was donated by Mr. Robt. C. Brinkley and is located at the junction of Poplar and Orleans, running back to Alabama Street. For fourteen years Rev. Richard Hines was rector and at the close of his rectorship the parish was made a cathedral or church of the bishops of the diocese. Rev. Geo. C. Harris was called from 1871 to 1881, when he resigned. He was succeeded by the dean, Rev. Wm. Klein, who was succeeded in 1894 by Rev. H. M. Dumbell. In 1887 Rev. C. H. B. Turner became dean and in

1900, Rev. S. H. Green, who served until 1902. In that year Dean Morris was chosen and he is still with the church.

Grace Church was organized in 1853, but the Parish did not become a member of the Diocesan Convention until 1858. The first church building was on Hernando Street and in this the congregation worshiped until 1865. The property was then sold and a building on the corner of Vance and Lauderdale Street was purchased in which worship was from thence on held.

In 1876 Grace Church, and the Parish of St. Lazarus were united and the new organization now called Grace Church was admitted into union with the Diocesan Convention in 1879. The rectors have been: Rev. Geo. P. Schelky, 1857; Edward McClure, 1859; Jno. A. Wheelock, 1864; B. F. Brooks, 1867; Jas. Carmicheal, 1869; Chas. Carroll Parsons, 1878, died of yellow fever same year; W. T. D. Dalzell, 1879; Edgar Orgain, 1881; Wm. Page Case, 1884; Geo. Patterson, 1885; and this forceful man stayed with Grace Church until his decease in 1900. Rev. Granville Allison was pastor from 1903 to 1907. Rev. R. M. Black was elected to succeed him and served until 1911. The present incumbent is Rev. John B. Cannon.

Church of the Good Shepherd was organized as the out-growth of a mission in Chelsea in 1865, by Rev. Jas. A. Vaux. The worshippers first met in private houses, but during the same year a lot was purchased on Mill and Fourth Streets and the present structure was erected and dedicated in 1866. Mr. Vaux continued as rector until 1870, when he was succeeded by Rev. Chas. C. Parsons, who remained until after the church was admitted as a parish in the diocese in 1872. Subsequent rectors have been Revs. Ruth, Tupper, Gee, Yeater, Grantham, Jury, Young, and H. Dunlap, who was rector in 1886; R. C. Young, 1887; Jos. C. Berne, 1892; H. M. Dunkell, 1893; S. B. McGlohon, 1894-7; J. P. McCullough, 1898-9; J. M. Northrup, 1900; J. D. Windiate, 1901-6; R. W. Rhames, 1907-11; George L. Neide, 1912.

St. Luke's Mission Episcopal Church was established in 1891, and in 1898 the church had grown so that it was able to have a regular pastor. Rev. C. A. Chism was pastor in 1898 and he was followed by Reverends E. S. Bazzette-Jones, 1899-1900; H.

L. Marvin, 1900; H. W. Armstrong, 1902; F. D. Devall, 1903-6; H. W. Wells, 1907-11; E. Bennett, 1912.

The *Church of the Holy Trinity* on Cummings Street is a thrifty little church, not very old. Its pastor in 1904-6 was Rev. Peter Wager and he was succeeded by Rev. Prentiss A. Pugh in 1907, who is still in the service.

Another recently instituted Episcopal Church is *St. Alban's Chapel*, on Florida Avenue. Rev. Craik Morris became its pastor in 1905 and he is the present incumbent.

The First Baptist Church was organized the 4th day of April, 1839. The preliminary meeting was held at the house of Spencer Hall and the persons signing the articles were Geraldus Buntyn, T. Carpenter, S. M. Isbell, Spencer Hall, Martha F. Carpenter, Rebecca Walton, Martha O. Mosby, Pamela A. Fowlks, Mary Land, Dorcas Hall and Sherwood Walton. The organization meeting took place in the old Magevney school house in Court Square. Rev. Jno. C. Holt and P. S. Gayle officiating. It is not shown in the record where the first meetings were held, but in 1845 a Committee was appointed to secure a site and erect a building. A lot was purchased on Second Street between Washington and Adams and a temporary house of worship was fitted up. About 1847 the brick building so well known was erected and remained in service until 1888, when a new church edifice was built on the same site. This building and site was appropriated by Shelby County as part of a site for a new court house in 1908 and the church purchased the lot and erected a handsome modern building at the corner of Linden and Lauderdale Streets.

The records show that Rev. L. H. Milliken was pastor in 1840, B. F. Farnsworth in 1842, E. C. Eager in 1842, and Rev. S. S. Parr in 1843. Rev. P. S. Gayle was called to the pastorate in 1846. Rev. John Finley in 1849, Rev. C. R. Hendrickson in 1852, Rev. F. J. Drane in 1857 and Rev. S. H. Ford in 1862.

The church was used as an army hospital by the Federal Army during the occupation of Memphis and no services were held in the building. But in 1863, Rev. A. B. Miller was elected pastor, followed by Rev. D. E. Burns in 1868, and he was followed in turn by Revs. J. T. Tichenor in 1871, Geo. A. Lofton in 1872, R. B. Womack in 1877, W. A. Montgomery in 1879 and

R. A. Venable in 1880. From 1887 to 1892 Rev. R. A. Venable was pastor; in 1893 he was succeeded by Rev. R. J. Willingham. Rev. E. A. Taylor came to the church in 1894 and served until 1899. In 1900 Rev. A. U. Boone was elected to the pastorate and he is still with the church.

Before the Civil War the Baptists had a church on Beale Street and a mission down in Fort Pickering, but at the close of the war there was but one Baptist Church in Memphis, and that in the northern part of the city. It was determined at that time to organize the *Central Baptist Church*, to which the Beale Street Church conveyed their property and the First Church gave a liberal donation. The new church was organized December 1, 1865, in the First Church and Rev. S. H. Ford was chosen pastor. The Central Church then obtained a lot on Court Street and erected thereon the Tabernacle, a wooden building which was used until 1868. The site for the present church was purchased in 1867, on Second Street North of Beale for \$22,500, but only a basement structure was erected, which was completed in 1868, and was used as the church for 17 years. The building was completed, after long delays, and dedicated December 6, 1885, the total cost being \$130,000. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. S. H. Ford, from 1865 to 1871; Rev. Sylvanus Landrum, October 1878 to July 1, 1879; Rev. Thos. L. Rowan, January 1, 1880 to July 29, 1882; and he was followed November 1, 1882, by Rev. A. W. Lamar. In 1888 Rev. J. A. Dickerson became pastor; in 1891, Rev. F. R. Boston; in 1894, Rev. B. A. Nunnally; in 1896, Rev. T. S. Potts; in 1911, Rev. J. L. White, who is still with the church.

Chelsea Baptist Church was also organized as a mission church in 1860, by Dr. W. G. Lawrence, with ten members and R. M. C. Parker and A. G. Thompson as deacons. The first place of worship was a dwelling house located on the old factory lot, as known at that day, and in 1861 a small frame building was erected on Front Street between Mill and Sycamore. The Mission became an independent congregation in 1865. The following pastors served at different periods in this congregation: Revs. Lancaster, Harbin, Caperton, Butler, Mitchell, Tragett, Powell, Crews, Stewart and Lipsey.

The *Rowan Memorial Baptist Church* was instituted in 1891, with Rev. J. H. Snow, pastor. He was succeeded by the Reverends W. L. Slack, 1893-4; W. L. Norris, 1897; R. N. Lucado, 1898; I. W. Page, 1899; Charles Lovejoy, 1900; R. W. Richardson, 1901-3; W. J. Bearden, 1904-7; W. L. Savage, 1909; D. D. Chapman, 1910; W. J. Bearden, 1911; O. A. Utley, 1912.

The *Johnson Avenue Baptist Church* had five years existence, with the following pastors: Reverends W. T. Hudson, 1898; A. P. Moore, 1899-1900. T. T. Thompson, 1901-2.

Trinity Baptist Church came into being in 1891, with Rev. M. D. Early as pastor, who served until 1894. His successors were Reverends W. F. Dorris, 1895; G. B. Thrasher, 1896-7; ———Hamlett, 1898; E. L. Smith, 1900; J. W. Lipsey, 1901-4.

Seventh Street Baptist Church was started in 1903. Rev. T. T. Thompson was pastor and served the church until 1906, when Rev. I. N. Strother succeeded him. Doctor Strother is still with the church.

The *Lenox Baptist Church* became a member of the Baptist Church organization in Memphis in 1904, with Dr. K. W. Reese as pastor who remained so until 1908. He was then succeeded by Rev. Davis W. Bosdell in 1909 and in 1911 by Rev. E. L. Watson, who is still with this church.

La Belle Place Baptist Church, started in Memphis with Rev. George W. Sherman, pastor. In 1908 J. N. Lawler became pastor. He was followed in 1909 by Rev. J. E. Dilworth, who served until 1911, when Rev. D. A. Ellis became pastor and he is now in this service.

The *McLemore Avenue Baptist Church* came into being in the city in 1906, the Rev. T. T. Thompson being pastor. In 1908 Rev. W. J. Bearden was pastor and he was followed in 1911 by E. G. Ross who was succeeded in 1912 by the first pastor, Rev. T. T. Thompson.

The *Bellevue Boulevard Baptist Church* has been within the corporation of Memphis since 1909, since which time Rev. H. P. Hurt has been pastor.

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in August 1840 with 18 members at a time of the revival held by Rev. Sam'l Bennett and Reuben Burrow. Of the early members

of the church are Jno. D. White, Sam'l D. Key, W. D. S. Garrison, W. B. Waldran, Mrs. S. A. Waldran, Jas. White, A. Hutchinson, Albert White and Jno. D. White, Jr., Mathilda James, Maria Stewart, Chas. Stewart, Sabra White, Eliza Key, Ann Waldran, P. Hutchinson, Mary C. Stewart and Sophia E. Garrison. A lot was purchased the same year in September, 1844 the cornerstone of the church was laid with Masonic ceremony, but the house was not finished until 1845. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Sam'l Dennis, elected the first week after its organization; Rev. Robt. Donnell for a part of the year 1845, then Samuel Dennis again until 1851, followed by Herschell S. Porter and in 1856 by A. M. Bryan, who resigned in 1859. Mr. Bryan was followed by Rev. C. A. Davis, who was pastor till 1867; Rev. L. C. Ransom in 1868 to 1874, Rev. G. T. Stainback, 1875 to 1879; when Rev. H. A. Jones became pastor. Just before the Civil War the present church building on Court Street was erected, a brick structure with a seating capacity of 1200. In 1887 Rev. H. A. Jones was elected pastor; in 1897, Rev. Hugh Spencer Williams and 1910, Rev. W. J. King.

Chelsea Cumberland Church was organized in 1872 by Rev. L. C. Ransom. Mr. E. T. Keel donated a lot on Fourth Street and the church was built thereon. Up to 1879 the pastors were Rev. L. C. Taylor and M. O. Smith. Rev. G. B. Thomas was pastor for a short while and was followed in 1886 by the Rev. D. T. Waynick.

The Third Cumberland Presbyterian Church was established in 1894 with Rev. H. A. Jones, pastor. He was succeeded in 1897 by Rev. A. K. Burrow.

The Georgia Street or Institute Cumberland Church was instituted in 1897, with Rev. J. O. Davidson, pastor, who is still guiding this flock.

The Central Cumberland Church was inaugurated in 1898, when Rev. G. W. Martin was chosen pastor. He was succeeded in 1901 by Rev. R. Thompson; in 1908 by Rev. C. H. Walton who is the present incumbent.

The Memphis Tabernacle (Cumberland) is a little church that existed during 1909 and 1910, with Rev. R. M. Neel, pastor.

The *Walker Heights Cumberland Church* also existed during 1909 and 1910, with Rev. Richard Inge, pastor.

About 1841 Father McAleer became the first resident Catholic priest and steps were taken to build a Catholic Church. Previous to that time irregular worship was held by the Catholics, as by the other church organizations, in the Magevney School House in Court Square and later a small wooden house was used, standing on the site of the Convent of the Dominican Fathers. In 1843 a small brick edifice costing \$5,000.00, was built on Third Street near Adams.

In 1845 this church, called St. Peter's, was under the care of the Dominicans and Father Jas. S. Alemany, afterwards Arch-Bishop of San Francisco, was appointed the second Catholic pastor in the city, assisted by Rev. Thos. L. Grace. Father Alemany was succeeded by Father J. H. Clarkson, who died in 1849. Father Thos. L. Grace was then placed in charge and assisted by Father J. A. Bockel and J. V. Daly.

In 1852 Father Thomas began the erection of the present St. Peter's Church, a splendid edifice, and it was dedicated in February, 1858 by Bishop Miles.

In 1886, Rev. J. P. Moran was priest in charge, assisted by Revs. J. V. Edelen, F. A. Ryan and E. Ashfield.

In 1887 Father M. D. Lilly became pastor of this church and he was succeeded by Reverend Fathers J. P. Moran, 1888-93; M. A. Sheehan, 1894-5; M. A. Horrigan, 1896-8; M. A. Sheehan, 1899-1902; F. A. Gaffney, 1903-6; J. P. Heffernan, 1907-1910; E. J. Farmer, 1910-12.

The German Catholics of Memphis organized in 1852, the Society of St. Boniface. In that year Father J. Bockel purchased a lot on Union Street, but sold it in 1856 and another was purchased at Third and Market Streets as a site for the *St. Mary's German Catholic Church*. A small frame house was built and fitted up in which Rev. W. J. Repis was installed as resident pastor in 1860, and he was followed in 1862 by Rev. Cornelius Thoma. In 1864 a brick building was commenced, which was completed in 1867, when Rev. L. Schneider succeeded Father Thoma. In 1870 Rev. Father Eugene Priers, of the Order of St. Francis, was sent as a minister and he was succeeded

the same year by Rev. Killian Schlaser, and he in turn, in 1871, by Rev. Ambrosia Jansen, by whom a monastery was built in the rear of the church. In 1873 Rev. Lucian Bucholz became pastor until 1879, when he was followed by Rev. Aloysius Weiner. Father Weiner remained until 1885, and was succeeded by Rev. Nemesius Rhode, from Chicago, and he was followed in 1887 by Rev. Frances Moening. Father Nemesius returned in 1887 and his successors have been Fathers Francis Moening, 1888-1894; H. Fessler, 1895-8; P. Kohnen, 1899-1900; H. Japes, 1901; H. Fessler, 1902-8; Isidore Fosselman, 1909; H. Fessler, 1910-1912.

Rev. Martin Riordon was sent in 1865 to take charge of a mission among the Catholics in southeastern Memphis. He founded a school on Wellington Street and in 1866 built St. Patrick's Parsonage, in which services were held on Sundays until the church could be completed. Subsequently a frame church building was erected on the corner of DeSoto and Linden Streets. Calvary Cemetery was founded by Father Riordon in 1867. In 1878 Father Riordon died and was succeeded by Father Edward Doyle, who also died in 1879 of yellow fever and Father Quinn became pastor until 1881, when he was followed by Rev. Father Veale. Father John Veale watched over this church and its parish until his death in 1899, when the church lost a valuable pastor and many of its members and other people a true friend. Father Veale's successor was Father F. T. Maron, who stayed with the church until 1904, when Father F. T. Sullivan became its pastor. He was succeeded by Father D. J. Murphy, who is the present incumbent.

St. Bridgid's Church, erected at the corner of Third and Overton Streets, was opened for worship on Christmas day, 1870, by Rev. Martin Walsh, the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Walsh, after the death of the former from yellow fever in 1878, assisted by Rev. Michael Ryan and Rev. Jno. J. Walsh. Father Walsh remained with this church until 1889, when Father Francis took his place. In 1896 Father J. K. Larkin came to the church and stayed with it until 1897. Father J. F. O'Neill succeeded him in that year and he is still with this parish.

St. Joseph's Church was constructed in 1878, the corner-

stone being laid March 17th, and the building standing on the corner of Georgia and Seventh Street. Rev. Antonia Luiselli was installed as pastor and continued so for many years. In 1902 his successor became Father E. Gazzo and Father Gazzo is still with the church.

Sacred Heart Catholic Church was opened for worship with Rev. Father P. L. Mahony as pastor and he has remained with the parish ever since.

The latest Catholic Church inaugurated in Memphis is *St. Thomas Church*, 1912, with Rev. Father S. A. Stritch, pastor.

Linden Street Christian Church was founded in 1846 and incorporated in 1850. The original members were Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Wooldridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Caldwell, Mary McIntosh and Ann McGuire. The lot was bought and the church was organized on the southeast corner of Linden and Mulberry and a small frame building standing on it was remodeled and made into a house of worship. In 1860 a brick edifice was erected, but not completed until after the war, and the parsonage was erected in 1877.

The pastors have been Elders B. F. Hall, 1846 to 1853; R. E. Chew, to 1855; W. J. Barber until 1861. During the Civil War services were held without a pastor and after the war the pastors were Rev. R. A. Cook, 1864-6; T. W. Caskey, 1866; Curtis J. Smith, 1869; David Walk, 1870; J. M. Tribble, 1879; G. W. Sweeney, 1882; J. B. Briney, 1886-9; J. W. Ingram, 1889-1893; J. A. Brooks, 1893-95; W. E. Ellis, 1895-97; W. H. Sheffer, 1907-1912.

The *Mississippi Avenue Christian Church* was organized in 1891, with Reverend S. P. Benbrook, pastor. His successor in 1893 was Rev. S. B. Moore. Mr. Moore was succeeded by Revs. Joseph Severns, 1895-97; L. D. Riddell in 1907, who has been with the church ever since. In 1909 this congregation erected a new church building on McLemore Avenue, when one of its earliest and most liberal supporters, Mr. S. C. Toof, furnished the greater part of the funds for this new structure. Mr. Toof was such a strong arm of this church that his decease in 1910 was a great loss and the church held special memorial services in his honor. At this time the expressions of love and veneration

for him were the outpourings of many individuals who expressed gratitude for his generous support and unsolicited work and several for personal help received from him.

The *Third Christian Church* was inaugurated in 1899, with Rev. J. E. Willis, pastor. His successors have been Revs. E. L. Crystal, 1900-1902; J. E. Gorsuch, 1904-11; S. F. Fowler, 1912.

Decatur Street Christian Church, established 1910, has had two efficient ministers, Rev. H. F. Cook, 1910, and R. H. Love, 1911-12.

The latest church of this denomination is *Harbert Avenue Church*, established in 1912 with Rev. W. S. Long, pastor.

In 1855 an effort was made to establish a Lutheran Church in this city and Rev. W. Fick, of New Orleans, came to Memphis and ministered at intervals to the worshipers of that faith. Following him a student of the Concordia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, Paul Byer, was placed in charge. The *German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church* was organized in July, 1855, and N. Frech, F. Steinkuhl, H. Glindamp and W. Ringwald were chosen elders. Mr. Byer was installed as pastor and continued until 1858, when Rev. G. M. Gotsch became pastor. He died in 1876 and Rev. H. Lieck was selected, who resigned in 1879. The congregation was supplied for awhile by Rev. E. S. Obermeyer of Little Rock, when Rev. Theodore Benson was elected pastor, but died in 1881. A Theological student named Caspar Dorsch, from St. Louis, then ministered to the congregation, assisted by Mr. Obermeyer, and in September, 1881, Rev. I. G. Pflantz became pastor. He was succeeded in 1886 by Wm. Dau. The congregation purchased a house and lot on Main Street in 1856, at number 210, but in 1874 they obtained a lot and built the first story of the present church on Washington Avenue near Orleans. Doctor Dau stayed with the church a number of years. In 1899 his successor was Rev. L. Buchheimer and he in turn was succeeded by Rev. J. Broders in 1903, serving until 1908, when Rev. M. J. Brueggemann was elected pastor and is still with the congregation.

The *Lutheran Church of The Redeemer*, was first noted in 1910, with Reverend Theodore Stiegemeier as pastor. Doctor Stiegemeier is still serving this congregation.

The First Congregational Church or Stranger's Church was organized in 1863. Up to 1864 the congregation worshipped at Odd Fellow's Hall and in the Greenlaw Block and other places, but in the latter year purchased the site on Union Street on which a building was erected dedicated June 20, 1865 by Rev. T. E. Bliss, the first pastor. In 1868 Mr. Bliss was succeeded by Rev. A. E. Baldwin and in turn in 1875 by W. D. Millard, who was pastor for two years. Church services were suspended during the yellow fever epidemics and in 1881 Rev. N. M. Long held evening services and soon after reorganized the church, its name being changed to Stranger's Church. The church was much enlarged in 1882 and Mr. Long was called as its pastor, since which time he has remained in the service.

Congregational Church of the Children of Israel, the first Jewish congregation was established in 1854 under a charter. The incorporators were J. I. Andrews, Moses Lemmons, Jno. Walker, D. Levy, Julius Sandac, T. Folz, M. Hamberger, N. Bloom, Joseph Strauss and Simon Bernach. Being aided by a donation from Judah Touro, of New Orleans, a lot on Second Street was purchased, but not used and in February, 1858 an edifice at the corner of Main and Exchange Streets, the old Farmer's & Merchants Bank Building was rented and dedicated by Rev. Dr. Wise. Later the lot was bought and the house used as a Synagogue until 1884, when the present Jewish Temple, was built on Poplar Street at a cost of \$50,000. The building was dedicated by Revs. J. M. Wise, H. Senneshein, and Max Samfield. On July 6, 1860, Rev. S. Tuska was elected Rabbi of the congregation, but died on December 30, 1870, and was succeeded by Rev. M. Samfield, who still presides as Rabbi of the congregation.

Baron Hirsch Temple is another Jewish Church on the corner of Washington Avenue and Fourth Street. The pastors of this church have been Rabbis M. Springer, 1898-1906; Mayervitz, 1907; M. Springer, 1909; Aaron Schwartz, 1910; Benjamin Filbush, 1911-12.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized in Memphis September 11, 1892, in the Randolph Building. The old Central Methodist Church on Union Avenue was purchased in 1907

and services were held there from April until December of that year, when the church building burned. Services were then held in the Woman's Building until December, 1908, when the congregation moved to the crypt of their new building corner Dunlap Street and Monroe Avenue, where services have been held ever since. The church building is now being completed.

The first readers of this church were Mrs. Rosa T. Shepherd, First Reader and Mrs. Hattie Caldwell, Second Reader. They were succeeded in 1903 by Miss Mamie Gafford, First Reader, and Mr. J. W. Stotts, Second. Miss Gafford resigned in March, 1905, when Mr. Stotts became First Reader and Mrs. Julia H. Edwards, Second. In 1906 Mr. Edward S. Stapleton became First Reader and Mrs. Ida G. Tate, Second. They were succeeded in 1909 by Mr. John M. Dean, First Reader, and Miss Mary V. Little, Second. They led for the allotted three years, when, January 1, 1912, Mr. Charles N. Churchill, became First Reader and Mrs. Emma Galloway Craft, Second.

The *Associate Reform Presbyterian Church* is situated on South Pauline Street, corner Eastmoreland Avenue. Its pastor is Rev. W. B. Lindsey.

The *Hebrew-Christian Church* is on Poplar Avenue. Rev. Joseph Rosenthal is its pastor, or missionary, as he is called.

The *Pentacostal Holiness Church* is on the corner of Latham and Simpson Avenues. Rev. B. S. Todd is its pastor.

Faith Mission Church is on Seventh Street and its services are conducted by W. P. Day, pastor.

Church of God, is on Pennsylvania Avenue. R. B. Burl is its pastor.

The *Seventh Day Adventists* hold services at the corner of Dunlap Street and Greenlaw Avenue. The pastor is W. R. Burrow.

CHAPTER XXIII

The Bench and Bar

NO CHAPTER in the history of Memphis surpasses in interest or in the splendor of achievement of the actors the story of the Bench and Bar of Shelby County. The founding of the great city was conceived by Judge John Overton, a noted jurist of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and its charter and all the details of all its early career were carefully and studiously prepared by this able lawyer, one of the most brilliant lights that our state has produced. Many great lawyers have sought the "City by the Great River," since the days of Judge Overton and shed the luster of their fame not only upon the place of their chosen residence but, in numerous instances, upon the whole United States; and some of these jurists and lawyers have stamped their name and fame indelibly upon the history of our country.

In this little chapter it will be endeavored to select the salient points in the lives of these able jurists and lawyers without entering into tedious detail. Beginning with the courts we find that the Legislature of Tennessee on November 24, 1819, six months after the laying off of young Memphis, passed an act establishing a new county to be called Shelby, in honor of Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky, one of the heroes of the Battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary War and who had, in the preceding year negotiated with the Chickasaw Indians in company with General Jackson, the purchase of all their lands in West Tennessee and Western Kentucky, lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers and north of the line of the Mississippi Territory. This same Act established a tribunal called the Court of Pleas and Quar-

ter Sessions. The court was composed of a chairman and four commissioned justices of the peace. William Irvine was its first chairman and the other members were Anderson B. Carr, Marcus B. Winchester, Thomas D. Carter and Benjamin Willis.

It had four terms a year and a general jurisdiction over county affairs in both criminal and civil cases, the intermediate appellate court being the Circuit Court of Humphreys County. As this court was established as a tribunal to be held upon the lower Chickasaw Bluff there was some question as to the proper situs for its organization, and this question was settled practically and literally by organizing the court in the open air on the top of the bluffs where Memphis now stands, the great forest trees being the only covering from the elements. This court was removed after the January term of 1827 to the new county seat at Raleigh, where it continued as the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions until the April term of 1836, when its title became simply the County Court of Shelby County. This court still exists, but there has been a wonderful change in its surroundings since its organization under the trees on the edge of the bluff, and its final evolution and present ensconcement in probably the most beautiful courtroom in the Southern States, under the roof of the new Shelby County Courthouse.

On July 22, 1836, the Legislature passed an Act creating a county judge for this county, to be elected by the people. This office continued with numerous legislative changes until the establishment of the present probate court of Shelby County by the Legislative Acts of 1870 and the Amendatory Act of 1881.

The first circuit court in Shelby County was held in 1827, this county being then in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, presided over by Judge Joshua Haskell. Shelby County also received its first special court in 1846, called the Commercial and Criminal Court, the presiding judge being Honorable E. W. M. King, who was succeeded in 1850 by Judge J. C. Humphreys. Many changes have been wrought in the Circuit and other Shelby County courts by Legislative enactment since 1827.

By the Act of 1853 it was provided that the voters of Shelby County should elect a judge of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, and that the voters of Shelby, Fayette, Tipton and Hardeman Counties should elect a judge for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, constituted of those counties, and that the voters of the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth districts of Shelby County, in which Memphis and Fort Pickering were situated, should elect a judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis, and also an Attorney-general of said Court.

For some time there were no Chancery courts in Tennessee, the first Legislature which convened on the 8th of March 1796, establishing only a Supreme Court of Law and Equity. By enactment of 1822, Chapter 13, it was directed that one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals should, at stated times, hold a court of equity at several places named in the Act. This Act was repealed in 1827 by Chapter 79, the State being divided into two Chancery divisions, called the Eastern and Western, presided over by two Chancellors elected by the joint ballot of the General Assembly. In 1835 the chancellors were increased to three and Fayette and Shelby Counties were constituted the Seventh Chancery District of the Western Division, the court being held at Somerville, Fayette County. On December 15, 1845, Shelby and Tipton Counties were constituted a new chancery district with the court at Memphis and Honorable Alexander McCampbell, Chancellor of the Western District, was its first presiding officer. The first case entered on the docket of this court May 26, 1846, was styled James O. Hutchins vs. R. K. Eskridge, and its purpose was to enjoin the collection of a note for the hire of a slave. The counsel for complainants were Delafield, Massey and P. G. Gaines while Sylvester Bailey appeared for the defendant. There were one hundred and five cases docketed in this court in 1846.

Shelby County was at first, as above stated, in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, presided over by Judge Joshua Haskell as far back as 1827, when Memphis was incorporated, but after that date the courts were held at the county site at Raleigh. Judge Haskell was succeeded by Honorable Valentine D. Barry, a native of Ireland and who was the first circuit judge to reside

in Shelby County. After Barry came the Honorable Perry W. Humphries, Judge William B. Turley, L. M. Bramlett, W. C. Dunlap and William R. Harris, who were fine types of old-school, thoroughly trained lawyers and upright judges.

Of all of these circuit judges the most striking character perhaps, was Hon. Valentine D. Barry. He was not only striking in his personal appearance and upon the bench but also in his private life. He was an earnest, accurate and laborious Judicial officer, highly cultivated in all branches of literature and a man far ahead of his age and time in his southwestern home. As is the case with most men whose minds approach genius he had great capacity for detail and his office and library were model arrangements for carrying on the duties of his position, being noticeable for the neatness, order and arrangement of the judicial resources in the nature of books, briefs and digests collected by him for his own personal convenience. Judge Barry was also an eloquent speaker and a most attractive conversationalist. He was the fast friend of the new beginners at the bar, patiently instructing and training them and always ready to aid the youngsters in their perplexing legal troubles.

Another of these early and bright judges on the circuit bench was Hon. Wm. B. Turley, who was a Virginian, but first licensed to practice law at Clarksville, Tenn. He was a judge of this judicial circuit for several years and then became justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee in 1836 and continued in that position until 1850. He declined re-election and voluntarily sought and obtained the judgeship of the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis and held that office until his tragic death from an accident some years later. He was a colleague on the Supreme Court bench of those great judges Green and Reese.

Another early judge on the Circuit bench was Hon. W. C. Dunlap, who was a native of Knoxville and born in 1798. In early manhood he was prominent in political affairs, having served fourteen years in the State Legislature and several terms in Congress, where he showed high ability. He was later circuit judge for about ten years. He might have worn the

title of the "Equable Judge," sitting as he always did, with perfect composure and unruffled temper throughout the most trying wrangles at the bar before him but, never losing his grip on the case and steering it, as a skilled pilot would his craft, through all breakers into the still harbor of certainty and law. This amiable justice was of course loved by every attorney and practitioner and especially by the younger members of the bar to whom he was in their practice a delight Judge Dunlap died November 17, 1872 in this county.

Hon. Wm. R. Harris was a North Carolinian, born in Montgomery County in 1802. When a boy he earned his means for attending school by working on the farm during the summer and studied law at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., beginning his practice at Paris in Henry County. Coming to Memphis in 1851 he succeeded by appointment Hon. Wm. B. Turley and became judge of the Commercial and Criminal Court of Memphis until 1854. He was then made, after an interval, judge of the Supreme Court by appointment and subsequently by election. His splendid career was tragically cut short on the 13th of June, 1858 as the result of an accident, the explosion of the Steamer Pennsylvania a short distance below Memphis and he died a week later, on the 20th of June. His record was one indicating great ability and strength of character.

Another judicial officer of striking personality and unusual ability was Hon. E. W. M. King who was appointed the first judge of the newly established Commercial and Criminal Court in 1846, and held the position until 1850. Judge King was of a fiery temperament, resentful and sometimes rash, but exceedingly tender and gentle with those who were fortunate enough to be loved by him. His enforcement of the criminal laws, while entirely just, was rigorous in the extreme and this trait characterized his prosecution of criminals while attorney-general before he became judge.

The successor of Judge King on the Commercial and Criminal bench was an Alabamian named B. F. McKiernan who had come to Memphis in early life. Judge McKiernan was of gentler mould than Judge King but died no great while after being made judge of this court.

Honorable John C. Humphries was his successor. He had been splendidly trained for the bar and was well equipped for the duties of the bench. Judge Humphries was noted for his splendid personal appearance and attracted much attention because of that fact. His career was one of honor and purity and his death occurred at Somerville in 1868.

There were no courts while Memphis was a garrison town during the War Between the States. Honorable W. G. Reeves was Circuit Judge from the opening of the courts in 1865 until the court was abolished December, 1869.

The Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis were separated by the Act of 1865 and 1866, Chapter 32, and made separate jurisdictions.

Among the judges of the Law Court of Memphis following the separation, was Judge Thomas G. Smith, who occupied the bench in 1866 and 1867. Judge Smith was far beyond the average in ability and was very popular both with the people of Memphis and with the bar. James O. Pierce, of Wisconsin, became judge of the Law Court in 1868, but occupied the bench only a short time and was succeeded by Captain H. S. Lee in 1869. Both the last named gentlemen had been officers in the United States Army during the Civil War and remained after the conclusion of peace between the sections. On the 4th day of December, 1869, by an act of the Legislature, the Circuit Court of Shelby County, as then existing, the Law Court of Memphis, the Municipal Court of Memphis, the Chancery Court of Memphis and the Criminal Court of Memphis, were abolished. By Section 3 of said Act there were created two circuit courts and one criminal court in said county and two chancery courts, the said courts to be known as the First and Second Circuit Courts of Shelby County, the Criminal Court of Shelby County and the First and Second Chancery Courts of Shelby County.

By Section 4 of the Act, the Circuit Court absorbed the civil business of the old circuit court, the law court and the municipal court. The dockets and business of the Circuit Court going to the new First Circuit Court; the records of the law court going to the Second Circuit Court and the records of the Municipal

Court going to the First and Second Circuit Courts, while the criminal business of the circuit and municipal courts were passed to the new Criminal Court.

With the reorganization of the State Courts under the new Constitution in 1870 the carpet-bag government disappeared and the people of the state came into their own again. New judges were elected in all the courts. Honorable Carrick W. Heiskell was elected Judge of the First Circuit Court and Honorable Irving Halsey, of the Second Circuit Court.

Judge Heiskell had been a distinguished Confederate soldier, commanding the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment in Strahl's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and after the close of the War Between the States, was compelled to leave East Tennessee and come as a refugee to Memphis in 1866. He had been admitted to the bar at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1857.

These two judges, men of great vigor and learned in the law, continued to occupy the benches of their respective courts, Judge Heiskell until the end of his term in 1878 and Judge Halsey until his court was abolished in 1875. Judge Heiskell was succeeded by Judge J. O. Pierce former judge of the Law Court in 1878, who served his full term until 1886, when he was in turn succeeded by Hon. L. H. Estes, judge-elect who occupied the bench for two terms until 1902. In that year the present incumbent J. P. Young, succeeded to the Circuit Court bench and still occupies the same.

In 1905 three divisions, known as 2, 3 and 4, were added to the Circuit Court to meet the requirements of the enormous increase in business, which had come with the growth of the city, and as judges of these courts Hon. Walter Malone was appointed to Division 2, Hon. A. B. Pittman to Division 3 and Hon. W. H. Laughlin to Division 4. All of the four judges of the several divisions were reelected in 1910.

After the Civil War, Hon. Wm. M. Smith, who had been a Unionist during the great strife but was greatly loved by the people of Memphis, was made chancellor in 1866 and continued so until the reorganization of the courts in 1870, when Hon. R. J. Morgan was elected chancellor of the First Chancery Court and Hon. Wm. L. Scott of the Second Chancery Court.

Judge Morgan served out his term on the bench and was succeeded by Hon. Charles Kortrecht in 1878, who died of yellow fever soon after his election and was succeeded on the bench of the First Chancery Court in the fall of 1878 by Hon. W. W. McDowell, by appointment, and this Chancellor was soon after elected by the people and served the remainder of the term in this division. In 1886 Hon. H. T. Ellett, a former Supreme Judge of Mississippi and one of the ablest of modern jurists, was made chancellor at a great personal sacrifice to himself and took charge of the First Chancery Court. Judge Ellett presided with the most distinguished success until 1889, when he died suddenly in Court Square while on the rostrum receiving President Cleveland on behalf of the citizens of Memphis.

Judge Ellett was succeeded in that court by his law partner Hon. B. M. Estes, one of the ablest lawyers at the Memphis bar, who held the position until September 15, 1891, when he resigned and Honorable W. D. Beard was appointed Chancellor in his place. Judge Beard continued Chancellor until 1893, when he resigned and was soon after elected to the Supreme Bench of Tennessee, where he became Chief Justice. Upon Judge Beard's resignation Honorable John L. T. Sneed, a former justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and a learned and distinguished man, was appointed Chancellor and was elected to that position by the people in August, 1894. In 1900 Judge Sneed resigned and Honorable F. H. Heiskell, the present incumbent, was appointed to succeed him and he was reelected in 1902 and also in 1910.

In the Second Division of the Chancery Court, Honorable W. L. Scott resigned in 1871 and was succeeded by Honorable Edwin M. Yerger. During the last illness of Judge Yerger, Honorable Sam P. Walker was appointed Chancellor in August, 1872 and reelected in August, 1874. Chancellor Walker resigned July 10, 1875 to accept the appointment of City Attorney and Honorable F. D. Stockton was appointed July 15, 1875 and continued on the bench until the Second Chancery Court was abolished in October of that year.

In 1895 the Chancery Court was, by Act of the Legislature, divided into two parts, known as Part One and Part Two. Hon-

orable Sterling Pierson was appointed Chancellor of Part Two of this Court and continued to preside until October 15, 1898, when he resigned. Honorable Lee Thornton was appointed October 17, 1898 and held the position until Part Two was abolished by the Legislature, and retired May 8, 1899.

By an Act passed April 3, 1909, Part Two of this Court was reestablished and Honorable H. D. Minor was appointed Chancellor on May 6, 1909. He resigned August 8, 1910 and on August 4, Honorable Francis Fentress was elected Chancellor by the people and was inducted into office on September 1, 1910, and still holds the position.

Honorable William Hunter was first judge of the Criminal Court of Shelby County after the Civil War, from 1867 until December, 1869, when the existing Criminal Court was abolished and the new Criminal Court established as an auxiliary of the Circuit Court and for a brief period Honorable A. T. Henderson presided over that tribunal. After the Constitution of 1870 Honorable John R. Flippin was elected Criminal Judge in August of that year. Judge Flippin was a man of great strength of mind and character and his accession to the criminal bench marked an epoch in the judicial history of the county and city. There were no slipshod methods of practice and few loopholes left by which criminals could escape from the meshes of the law. To him the criminal law meant justice, firm, even-handed justice, acquitting honorably when the juries found there was no crime and punishing unsparingly when they found the culprit guilty. Immediately the Criminal Court became one of great importance under the guidance of Judge Flippin and his vigorous young attorney-general, Luke E. Wright, and the ablest members of the bar, were constantly found engaged in the numerous causes and state prosecutions, sometimes of distinguished citizens, which were being carried on there. Men like Duncan K. McRae, Emerson Ethridge, George Gantt, T. W. Brown, L. B. Horrigan, E. M. Yerger and John Sale, great lawyers as they were, engaged in battles royal with the vigorous young attorney-general at this bar during Judge Flippin's term and the state and county were vastly the gainers by the workings of this court at that period.

Judge Flippin held office until December, 1875 when, having resigned to become mayor of Memphis, on December 28, of the same year Honorable John D. Adams was appointed judge and held the position until Honorable Thomas H. Logwood, elected August 3, 1876, assumed the bench on September 1, 1877. Judge Logwood held office until 1878 when in August, Honorable P. T. Scruggs was elected in the summer but died before assuming the bench and Honorable J. E. R. Ray was appointed in his place. Upon the reopening of the court, after the yellow fever of that fall, Judge Ray himself died in the summer of 1879 of yellow fever and in the fall the Honorable L. B. Horrigan was appointed to succeed him.

Judge Horrigan was a master of the science of criminal law and a stern, unyielding man who made life a burden to evil doers of all grades. He invariably inflicted the maximum penalty for pistol-carrying, his judgment in such cases being eleven months and twenty-nine days confinement in the County Workhouse. Judge Horrigan's career was of great benefit to the people of Memphis and a constant source of terror to malefactors of all sorts.

Judge Horrigan died in 1883, and Hon. J. M. Greer was appointed to succeed him. Judge Greer served until September, 1884, when Honorable Addison H. Douglass was elected and assumed the bench. Judge Douglass served out the constitutional term to September 1, 1886 and was succeeded by Judge Julius J. DuBose, who was impeached before the Senate of the State Legislature in 1893, for malfeasance in office and was deposed and Honorable T. M. Scruggs appointed to his place. Judge Scruggs declined to stand for reelection in 1894, and Honorable Lunsford P. Cooper was elected and served for the remainder of the constitutional term until 1902, when Honorable John T. Moss was elected and served his full term of eight years.

On April 11, 1907, Division Two was added to the Criminal Court of Shelby County with a limited jurisdiction and Honorable J. W. Palmer was appointed judge of said Division Two, but on May 1, 1909 the jurisdiction was made coordinate.

At the election held August, 1910, Honorable Jesse Edging-

ton was elected judge of Division One and Hon. James W. Palmer of Division Two, of said court and these gentlemen are still in these offices.

The Probate Court of Shelby County was established July 7, 1870 and Honorable J. E. R. Ray was made judge, serving until 1878, when Honorable T. D. Eldridge was elected judge. He served until 1886, when Honorable J. S. Galloway was elected judge and he still holds this position. In 1896 the Second Circuit Court of Shelby County was established, having limited jurisdiction and Honorable J. S. Galloway was made judge *ex officio* of said court and remained so until 1905, when the Second Circuit Court was abolished.

After the Civil War a court had been established in Memphis, called the Municipal Court, which was presided over by George W. Waldron, who continued in office until 1869, when Green P. Foute became judge. This court was abolished December 4, 1869 and its business transferred to the Circuit Court, as above stated.

Passing now to the bar of Shelby County, which has ever been one of the most notable in the Southwest, we find that the first attorneys to be admitted to practice on the third day after its organization, May 1, 1820, by the Court of Pleas and Quartersessions of Shelby County, were John Montgomery and John P. Perkins and these were the first lawyers to be recognized by the court in West Tennessee. Little is known of these gentlemen or their careers except that Perkins was at once elected County Solicitor. About the same time a prominent attorney of Mobile, Alabama, named Robert McAlpine, removed to Memphis. Remaining here for some years he finally returned to Mobile. While here he took a very prominent, perhaps a leading part in the litigation of that day. Other attorneys who were admitted to the bar about the same time were David W. Massey, John Brown, Wm. Stoddard and Robert Hughes. Nothing further is known of the professional careers of these gentlemen. P. T. Gaines early came to Memphis. He was a lawyer and Democrat bitterly opposed to "whigery" as then called, was a man of striking presence and more devoted to politics than to the practice of law. Being

rarely ready for trial at the terms of court, he was dubbed by the young attorneys whose cases were blocked, "old Continuendo." Although described as a genial gentleman, he had at least one serious short-coming, he lived and died a bachelor.

Among the most distinguished lawyers of that day however, was Wm. T. Brown who came from Middle Tennessee to Memphis and formed a law partnership with Frederick P. Stanton. Judge Brown was a tall, dark-complected, black-eyed man with nervous temperament and rapid, vigorous habit of speech.

Contemporary with him was Granville D. Swarey, who came from Somerville, Tennessee. Possessing great power as a lawyer, with much ready wit, he made a dangerous rival to Judge Wm. T. Brown in the practice of that day.

James Wickersham was a product of the North and was not only a good lawyer but a very thrifty man as well. It is narrated of him by Judge L. B. McFarland that he got indebted to his landlord for board but soon after securing what he called an "admiralty case," an attachment on a fiatboat, he made a good sized fee and bought some of his landlord's depreciated notes with which he paid his debt. He came to Memphis in 1844. Spencer Jarnagin swooped down from East Tennessee on Memphis in 1847. He was an able lawyer of lazy habit, fonder of fishing than of practicing law and caused much trouble by his dilatory tactics. Of a different type was Col. James B. Thornton of Virginia who came to Memphis in the same year. Colonel Thornton was a man of many attainments in literature and of splendid education and much reading. Several books were written by him, one of which, Thornton on Conveyancing, was made a text-book at the Cambridge Law School of Massachusetts and passed through several editions. Colonel Thornton joined the Confederate service at the beginning of the Civil War, and served throughout. Colonel Thornton was the father of Dr. G. B. Thornton of Memphis and by a later marriage of Judge Lee Thornton of this city, both of his sons still residing here.

About this same period there were a number of successful lawyers in active practice in the courts of Memphis, some of

whom became very distinguished at the bar in later years. From 1845 to 1850 these learned men saw in the growing young city a great opportunity and flocked here in considerable numbers, winning both fame and money in their energetic practice. Among those who came to Memphis during the period named, were Leven H. Coe, Walter Coleman, Thos. J. Turley, Wm. K. Poston, David M. Currin, Edwin M. Yerger, John L. T. Sneed, John Sale and Henry G. Smith. What a galaxy of ability and power was represented by that group! L. H. Coe, the aggressive lawyer and active partisan; Walter Coleman, of splendid presence, and an eloquent orator; Thos. J. Turley, the partner of Archibald Wright and father of the late distinguished Senator Thos. B. Turley; Wm. K. Poston, wise, prudent and strong at the bar, who gave three sons to the law to become distinguished at the bar after their father's death, in W. K. Poston, Jr., David H. Poston and Frank P. Poston; David M. Currin, from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, able lawyer and politician and Confederate Congressman, who died during the Civil War; Henry G. Smith, one of the most profound of our attorneys and counsellors, who came from Connecticut to North Carolina and thence to Memphis, and who ultimately served a term by appointment in 1868 on the Supreme Bench, and lived a long, useful and laborous life of 33 years in the city of his choice. Judge Henry G. Smith was more than a great lawyer; he was possessed of the keenest wit and while sometimes wrapped in the most painful abstraction when struggling with a great thought, he would arouse to humor and abandon in the battle at the bar and while striking his heaviest blows and inflicting the most dangerous wound upon his opponent's case, would so entertain by his versatility and scintillating humor as to retain the good will even at the time of the man whom he was overwhelming with his clear logic and flood of eloquence. Away from the bar he was the most genial of companions, his polished manner and graceful courtesy winning one unconsciously to him. Judge Smith died suddenly, after intense argument to a meeting of citizens upon a matter of great civic importance, and Memphis in his death lost one of her greatest lawyers and ablest citizens.

Edwin M. Yerger, one of the brilliant men of the early forties, at this time shed his rays by the light of his genius upon all the courtrooms of this city. Mr. Yerger was what was called a natural lawyer, which only means that, with a wonderfully retentive mind, he had so mastered the principles of law and of equity jurisprudence in his early years that his keen powers of reasoning enabled him to break away from precedents and citations of cases and to declare *ex cathedra* the correct rule of law or equity in any case which he was arguing. This was done in language eloquent and forceful, and which seemed to crystalize the thoughts of other astute thinkers into scintillating diamonds of pure reason for use in that particular case. Mr. Yerger was appointed Chancellor to succeed Honorable W. L. Scott, who had resigned in 1871, but he himself died in August, 1872, after a brief but able career on the bench.

John Sale was the law partner and inseparable companion of Judge Yerger, and during their copartnership they were rarely seen apart on the street. Mr. Sale came to Memphis in 1846 and became attorney-general for four years in the Criminal Court. He was a great criminal lawyer. In eloquence and forensic ability he was the equal of Judge Yerger, but did not possess the latter's wonderful reasoning powers. As an advocate before the jury he was overwhelming, and when the logic of the case was not with him his withering sarcasm and ability for lingual castigation often won for him where other men would have failed. Colonel Sale would not hesitate where he had the least opening, to attack the character of the opposing litigant and so trenchant was he in the use of this weapon that Attorney-general Luke E. Wright on one occasion turned to the jury and arraigned Colonel Sale at the close of his argument by declaring him to be "the great and original dirt-dauber of creation." Of this unique character Colonel M. C. Galloway, the brilliant newspaper editor, wrote at his death in November, 1872: "John F. Sale was great in his frivolities, great in his burlesque, great in his humor, great in his common sense, the great lawyer, the great orator, the great black-guard, the great

companion, the great friend, the great worshipper of ladies, the great spendthrift. In nothing was he little."

Of the old Memphis bar in the later fifties there were W. D. Beard, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; B. M. Estes, in later life the great Chancellor; R. J. Morgan, also a Chancellor after the Civil War; J. M. Gregory, L. D. McKisick, B. A. Massey, Charles Kortrecht, Henry Craft, Luke W. Finlay, Howell Jackson and Archibald Wright. Immediately after the close of the Civil War there came to Memphis other able and oftentimes brilliant lawyers who, combining with the survivors of the fifties, became a bar in the latter sixties, which has probably never been surpassed or even equalled by that of any single city in the whole land. Among these last named gentlemen who came in 1865 or 1866 from other sections of Tennessee were Colonel George Gantt, Thomas G. Smith, M. R. Hill, W. H. Stephens and Thomas R. Smith from West and Middle Tennessee, Landon C. Haynes and Joseph B. and C. W. Heiskell and S. R. Gammon from East Tennessee, Duncan K. McRae and R. M. Heath from North Carolina, James Phelan, Judge Henry T. Ellett, J. W. Clapp and Colonel Wm. Harris from Mississippi; Judge Tom W. Brown from Kentucky; Charles W. Adams, W. M. Randolph and General Albert Pike, from Arkansas and a little earlier, W. Y. C. Humes, of Virginia, but who had lived briefly in East Tennessee.

What a school of law this great galaxy afforded for the young law student and practitioner of that day! Sketches cannot be afforded of each of these great lawyers, nearly all of them cast in the same mold, and giants as they were in forensic debate.

One of the greatest lawyers which Memphis ever knew was Colonel George Gantt. With an intellect sparkling and scintillating like a diamond, hard study had wrought out of him a master of the science of law, and his versatility and love of the law caused him to master every branch of it. He was equally at home in a great struggle for a human life before the able criminal courts of that day; amid the quietly flowing waters of equity practice; in the din and heat of the battles royal for preeminence and success in the contests in the courts

of law, or in the humble office of some justice of the peace, illuminating with his genius the intricate question of obscure common law practice, which would often cause the untrained magistrate to forget himself and become the active partisan of the keen lawyer, who had perhaps for the first time brought him to understand the nature of the litigations daily waged before him.

Extremely unlike Colonel Gantt, but a foeman worthy of his steel, was Judge Tom W. Brown of Kentucky, the erudite and classical scholar, the polished rhetorician and the extremely well-grounded lawyer, who richly embellished with his learning, wit and polished language the cases tried by him in the courts and whose eloquence and beauty of diction made him famous not only at the bar but on all other occasions where a great mind and a highly trained orator were needed in public affairs.

Another giant of that day was Judge Archibald Wright, the massive man and massive mind, which had at one time dominated the deliverances of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at a period when it was strikingly great both in its makeup and its opinions. Judge Wright, while plodding and laborious in his research, at the bar resembled Vulcan, wielding his sledge-hammer with crushing effect upon his less-careful prepared antagonist. Judge Wright knew his own ability and while never vainglorious, exacted unsparingly of his clients due compensation for his labor. He was great as a judge, great as a man, great as a lawyer and advocate and transmitted to his posterity many of the elements of his own massive and imperious mind.

Thomas R. Smith, originally from the State of Maine, though he died young and had but a brief period of development at the bar of Memphis between 1865 and 1872, forged rapidly to the front and became before his death one of the master minds of the great bar of Memphis of that day. He was a man of wonderful resource, clearness of judgment, quickness of perception and indomitable in attack. He was in almost every great case before the Memphis courts between

the close of the Civil War and his death in 1872; and his continual successes won for him the greatest distinction.

Landon C. Haynes was a man of winning eloquence and unsurpassed in the beautiful figures of speech and flowers of rhetoric which he lavished upon every audience. Almost every address was a poem, and his love of his native district in East Tennessee with its purple mountains, its dimpled valleys and above all, of the "beautiful blue Wautauga," which he would manage to weave, in some way, into every speech which he made, caused Mr. Albert M. Stephens, one of the young lawyers of that day, to speak of every beautiful and flowery address which he heard as "Blue Wautaugaism."

Two other striking characters of that bar were Duncan K. McRae, of North Carolina and General Albert Pike of Arkansas. Colonel McRae was learned, logical, incisive and intense in every law-suit, conceding no such word as failure, yet striking his tremendous blows with the chivalry of a Bayard, and pleasantly saluting the antagonist he was about to overwhelm. General Albert Pike was a soldier, pioneer, poet, journalist, statesman and last but not least, a lawyer. In all of these he was great and a more striking figure or personality never arose before the bench of a court in Memphis than this tall, broad-shouldered man with bold, high forehead, keen but calm eyes and hair flowing over his shoulders, in appearance, a reincarnation of some of the great jurists of the Elizabethan period in England. General Pike was a child of nature, a child of the forest and a seasoned soldier, but as refined at the bar as any polished courtier, or any grave and dignified gentleman of the early American school of statesmen. He was universally loved and universally respected.

Judge Henry T. Ellett was still another type of the elegant and polished lawyer of that day and, with Judge Henry Craft, like himself from Mississippi, by their suave manners and beautifully expressed thoughts and above all by their unbending dignity and sweetness of manner were examples to all the younger generation of struggling, ambitious attorneys. If either ever lost his balance on the bench, or at the bar it escaped the writer's notice.

Judge J. W. Clapp and Judge Howell E. Jackson were two other notable figures of that day. They both took high position at the Memphis bar and in the affairs of the Memphis public, and Mr. Jackson became a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by sheer force of merit, for he was a Southerner of intense loyalty to his section and such men were rarely in favor at that time in administration circles at Washington.

All of these great lawyers have passed on to another world, leaving a memory that will ever be mellow in the minds of those who knew them, and a record that will be historical in the annals of Tennessee and Memphis.

Of this same coterie were Judge John L. T. Sneed of the Supreme Bench, J. M. Gregory, T. B. Turley, R. B. Hutchinson, J. A. Taylor, R. D. Jordan and George B. Peters. Robert Hutchinson was a quiet, gentleman but one of the most thorough equity lawyers of his day. He was a student and writer of high merit and his work on carriers is a standard handbook and textbook in every State of the Union.

Judge Sneed was a gentleman of the olden time, very tall, powerfully built, with a large head and Websterian features. His career was almost coextensive with Memphis, being one of the earliest lawyers to shed lustre upon her name and serving her as lawyer, soldier and jurist in a long career of scholarly endeavor and patient devotion to duty.

General George B. Peters was one of the most brilliant of the corps of brilliant attorneys-general, who have represented the interests of Shelby County and of the State of Tennessee in her courts.

There were yet others noted in that decade of able lawyers, among whom were L. D. McKisick, E. S. Hammond, for a quarter of a century judge of the Federal Court; General W. Y. C. Humes, the genial and able Charles W. Frazer, Ed Beecher, Charles W. Adams, W. T. Avery, Judge E. R. Ray, George Phelan, William M. Smith, R. F. Looney, Judge John P. Caruthers and Emerson Ethridge, who by their earnest and ambitious endeavors added to the fame of the Memphis bar.

And then of the more recent dead we have Luke W. Finlay, brave soldier, able lawyer and good man; Judge W. D.

Beard, learned and wise and who graced the Supreme Bench as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; John R. Flippin, lawyer, jurist, earnest and faithful mayor of Memphis, who first came to her relief when her interests had been wrecked; D. E. Myers; Eldridge Wright, one of the most brilliant of the generation of lawyers who had reached middle life, when crushed to death in a railroad accident, and last, W. A. Percy, not only a lawyer of great ability, but a man of preponderating influence in public affairs and on whose recent grave the green grass has scarcely yet appeared. In these shining marks chosen by the angel of death, Memphis suffered irreparable loss when the sudden blow fell.

Memphis still has an able, nay, a brilliant bar, embracing a few of the men of the later sixties and a far larger number of young but intellectual giants who are worthy successors in life and character and intellectual ability of the great men recorded above, and who will preserve the name and fame of her bar to other generations. But it is merely possible that prototypes will be found among them of those colossal lawyers, whose striking personality and individuality, and it may be added originality, born of the surrounding conditions and stormy scenes amid which they developed, shed such luster upon the life and story of the bar of that day.



E. E. Knight

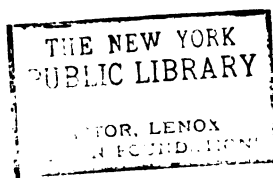
Beard, learned and wise and who graced the Supreme Bar as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; John R. Flippin, lawyer, jurist, earnest and faithful mayor of Memphis, who first came to her relief when her interests had been wrecked; L. E. Myers; Edwidge Wright, one of the most brilliant of the generation of lawyers who had reached middle life, who crumbled to death in a railroad accident, and last, W. A. Petty, not only a lawyer of great ability, but a man of preponderating influence in public affairs and on whose recent grave the green grass has scarcely yet appeared. In these shining masses chosen by the angel of death, Memphis suffered irreparable loss when the sudden blow fell.

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CHAPTER XXIV

Medical History of Memphis

MEDICINE and surgery have undergone vast changes in Memphis, as they have the world over, and no set of natural scientists have been more persistent in investigations and changing theories than those of the medical profession.

When Memphis was a very small village in the early twenties Indian Medicine men still used their queer practices for relieving the sick and there is record of several white people who, unable to find a white physician, resorted to the help of their red brethren. The methods of the Medicine men were carried on by incantations and invocations to the Great Spirit, but they also used herbs and often gave their patients very strenuous physical treatment.

A writer in the Old Folks Record tells of a process the medicine men had of bleeding by drawing needle points, fixed securely in a quill up and down the patient's arms and legs. The desired end of "bleeding," was attained and the patient would lie abed for days after, unable to walk or move. For some ailments these physicians of the forests believed in blistering and this process was performed by holding hot embers over the patient's abdomen until the blistering was accomplished, it usually taking several helpers to hold the victim in place during the performance.

We learn of no white physician here until late in the twenties, when there is record of Dr. Frank Graham, an intelligent worker for health, with considerable knowledge of medicine.

In 1827 Memphis had an epidemic of dengue, or break-bone

fever, and in 1828 yellow fever visited the town, for the first time since July, 1739, when Bienville's army was attacked while on the way to this point from New Orleans and decimated, by what many now suppose was yellow fever.

When Doctor Graham came he found many new conditions to meet and used his skill in the young town with varying success.

In 1834 two other physicians came to the growing village, Drs. M. P. Sappington and Wyatt Christian, and in 1835 Dr. John R. Frayser was added to the list. Doctor Frayser was a good physician and commenced that year a residence and practice in Memphis which lasted through a long life, in which time he witnessed the vicissitudes of Memphis from those early days until he died an old man, near the close of the century. He also witnessed the marvelous growth in his profession and in 1888 Mr. Vedder said of him, "he still lives, and around him clusters much of the medical history of our city."

Other physicians followed and one, Dr. H. R. Robards, was a surgeon of no mean ability and became the surgeon not only of Memphis, but of the surrounding country.

In the early days Memphis was not a clean city, as has been shown in the general history, and in the thirties Doctor Frayser and his brother physicians thought a board of health should be organized, that sanitation and other provisions for the health of the town might be instituted, and August 6, 1838, the first board of health was formed, composed of Doctors Wyatt Christian, M. P. Sappington, John R. Frayser, DeWitt, Maybry, Lewis Shanks, and Hickman.* This board did not gain the influence they desired in order to enforce cleanliness and make other hygienic demands of the community, but they accomplished some good and worked together for the common benefit.

Asiatic cholera reached Memphis from New Orleans in January, 1849 and caused much alarm, but the disease was confined chiefly to the flatboat neighborhood and to people of dissipated habits and enervated condition.† In other places

*Vdder.

†Keating.

visited by this plague that year results were more serious than in Memphis.

In the Railroad Record of 1854, these lines appeared concerning Memphis health: "Its high position has secured its health so far that neither cholera nor yellow fever have visited it in the severe forms in which they have prevailed in almost all the Southern cities. This immunity is likely to continue, for it lies on both high and dry ground, and has purer and better air than any other place in that region.

But the sanitary condition of the town was poor and Dr. A. P. Merrill, a physician and citizen of high rank, who has also appeared in these pages as an educator, in response to a discussion between the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Health carried on in the newspaper in the fifties, advocated a sewer system. In this discussion Doctors Watkin and Booth reported:

"Memphis has for the past two years been alarmingly sickly, and the sickness has been alarmingly fatal. No sort of explanation can weaken the force of these facts. They have become notorious, and if allowed to become her permanent characteristics will brood over the city like an eternal incubus, destroying its pleasantness, arresting its growth and paralyzing its commercial prosperity."

The coming of Doctor Merrill brought another physician of high standing and impetus to the profession generally. Dr. William V. Taylor, took up his abode here in 1850. He was followed at intervals by his four sons, all physicians and all standing for the best in their profession. Still other physicians came and soon Memphis had doctors of all the schools existing at that time.

As early as 1846 it was thought that Memphis could support a medical college of her own, and the Memphis Medical College was instituted and proved very successful. Doctor Shanks was elected dean, and all the teachers were men well versed in the profession, some being physicians of wide repute. In 1853 Dr. John Millington was made professor of chemistry, and he was ranked one of the best chemists of the world, having had broad experience both in America and England.

Another able teacher in this institution was Dr. H. V. Wooten, recognized far and near as an authority on the principles and practice of medicine, which was his branch of work in the college. Doctor Merrill was appointed professor of *materia medica* and Mr. Vedder says of him that he "has had few superiors, before or since his time." Dr. C. T. Quintard taught physiology and anatomy and gave promise of being one of the first in this branch of doctor's work, but he abandoned medicine and went into the ministry. Dr. Arthur K. Taylor then taught anatomy with excellent results until he moved to Hot Springs, Arkansas. Dr. Daniel F. Wright, one of the best workers for the State Board of Health, was also a teacher in this college.

Colonel Keating mentions a closing term of the Memphis Medical College in February, 1852 "under circumstances of exceptional *eclat*, Dr. Charles T. Quintard delivering the valedictory address."

During the following summer this college was consolidated with the Memphis Institute and opened in the fall under splendid auspices, Doctor Merrill giving the introductory lecture and Congressman F. P. Stanton delivering an able address.

The Botanical School of Medicine was very popular in the early half of the last century and several physicians of that practice came to Memphis. The system grew in favor and about the time the Memphis Medical College was established the Botanico-Medical College was opened here and became popular.

Dr. M. Gabbert of this school gave his life in 1855, during the yellow fever epidemic that came to Memphis that year. He had been very successful as a practitioner and had grown to be much beloved by many Memphis families who relied on his skill and sympathy during their trials of sickness. Doctors T. C. Gayle and G. W. Morrow were also successful followers of this school and had extensive practice.

Homeopathy came to Memphis in 1856 with Doctor Edmonds who won the confidence of many people and gained a large practice. Homeopathy became popular and numerous good physicians of this school followed Doctor Edmonds at inter-

vals to Memphis. They, with physicians of other schools, battled with the yellow fever of 1855 as well as later epidemics.

The best physicians in Memphis, being broad-minded men, did not allow the different theories of practice to interfere with the general professional harmony, and when the Memphis Medical Society was formed, physicians of all schools were admitted, and we find the principles of this society laid down by Doctor Merrill in an address given in 1857. He stated that all reputable physicians could belong to the Memphis Medical Society, but no one who practiced charlatanry would be recognized. One of the articles of the constitution of this organization read:

"All graduates of respectable schools of medicine, of good moral character, and willing to adopt the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association, and scrupulously to adhere to its teachings, may become members of this society."

Also, "No individual shall be considered eligible to membership in this society, who divides responsibility with a known empiric, or associates with any such in consultation, or practices with nostrums or secret patent medicines, or who exposes, vends or advertises such medicines either in his own name or that of another."

Doctor Merrill thought that in the true physician it was narrow and unscientific to inhere inviolably to one class of materials for cures, and the members of this society were urged to keep no good discovery secret, but to share with the brotherhood every new good that could in any way aid the profession.

He thought that the Board of Health should be a substantial organization of the city; to attend to sanitation and make the city a healthful place of residence, and an attractive place which would encourage and invite immigrants of a solid and beneficial sort.

Of the physicians here at that time Doctor Merrill said:

"Memphis contains, as compared with other cities, its full proportion of medical talent and learning. Fatal diseases are not more fatal in the hands of physicians here, than are the same diseases in all our principal cities. Those terrible epidemic scourges of modern times, cholera and yellow fever,

have been treated even more successfully in Memphis than in most other places. * * * * Our surgery compares favorably with New York and Philadelphia."

Physicians not mentioned above, practicing in Memphis in 1860, are given by Mr. O. F. Vedder, as follows: Drs. R. R. Ball, C. C. Berry, Field & Berry, B. F. C. Brooks, R. W. Creighton, E. W. Davis, P. E. Dickinson, Abner Dayton, James Hall, Zeno Harris, C. Spiegel, J. M. Sledge, G. H. Smith, A. Thumel, William J. Tuck, J. S. Williams, F. M. E. Faulkner, J. Fowlkes, E. P. Frains, M. B. Frierson, Frederick Hartz, Hopson & Martin, R. P. Jones, T. Keefe, J. M. Lane, F. H. Leroy, J. W. Maddox, E. R. Marlett, Thomas Peyton, J. S. Pearson, Milton Sanders, James Young, W. T. Bailey, D. M. DeBose, C. S. Fenner, S. & S. T. Gilbert, W. H. Hawkins, D. Herndon, J. R. Hill, H. J. Holmes, J. J. Hooks, J. T. Marable, W. D. Tucker, A. B. Washington, R. T. Webb, J. S. White, W. W. Wright, Charles McCormick, J. D. Martin, W. H. Pickett, R. H. Redmond, A. A. Rice, Shanks & Cobb, L. D. Shelton, Snider & McGinnis and John Wilson.

During the sixties the medical profession kept pace with other Memphis progress and the two schools of Homeopathy and Allopathy, directly opposite in their theories, grew powerful, but rivalry sprang up and as time advanced the schools became antagonistic.

Some of the most noted of both these schools during the years succeeding the War Between the States were: Drs. John R. Frayser, R. W. Mitchell, S. P. Green, Emmett Woodward, A. L. Kimbro, Wm. Hewett, C. F. Snyder, John R. Pitman, H. P. Hobson, E. A. White, W. E. Rogers, Josiah S. White, Frank Rice, George R. Grant, Arthur K. Taylor, R. C. Malone, W. T. Irwin, R. F. Brown, S. H. Brown, E. Miles Willett, Alexander Erskine, G. B. Thornton, D. D. Saunders, R. W. Mitchell, Paul Otey, W. C. Cavanaugh, J. M. Keller, J. H. Nuttall, Richard H. Taylor, R. B. Maury, W. B. Avant, H. W. Purnell, J. Joseph Williams, J. Murray Rogers, Robert P. Bateman, Joseph Lynch, B. M. Lebby.

All medical organizations had been abandoned during the Civil War and most of the physicians joined the army. After

the war people of all professions and callings in the South were heart-sick and disorganized, but by degrees order came again and the Memphis doctors started afresh to pursue their professions and to be interested in the growth and prosperity of Memphis. Besides many of the old resident physicians a number of new ones took up their abode here and while secular feeling and distrust lasted for several years after the close of the war, few physicians allowed personalities or feelings of hatred to interfere with the work of helping humanity in which they were engaged.

Organization again did its part in bringing the M. D.'s together, helped them in their work and by degrees the ravages of war and their effects were forgotten, or at least put in the background, and new life was infused into Memphis.

But in 1873 another check came in the yellow fever epidemic and many brave physicians who stayed to fight the fever and to learn to handle it gave their lives as toll, while many others had severe attacks of the disease.

Doctor Thornton gave the list of deaths that year in Memphis as 1,244 out of 4,204 cases, as the nearest estimate, but he stated that many other cases were not recorded or were called something else. 1873 was a trying year but one soon followed that eclipsed both it and the War Between the States in the devastation it wrought.

The epidemics of 1878-9 have already been so fully treated in the general history of this volume that they will not again be dwelt on here. Suffice it to say that the doctors of both schools were tried in the fire and proved pure metal. Some gave their lives, most of them were attacked by the plague and many lived to continue serving Memphis and their fellow men. Dr. G. W. Overall is said to have been the only physician who escaped the fever altogether. Dr. G. B. Thornton, in charge of the City Hospital, who had had the disease in 1873 nearly lost his life from it in 1878. Dr. John H. Erskine, health officer of Memphis, was cut down in the midst of official duty, and Colonel Keating says of him, that "He was an inspiration to his friends, an example of constancy, steadiness and unflagging zeal. To the sick room he brought all these qualities, sup-

plemented by an unusual experience, an inexhaustible stock of knowledge, and a sympathy as deep as the sad occasion."

Would that an eulogy might be here given every brave physician, and nurse, who gave his or her life during that awful time.

Among other physicians who came here and volunteered services during the 1878 epidemic was Dr. R. H. Tate, the first negro professional who had ever come to Memphis. His services were accepted by the Howard Association and he worked faithfully among his own people until himself overtaken by the fever. He died September 21, with the crown of martyrdom, so many white physicians and nurses bore that fatal year.

We have already dwelt upon how the city was impoverished in 1880, but physicians as a rule are not people to be daunted and our Memphis fraternity was one of the best. Most of the surviving doctors took up the reins with new vim and new men of the profession came. Among these were three negro doctors from the Meharry Medical College of Nashville, all reputable men and a benefit to their people morally as well as physically. These were Doctors T. C. Cottrell, A. S. J. Burchett and Y. S. Moore.

Many of the physicians devoted themselves to specialties as this mode of practice grew in favor, and infirmaries were established for the treatment of special diseases. An important one of these was established by Dr. W. E. Rogers for surgical cases, assisted by his son, Dr. W. B. Rogers. After the death of the senior member of this firm the son, together with Doctors B. G. Henning and H. L. Williford, founded a better equipped surgical infirmary on Madison Avenue.

Soon after this Doctors Mitchell and Maury opened an infirmary for women at Third and Court Streets, which was soon outgrown and these enterprising men in 1886 erected a four-story building costing \$40,000, with baths, operating rooms, laboratory and every convenience for such an institution. Dr. R. B. Maury and Dr. R. W. Mitchell and his son, Dr. E. D. Mitchell conducted this infirmary, and later Doctor Maury's son, Doctor Maury came into the partnership. In 1903 the firm name was changed to Maury & Ellett, when

improvements and additions were made to the institution and recently still further improvements have been instituted.

Dr. T. P. Crofford opened another infirmary of this sort on Main Street which in its turn had to be enlarged. In 1891 this infirmary was largely extended, a building costing \$75,000 being erected on Third Street. This institution was operated by Doctors Crofford, Rogers & Henning, three physicians standing very high in the profession.

Dr. G. W. Overall, believing strongly in electricity as an agent in curing disease, opened a sanitarium in 1888, where electrical appliances were used. Later E. D. Peete entered into partnership with Doctor Overall.

Other infirmaries, sanitariums, sanitoriums and hospitals have operated at intervals, all performing their share of benefit to suffering humanity.

Of public institutions the City Hospital on Madison Avenue stands first, but it has been so fully treated in the general history, as part of the growth of the city, that mention is sufficient here. Its present superintendent is Mr. Edward Nowland, Jr., and its corps of physicians and nurses is one of the finest in the country. The hospital now has three wings besides the central building and contains 250 beds. There is a training school for nurses and thirty nurses are at present in the hospital. Seven finished nurses graduated in the class of 1912. These devoted women have become an important factor in nursing serious cases of disease and physicians rely upon them to a very great extent for success in treating their patients. As with the doctors, nurses of this time must earn their diplomas by high efficiency. The head nurse of the City Hospital is Miss Frances O. Spencer, who also has charge of the training school.

The City Hospital has eight internes, seven of whom serve in the hospital and one in the police station. Something of the amount of work done in this institution can be imagined when it is known that 2,300 patients have been received and cared for since January 1, 1912. The present trustees are Messrs. R. O. Johnson, chairman; M. M. Bosworth, St. Elmo Newton,

C. R. Mason, superintendent; S. T. Wharton, assistant-superintendent; and J. F. Ward, bookkeeper.

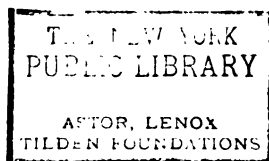
The Baptist Memorial Hospital opened July 20, 1912, under excellent auspices. Reverend Thomas S. Potts is general superintendent of the hospital and there is a good corps of workers under his direction, as he himself says, one of the best to be found. Mr. A. Q. Gillespie is assistant superintendent and Miss Florence Bishop, superintendent of nurses and principal of the training school for nurses. Miss Dorothy Hughes is surgical nurse and both she and Miss Bishop are nurses of experience and recognized efficiency.

The City Dispensary, 222 North Front Street, is a very useful branch of medical work in Memphis.

St. Joseph's Hospital, situated on Johnson Avenue, is in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, Sister Alexia being the Superior. Although a Catholic institution patients from all or no denominations are cared for alike, religious considerations not controlling them in sickness. This hospital, like the City Hospital, has pay and free patients, according as the patient is able or not to pay for his treatment. This institution can accommodate 150 patients.

The Lucy Brinkley Hospital, 855 Union Avenue, in charge of Miss Lavania Dunnavant, is quite an old institution, but has only occupied its splendid new quarters since June, 1907. The Board of Directors is made up of Mrs. C. F. Farnsworth, president; Mrs. Grant, secretary; Mrs. M. L. Selden, treasurer; and the Staff comprises Doctors W. W. Taylor, president; Moore Moore, secretary and treasurer; Ed. Mitchell, J. A. Crisler, W. S. Anderson, M. B. Herman and E. M. Holder.

The Presbyterian Home Hospital has for one of its chief aims the desire to throw around the patients as much of home atmosphere as possible in an institution of this sort. This hospital is situated on Alabama Street and is in charge of Doctors G. G. Buford and James A. Moss. The institution was founded in 1903 by Doctors Buford, Thomas and Morrow, Doctor Buford later buying the whole interest. Later still he took Doctor Moss as a partner and now these two physicians have charge of the work. Miss Buford is head nurse.





Eng by J. G. Williams & Bro NY

B. S. Henning, M.D.

The Home for Incurables is a place where the aim is to make life as pleasant as possible. Medical Superintendent and Mrs. Olive W. ...

There is a Tuberculosis Institute at the corner of Rhode Island Avenue for its purpose. The city and ... build a public tuberculosis ...

On West California Avenue is the United States Marine Hospital, comfortable and carefully tended, surgeon in command.

At 698 Williams Avenue is the ... charge of Dr. C. A. Terrell where patients receive good attention from well-trained physicians.

Another good Negro institution is at 628 South Orleans Street.

Not least of Memphis institutions for the House, where contagious diseases are treated, hospital is in charge of Mr. W. E. Kerber.

Memphis has some excellent medical ... many graduates every year. The Memphis College is the oldest of those now in existence. William E. Rogers thought Memphis should have a school and consulted with some of his fellow physicians on the subject. Dr. G. B. Henning and Dr. W. B. Rogers felt such a school had become a Memphis need and by considerable interest had been aroused. A lot was purchased on Union Street opposite the old City Hospital, now Fort ... This school was ready for work by the fall of 1875 but the yellow fever epidemic prevented its being opened. The same fate served it the following autumn but in September, 1880, the college was thrown open to students and has since been successfully operated. It has several times been added to and at present a large, efficient establishment is maintained at 718 Union Avenue. This last building was erected in 1902 at a cost of \$100,000.

In 1886 the college lengthened its course of two years to



1875-1880

B. G. Henning, M.D.

The Home for Incurables, 1467 E. McLemore, is a beautiful place where the aim is to make the last days of their patients as pleasant as possible. Mr. Re H. Vance is president of this institution and Mrs. Olive Marshall, matron.

There is a Tuberculosis Hospital on Riverside Boulevard, at the corner of Rhode Island Avenue, whose name designates its purpose. The city and county are now jointly preparing to build a public tuberculosis hospital on a large scale.

On West California Avenue, overlooking the river, is the United States Marine Hospital, where river patients are made comfortable and carefully tended. Dr. P. C. Kalloch is the surgeon in command.

At 698 Williams Avenue is the Negro Baptist Hospital, in charge of Dr. C. A. Terrell, where patients of this race receive good attention from well-trained physicians and nurses.

Another good Negro institution is the Hairston Hospital at 628 South Orleans Street.

Not least of Memphis institutions for the sick is the Pest House, where contagious diseases are treated and tended. This hospital is in charge of Mr. W. F. Kimbrough.

Memphis has some excellent medical schools, which have many graduates every year. The Memphis Hospital Medical College is the oldest of those now in existence. In 1876 Doctor William E. Rogers thought Memphis should have a medical school and consulted with some of his fellow physicians on the subject. Dr. G. B. Henning and Dr. W. B. Rogers agreed that such a school had become a Memphis need and by 1878 considerable interest had been aroused. A lot was purchased on Union Street opposite the old City Hospital, now Forrest Park. This school was ready for work by the fall of 1878, but the yellow fever epidemic prevented its being opened. The same fate served it the following autumn but in September, 1880, the college was thrown open to students and has ever since been successfully operated. It has several times been added to and at present a large, efficient establishment is maintained at 718 Union Avenue. This last building was erected in 1902 at a cost of \$100,000.

In 1886 the college lengthened its course of two years to

three years, and again in 1900 to four years. This school grew steadily and by the school year of 1900-1901, had 750 students, being at that time the second largest medical school in the United States. Last year the school had 380 matriculates and from its beginning, 2,625 graduates have left its training. Many of these men now occupy high positions in the profession all over the Union, some being employed in the United States army and navy.

The advantages for study and practice of the students here are excellent and before a student can enter the college he must be of good moral character, at least eighteen years of age and a graduate of a high school.

Professors Emeritus of the college are Dr. Alexander Erskine and Dr. A. G. Sinclair and many other members of the faculty have had long experience in the institution. The present faculty comprises Drs. W. B. Rogers, B. G. Henning, B. F. Turner, Elmer E. Francis, J. L. Minor, F. D. Smythe, Frank A. Jones, J. L. Andrews, J. B. McElroy, J. J. Huddleston, J. A. Crisler and J. L. McGehee.

The Board of Directors are: Col. Wm. H. Carroll, president; W. B. Rogers, secretary and treasurer; A. C. Treadwell, Capt. J. W. Dillard, W. B. Galbreath, P. P. VanVleet, W. H. Bates, R. T. Cooper, Bolton Smith and Doctors W. S. Smith, B. F. Ward, Zach Biggs and B. G. Henning.

Another successful medical school is the one connected with the University of Tennessee, which college is in a splendid new building at 879 Madison Avenue. This College of Physicians and Surgeons, includes a School of Pharmacy and a College of Dentistry.

The location of this college is admirable for its purposes, having the City Hospital opposite, the splendid new Baptist Memorial Hospital within a stone's throw of its doors and the new Methodist Hospital to be soon erected 150 feet south, and still another institution to be erected in this neighborhood this summer is a 50-bed emergency hospital. With these four hospitals surrounding the school the students will have clinical and other medical advantages surpassing the neighborhood of any other college in America, it is claimed.

The students here are eligible for eight positions as internes at the City Hospital, house-surgeon and assistant-house-surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, assistant physician to the County Hospital and six internes at the Baptist Memorial Hospital. The faculty is a most excellent one, with Dr. Brown Ayres, president; Dr. E. C. Ellett, dean; and Mr. E. F. Turner, registrar. Dr. Heber Jones is Dean Emeritus and also professor of clinical medicine. The other members of the faculty are Doctors E. M. Holder, M. Goltman, G. R. Livermore, A. R. Jacobs, John M. Maury, Richmond McKinney, G. G. Buford, Marcus Haase, R. S. Toombs, Louis Leroy, Wm. Krauss, W. H. Pistole, P. W. Toombs, H. T. Brooks, W. C. Campbell, E. C. Mitchell, E. D. Watkins, Robert Fagin, O. S. Warr and Robert Mann.

In order that they might work together for the common good the dentists of Memphis have an organization called the Memphis Dental Society. It is the object of this society to bring about courtesy and coöperation among the dentists of Memphis and, to quote from their constitution, "to agitate and discuss all new questions, both theoretical and practical, in the science and art of dentistry, that we may always be in touch with those who are leaders of our profession, thereby enabling us more readily to recognize that which is for the best interest of our patient, and more able to meet the obligations which honor and integrity demand of us."

In 1909 the College of Dental Surgery was organized in Memphis by Doctors Justin D. Towner and M. Goltman, as a department of the University of Memphis. The aim of this college is high and its standard chosen from the regulations prescribed by the National Association of Dental Faculties. The course requires three years of study and practice. The first faculty was made up of Doctors Justin D. Towner, dean; David M. Cattell, registrar; M. Goltman, Wm. E. Lundy, C. J. Washington, J. A. Gardner, J. L. Mewborn, C. H. Taylor, E. Edgar West, J. A. Crisler, Louis Leroy, Percy W. Toombs, E. D. Watkins, W. H. Pistole and E. C. Mitchell.

In 1911 this college consolidated with the University of Tennessee Dental Department of Nashville, operated as the

University of Tennessee Department of Dentistry at Memphis. The present dean is Joseph A. Gardner, and the registrar is David M. Cattell. The present faculty comprises, Doctors H. A. Holder, J. A. Gardner, Justin D. Towner, D. M. Cattell, M. Goltman, Wm. E. Lundy, C. J. Washington, Elbert W. Taylor, Eugene A. Johnson, Louis Leroy, Edwin D. Watkins, E. C. Mitchell, Robert Mann, Robert Fagin, Raymond Manogue, J. L. Mewborn, L. J. McRae, L. M. Matthews, H. C. Rushing and R. E. Baldwin. This college, as well as all other departments of the University of Tennessee, is co-educational.

This department occupies the historic building at 177 Union Avenue, occupied by the Y. M. C. A. before moving into their elegant new home, and the building has been remodeled for its new purpose.

The James Sanitorium is a well known institution devoted to the curing of alcoholic and drug addictions. This institution was beautifully situated at Raleigh Springs in what was formerly the Raleigh Springs Hotel, until it was burned and completely demolished a few months ago. Now the sanitorium is located at 692 Alabama Avenue in pleasant and attractive grounds and buildings. The president of this institution is Charles B. James.

Doctors Petty and Wallace also conduct a sanitarium for the treatment of unfortunate people habituated to drugs or alcoholic drinks, at 958 South Fourth Street. Dr. Petty is the medical director of this institution.

CHAPTER XXV

Societies and Clubs

MANY social gatherings were enjoyed by the pioneers and sometimes these were conducted periodically, but the first society organizations in Memphis of which we have record, were fraternal. The first of these was a lodge organization by Masons in 1836-1837, known as Memphis Lodge Number 91. This lodge grew and became a strong organization in the community. Their first recorded lodge rooms were on the west side of Second Street, corner of the alley, between Adams and Washington Streets. Washington Chapter Number 18 was formed later and met in the same rooms. Both these lodges surrendered their charters about 1851 but before they discontinued many other Masonic lodges had been born and they continued in their work, ever increasing in numbers.

The Masons have a handsome building on the corner of Second Street and Madison Avenue, covering 80 by 148 feet. This building was erected in the seventies, being much hindered in its progress by epidemics and financial depressions that followed. In August, 1870, the stockholders of the Masonic Temple Association elected officers to purchase a site for the temple. These officers were H. H. Higbee, president; A. J. Wheeler, secretary; T. R. Farnsworth, treasurer; and the directors were John Pettigrew, John Lent, C. B. Church and George Mellersh.

These men purchased the lot corner of Second and Madison, and on June 24, 1873, the cornerstone was laid with much ceremony, and on April 6, 1880, the Masonic Temple was finally dedicated, since which time it has held an important place in Memphis for lodge-rooms, offices, studios, etc. The first six

years of its use the first floor was used as the post office and, upon its removal, served as store accommodation.

There are numerous Masonic lodges in Memphis at present and the order has ever held a dignified place among secret organizations.

Another fraternal order whose benefits have been felt since the early history of Memphis is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was organized here on January 30, 1843, with O. E. Wilcox, Harlan L. Leaf, James M. Howard, Abel B. Shaw and John Y. Bayliss as charter members. This first lodge was called Memphis Lodge Number 6 and two years after its establishment another lodge, "Chickasaw Lodge Number 8," was organized with six charter members,—William K. Poston, Thomas S. Brown, William Badgley, William F. Davis, James M. Howard and D. S. Wilder.

This order, like that of Masonry, grew rapidly and spread its influence around. Many of the members of this order, as stated in the general history, were among the tried and sacrificed of the epidemics and after those scourges many people who had been left destitute were again given a start in life by the Odd Fellows. In 1873 the call of this order for funds brought from sister lodges all over the Union \$30,000 in excess of the expenses incurred during the epidemic. This surplus money was used for building an addition to the Leath Orphan Asylum, besides supplying the needs of many widows and children of Odd Fellows left destitute.

1878-1879 also found many of these men at their self-appointed posts of duty and after each epidemic their help was extended to the destitute.

The Odd Fellows have a beautiful building on North Court Avenue, in which the different lodges of the order meet.

The Maccabees is a beneficiary order of women, organized in 1893 in Memphis, a society for "truth, love, fraternity, progression and benevolence." This society's emblem, a beehive, is significant of thoughts of industry and elevation.

The German Benevolent Society was organized in 1855 and continued its operations through all the mutations of war, pestilence and scarcity of money. This organization has paid

many thousands of dollars in benefits to members and has done much work outside its membership.

The "Memphis Gruetli Verein" is a Swiss beneficiary order established in 1855. The war and fever weakened its ranks but after these disasters were over it took new life and grew prosperous again.

A Scotch organization, St. Andrew's Society, was chartered in 1866. Its membership is composed of Scotchmen, their sons and grandsons. All their meetings are solely for business except one a year,—the birthday of St. Andrew, when social, literary and musical entertainments are held.

The "Société Francaise de Secours Mutuels," was organized in 1855, but not incorporated until ten years later. Its incorporators were John Pelegrin, Felix Leclerc, Francois Lavigne, F. Faquin and Pierre Deputy. After one of the epidemics its membership was reduced to six, but it afterward resuscitated.

The "Sociata di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana" was incorporated in 1870 by Italian citizens for social and helpful purposes. The secretary of this order is F. T. Cuner.

Other nationalities have their representations also in benevolent societies, as nearly all nationalities of the earth are represented in Memphis.

The Knights of Honor was established in 1873 and it was the first organization giving death benefits to families of the members at their decease. Its membership grew even more rapidly than the other relief societies, made up largely from both Masons and Odd Fellows. The first lodge in Memphis was Memphis Lodge Number 196, which was established in 1875, with the following gentlemen as charter members: William R. Hodges, Lucien B. Hatch, Thomas J. Barchus, John C. Scronce, J. Harvey Mathes, E. H. Martin, S. O. Nelson, Jr., John A. Holt, John W. Ward, P. R. Cousins, E. J. Carson, J. P. Young, Jerome Baxter, James S. Wilkins, and Joseph E. Russell. Its first officers: L. B. Hatch, P. D.; J. Harvey Mathis, D.; John Preston Young, V. D.; Dr. W. R. Hodges, A. D.; Thomas J. Barchus, Rep.; Joseph E. Russell, I. Rep.; John Loague, treasurer.

The first severe test of this lodge came in 1878, after which epidemic so many of its members had died that \$385,000 was required to fulfil its obligations but they were all met.

Many lodges of this order have been established since and all have been faithful sponsors of their trusts.

On March 23, 1878, an order called the "Knights and Ladies of Honor," was formed, in which both men and women carried policies for their beneficiaries. There were sixty-one charter members to this lodge and the first officers were: Phil Maurer, P. P.; Jacob Braun, P.; Henrietta Saupe, V. P.; Max Herman, secretary; J. R. Kleiner, F., secretary; L. Ottenheimer, treasurer.

In 1878 the lodge lost five members and many members of families. At their next appointment of officers Clara Unverzagt was elected P. P.; G. W. Lippald, P.; Rose Lippold, V. P.; William Souhr, secretary; Fred Siedel, treasurer. By that time there were 223 members. Since then the lodges and membership have increased and the order is a strong one.

Equity Lodge Number 20, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized June 8, 1877, with fifty-four charter members. The first officers were D. F. Goodyear, P. M. W.; S. S. Garrett, M. W.; S. C. DePass, F.; Joseph E. Russell, O.; D. G. Reahard, recorder; N. L. Avery, financier; Ad. Storm, receiver.

Tennessee Lodge Number 5, of this order was organized in 1872, with twenty members. The first officers were J. E. Russell, C. C.; W. K. French, V. C.; H. C. Bigelow, R. S.; E. R. Jack, F. S. The object of this society was to "disseminate the great principles of friendship, charity and benevolence," and was open to all sects and political parties, men's private opinions having nothing to do, the order claimed, with the general brotherhood of the world. It also has an endowment fund. The lodges of this order increased rapidly.

As Catholics were not allowed to belong to secret organizations and many of them wanted the privilege of providing an endowment for their families, an order was formed in the church called the "Catholic Knights of America." Five per centum of the benefit fund is used to form a sinking fund.

The first officers were Reverend Father Francis Jansend, Bishop of Natchez, S. S. D.; Honorable James David Coleman, S. S. P.; S. O'Rourke, S. V. P.; John Barr, Lebanon, Kentucky, S. S.; J. O'Brien, Chattanooga, Tennessee, S. T.; E. Miles Willett, M. D., Memphis, Tennessee, S. M. E. The Supreme Trustees were: J. J. Duffy, John H. Zwarts, M. D., and B. C. Eveslage, chairman of the sinking fund commissioners.

There are numerous branches of this Religious-Fraternity order in Memphis and they do a great work.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, which was organized in 1885, is a beneficiary society for Irish people, instrumental in doing much good for its members.

The Knights of Innisfail was organized in 1873 and chartered in 1878. It is an Irish organization of brotherhood with the double object of encouraging feelings of "fraternity, temperance and respectability" amongst its members and relieving misfortune wherever they can. The early officers were Anthony Walsh, president; M. T. Garvin, vice-president; Jeremiah Sullivan, secretary; and P. J. Kelly, treasurer.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was instituted in 1884. This order originated among actors but the membership soon extended to men of all professions and vocations. While it is a benevolent society, its social advantages appeal to many of the members and the order has grown to be a great power. In 1904 the Memphis lodge erected a modern building on Jefferson Avenue, a beautifully fitted-up clubhouse with parlors, library, dining-room, etc. The officers are: George Haszinger, Jr., Exalted Ruler; J. D. Cella, secretary and E. B. Sullivan, treasurer; and the trustees are: William H. Dean, chairman; P. Harry Kelly, Matt Monaghan, D. F. Balton and John C. Reilly.

There are many charitable institutions in Memphis, each and all doing good work and ever tending toward making our city one of charity, justice and equalization.

First of these comes the Associated Charities, with headquarters in the new Police Building. This organization, under the name of United Charities, was organized November 15, 1893. The first year of their work 1600 persons living in

Memphis were relieved and the work has grown to enormous proportions since then. This association has a wide field, which is very well known, and its organized work is well managed. The president of the Associated Charities Board is R. O. Johnson; the secretary, Reverend P. A. Pugh; treasurer, John M. Tuther; chairman of the financial committee, June H. Rudisill; and the general manager, James P. Kranz. The directors are Mrs. Ben Goodman, Mrs. J. M. McCormack, Dr. Lilian M. Johnson, Rabbi W. H. Fineshriber, Reverend T. W. Lewis, B. G. Alexander, F. S. Elgin, J. V. Rush and P. H. Kelly.

In 1860 Jewish women organized the "Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Association," and much charitable work has been done by the members of this association ever since. Their meetings are held in the Poplar Avenue Temple.

In 1868 the United Hebrew Relief Association was organized. The membership of this society is large and each member makes his voluntary contribution yearly. This association relieves indigent Jews to the amount of thousands of dollars every year in their quiet, unobtrusive way. The present officers are Reverend Max Samfield, president; Samuel Slager, vice-president; H. Bluthenthal, secretary.

In 1875 the Womans Christian Association was organized in Memphis and did noteworthy work from the beginning, although the association was not chartered until 1883. The object of these women was to help unfortunate women and to prevent neglected children from being led into evil. Their work is widespread and the thousands of dollars contributed every year to the association have saved many women from lives of degradation, bettered the lives of little children and helped respectable young women to obtain positions and to live protected from snares that so often beset the paths of inexperienced young people seeking a place in the work-a-day world. The present officers of this association are Mrs. M. C. Reder, president and Mrs. Maria McElroy, general secretary.

April 26, 1883, the Young Men's Christian Association was chartered in Memphis and grew rapidly in popularity and strength. Its object was to reach all the young men possible and to hold out incentives to them to be upright and to grow

mentally, morally and physically. Rooms were secured in which a parlor, library, gymnasium and auditorium were fitted up. In five years the organization had outgrown its quarters, having gained a membership of three hundred. The officers at that time were R. G. Craig, president; L. H. Estes, vice-president; J. H. Thompson, secretary; George S. Fox, treasurer; and William D. Laumaster, general secretary. The association continued to expand, outgrowing more and more commodious apartments, until its final move into its own elegant club building on Madison Avenue, one of the handsomest and most convenient Y. M. C. A. buildings in the world. The present officers are E. B. LeMaster, president; B. G. Alexander, general secretary and G. C. McCollough, secretary. The membership in Memphis at present is over three thousand.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association is an organization for young Hebrew men similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. It was organized in 1881 with only a few members, for the purpose of creating sociability among young Hebrew men and encouraging them in moral and literary improvement. After a while of struggling to keep together and several misfortunes, one of which was the burning of their well-equipped rooms and property, not protected by insurance, the club became a power and has remained so, at present having nearly 500 members. The first president was Dave Gensburger.

In November, 1910, the Association took up its headquarters and club home in the Y. M. H. A.—Rex Building, corner of Madison Avenue and Dunlap Street, a building fitted up commodiously and elegantly for both these associations,—the one an intellectual and general improvement club and the other a social organization.

The present officers are, Otto Metzger, president; Jacob H. Foltz, vice-president; Emil C. Rawitser, secretary; Edw. E. Becker (reelected for the twenty-ninth term), treasurer; Israel H. Peres, librarian; Emil Kahn, auditor. The Board of Control is composed of Charles J. Haase, Henry D. Bauer, Elias Gates, Dr. Harry S. Wolff, Dave Sternberg, Clarence N. Frohlich.

The Young Men's Institute was organized July 19, 1891

by twenty-six young Catholic men whose object was to form a club for social intercourse and intellectual advancement. George D. Hook was made president and much of the club's early popularity was due to Mr. Hook's unselfish efforts in its behalf. The society gave entertainments to its friends which were instructive as well as enjoyable and the work among themselves was always helpful. It has grown until there are now 100 members, who have rooms at 198 Washington Avenue. The present officers are John E. Colbert, president; P. M. Canale, 1st vice-president; R. J. Regan, 2nd vice-president; H. W. Neff, recording secretary; B. C. Cunningham, corresponding secretary; E. M. James, marshal; E. F. Longinotti, general secretary. The Board of Directors are G. W. Dichtel, chairman; T. J. Noonan and E. P. Colbert.

The Poor and Insane Asylum is six miles northeast of the city on the Old Raleigh road and serves the city and county as such institutions are wont to do. Its labors are great but much lessened by the numerous private and church institutions supported for charity. Dr. J. C. Anderson is superintendent and physician in charge of this Asylum.

The Girls' Friendly Society is an organization established by the Episcopal Church for girls, "to encourage purity of life, dutifulness to parents, faithfulness in work and thrift," according to one of the by-laws of the society. The secretary of the Girls' Friendly is Miss Ada Turner; the corresponding and recording secretary, Miss Nettie Barnwell; and the treasurer, Mrs. A. Y. Scott. The Executive Board consists of Mesdames Brinkley Snowden, William Somerville, J. A. Evans and A. Y. Scott and Misses Rostand Betts, N. Barnwell, Turner and Montgomery Cooper. The matron is Mrs. Donald MacGillivray. The Society maintains a lodging house on North Main Street for its members who have no homes, and on South Main Street lunch and rest rooms for working women and girls. Good influence is thrown about the members and much done for their social pleasure and uplift. Evening classes are also conducted in which girls employed during the day are able to improve their minds or pursue school studies which were cut off by the urgency for bread-winning.

In 1840 the Shelby County Bible Society was organized for the purpose of distributing bibles and six years later was changed to the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society. The organization is auxiliary to the American Bible Society and its work extends to all of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

The Nineteenth Century Club was founded in 1890 by Mrs. Elise Massey Selden and two years later it was incorporated. Naming the departments of its work will give an idea of the scope of the club's undertakings. These are art, civics and health, children's story hour, current topics, domestic science, education, French, history, music, literature, philanthropy and work for the blind.

It was through the efforts of the Nineteenth Century Club that a matron was placed in the Police Station, that women prisoners might have proper attention; that the Juvenile Court was first agitated and established; that a shop and entertainment were provided for the blind and numerous other benefits, the value of which are felt throughout the city. The present Board of Directors consist of Mesdames Wharton Jones, J. H. Watson, J. S. Ellis, Earl Harris, William Omberg, Battle Malone, A. B. Pittman, Dudley Saunders, W. B. Mitchel, Jr., G. M. Garvey, Percy Finlay and Miss Frances Cole. The officers are Mrs. J. M. McCormack, president; Mrs. R. O. Johnston and Wesley Halliburton, vice-presidents; Mrs. Bolton Smith, recording secretary; Miss Frances Church, corresponding secretary and Miss Lettie Riley, treasurer.

The Teachers League, whose work has already been dwelt upon somewhat in the chapter on Education, was organized by Miss Cora Ashe, who was the first president and has since been made honorary president. The League now has over 250 members and the present officers are: Mrs. M. M. Ward, president; S. L. Ragsdale, vice-president; Emma Rogers, corresponding secretary; Nellie Lunn, recording secretary; Birdie McGrath, treasurer; Charl Field, librarian; Marie Leary, musical director; Roane Waring, Jr., legal adviser; Olyve Jackson, historian.

The Memphis Deaf Mutes Association was founded in October, 1910 and this organization gives benefit and entertainment to people who live in the silent world. The meetings

are held in the Y. M. C. A. Building. N. E. Harris is president; Mrs. N. C. Harris, vice-president; John A. Todd, secretary; E. P. Jones, treasurer.

There are several medical associations for the purpose of advancing that profession. Of these the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society affords profit and social intercourse to its members. They meet in the Odd Fellows Building. W. T. Black is president; J. C. Ayres, vice-president; B. N. Dunavant, secretary.

Many Memphis clubs and some of the most popular have been organized for purely social recreation and are maintained to that end. These are far too numerous to name in sketch of limited length but some of the most popular and best known will be mentioned.

The Chickasaw Guards Club was originally organized in 1874 by the men of that day who made the Chickasaw Guards Military Company so famous. In 1886, after Memphis was on her new road to progress, the Club reorganized under the old charter. The chief promoters of the newly organized club were Captain S. T. Carnes, Lieutenant Kellar Anderson and Sergeant Richard Wright. The club became very popular and many high-class business and social men joined its ranks. The first president of the 1886 club was Colonel H. A. Montgomery and Professor R. O. Prewitt was secretary. The Club has ever retained its high standing. The present officers are: H. H. Crosby, president; J. R. Flippin, vice-president; B. H. Finley, secretary and treasurer and Albert B. Baumberger, assistant secretary. The Directors are B. H. Finley, J. B. Goodbar, S. P. Walker, E. C. Turner, W. G. Thomas, W. A. Bickford, J. D. Martin, H. H. Crosby, J. R. Flippin, L. L. Heiskell.

The Tennessee Club is another social organization for men which is somewhat exclusive and offers comfort and other advantages to its members. This club was organized May 7, 1875, by Colton Green, C. W. Metcalf, I. M. Hill, H. C. Warinner, D. W. Miller, and D. P. Hadden. Colton Green was made president; R. B. Snowden, vice-president; W. M. S. Titus, secretary; H. C. Warinner, treasurer. By the close of the first year of its existence the Tennessee Club had nearly two hun-

dred members. It now has a beautiful home on the corner of North Court Avenue and Second Street, where members meet socially, dine, discuss questions of the times and occasionally entertain their friends with balls or other receptions. The present officers are N. C. Perkins, president; William Ball, vice-president and treasurer; Julian E. Heard, secretary.

The Rex Club is a social club for Jewish men, with high-class club advantages and they have recently moved into an elegant new building on the corner of Dunlap Street and Madison Avenue, where the members enjoy the club privileges and frequently entertain their friends. Abraham Cohn is president of the Rex Club and Leopold Hirsch, secretary.

The Germans have several societies and improvement clubs. One of these, the German Casino Club, organized in 1856, making it the oldest in Memphis. In the Casino the members all speak the German language and one of the objects of the club is to preserve their language and German institutions. Entertainments are frequent and the members of this club have had more share in cultivating taste for good music than is generally known. Among its membership are many of the best business men of Memphis and some of the most progressive in all civic undertakings. The club rooms are situated at 190 Jefferson Avenue. Louis Schumacher is president and L. G. Fritz, secretary.

The German Turn Verein holds its meetings in Germania Hall on Jefferson Avenue. The club has an efficient physical trainer and for many years this organization held precedence in interesting Memphis men and women in physical culture. Gustave A. Lott is president of the society, Otto Rahm, vice-president and G. H. Pfaff, instructor.

The Maennerchor is another German organization that was started in 1871. Its purposes are to perpetuate the German language, German songs and to create sociability among the members. Its founders were Otto Zimmerman, S. Damstadt, P. Kahler, A. Goldsmith, M. Gotlieb, D. Schmivels, and A. Schmivels. The club meets in Germania Hall and its president is Harmon Starkey.

The Country Club has a beautiful country home at Buntyn,

a suburb of Memphis. There the men and women who are fortunate enough to be members enjoy the comfortable clubhouse and grounds. In the house, books, magazines, games, conversation and other social diversions are enjoyed, while the spacious grounds afford out-of-door games. The golf-links especially are good. The president of the Country Club is S. T. Carnes; first vice-president, F. G. Jones; second vice-president, Joseph W. Martin; secretary, Homer K. Jones; treasurer, N. C. Perkins.

In 1857 the Old Folks Society of Shelby County was founded by old Memphis residents who wished to preserve for future generations authentic history of early Memphis. The society gathered numerous valuable records and continued to work until the war between the sections broke out. In 1870 the society reorganized and continued its work for a number of years. In 1874-1875 the members issued a monthly magazine in which are preserved many valuable articles on the early days which will be read with increasing interest as the decades come and go. The society was never so active as during the year of the publication of its paper. In 1880 the Old Folks acquired the possession of Winchester Cemetery and rescued the remnants of that old resting place of the city's early dead and created a fund for its care. In fact, their efforts did much to arouse indignation at ruthless destruction of cemeteries and so brought about legislation in regard to the preservation of cemeteries.

In 1874 the officers of the Old Folks Society were W. B. Waldran, president; J. Halsted, vice-president; J. G. Lonsdale, treasurer; B. Richmond, financial secretary; J. P. Prescott, recording secretary; James D. Davis, historian. These officers and the 150 members have made the people of Memphis their debtors for the invaluable stories, reminiscences and records they have left. Much of the information of the present volume was obtained from the Old Folks Record.

Memphis was one of the first cities of the South to form an association for the perpetuation of Southern history, joining this object to the charitable cause of aiding disabled Confederate soldiers and the widows and orphans of Southern

men who gave their lives in the cause. The first society was the "Confederate Relief and Historical Association of the City of Memphis," was organized and incorporated in 1867 and exists to the present day. The Association is comprised of ex-Confederates whose records as soldiers were clean, and their male descendants. The relief duties of the society were soon unnecessary and it became historic only. These men have accumulated many records and manuscripts pertaining to the war, all of which are carefully preserved and much that would have otherwise been lost has been kept for future generations. In its early years the Association had only a few interested members but that small number persisted in having meetings at homes of the members, in discussing events, gathering records, placing true statements of Southern chivalry before the world and in interesting their fellow soldiers of former days.

Officers of the early organization were C. W. Frazer, president; R. B. Spillman, vice-president; R. J. Black, secretary and John T. Willins, treasurer. Colonel Frazer who died in 1897, was succeeded by General George W. Gordon. General Gordon also passed to his reward in 1911.

As the sons became men they took up the work of their fathers and the association is one of interest and enthusiasm with its members of this day. It now has a room in the Shelby County Courthouse and its officers are, Edward Bourne, president; G. B. Malone, first vice-president; J. P. Young, second vice-president; I. N. Rainey, secretary and treasurer.

Immediately after the war a law was made forbidding monuments to heroes or soldiers who died on the Southern side, but Memphis women loved the dead men who had fought for home and every year when spring flowers were in bloom they mingled the youthful blossoms with hundreds of wreaths of evergreen and set apart a day to lay them on the soldiers' graves, at Elmwood. Later the unjust law was repealed and the Confederate Historical Association erected a granite shaft to the dead Confederate soldiers. But the more enduring shaft did not cause the women to cease their work of love and Memorial Day became and has remained a day of patriotic love and

reverence of Southern women for Southern soldiers. This work has passed practically to another generation but it is continued no less lovingly and the monument and graves receive the yearly tribute of flowers and evergreen. The day has long since been recognized as a State holiday and Memorial Day is to Southern heart what Decoration Day is to the North. Indeed, Decoration Day was born after Memorial Day.

The association which inaugurated and continues this work is the Ladies Memorial Association. This association is successor to the Southern Mothers, which was organized in 1861 for the purpose of caring for wounded Confederate soldiers. Mrs. Sarah Law was president of that association. When the Federals took Memphis and the work of the Mothers stopped as an organization they nevertheless remained organized and the Mothers continued to work for wounded Confederate soldiers, Mrs. Law and some of the others following the armies to care for the wounded soldiers.

After the war their work was gone so these women turned their attention to perpetuating the memory of the brave dead, though without formal organization. The work of love was performed each year, so the ladies determined to make it perpetual. Accordingly, on May 16, 1889, Mrs. C. W. Frazer made a call at her home and the former Southern Mothers organized under the name of the Ladies Confederate Historical Association, as an auxiliary to the Confederate Historical Association and under the charter of that organization.

Southern Mothers who became active members of the Memorial Association were Mesdames Sarah Law, Flora Turley, W. B. Greenlaw, Phoebe A. Edmonds, Mary E. Cummings, Emily Ball, Mary B. Beecher, M. C. Galloway, Henrietta Bowen and J. H. Humphreys and Miss Betty Yancy. The officers of the new organization were, Mrs. C. W. Frazer, president; Mrs. Luke W. Finlay, secretary; Mrs. Eugene Whitfield, treasurer. When Mrs. Frazer gave place to another active president she was made honorary president for life and this brave woman still works with the Association. Presidents following have been Mesdames Luke E. Wright, Keller Anderson, Hugh L.

Bedford, J. C. McDavitt, Mary E. Wormely and C. B. Bryan. The secretaries have been Mesdames F. T. Edmondson, S. A. Pepper, Thomas Day, L. E. Wright, Ina Murray and Misses Mary Solari and Phoebe Frazer. The treasurers have been Mrs. Kellar Anderson, O. E. Bayliss, J. H. Moyston and Kate Southerland.

The chief work of the Ladies Memorial Association is perpetuating the memory of the Confederate soldiers and to this end money is contributed to monuments all over the South. These ladies built a pavilion in Elmwood to accommodate the speakers, band, etc., on Memorial Day and in conjunction with the Historical Association erected headstones at the graves of the soldiers.

The United Sons of Confederate Veterans is an association active in its work of perpetuation. The present Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of the "Sons" is N. Bedford Forrest, grandson of the illustrious cavalry leader.

There are several Chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy here, among them the N. Bedford Forrest Chapter, with Mrs. N. Bedford Forrest, president; the Sarah Law Chapter, with Mrs. J. W. Clapp, president and Mrs. E. B. Moseley, secretary; Harvey Mathes Chapter, with Mrs. W. A. Collier, president and Mrs. Earnest Walworth, secretary; and the Mary Latham Chapter, with Mrs. J. L. Manire, president and Mrs. Henry Lipford, Jr., secretary.

On June 10, 1904, Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, that true daughter of a Confederate soldier but still so American that the whole country loves her, organized the Junior Confederate Memorial Association with sixteen children.

The boys over fourteen were organized into a Drum and Fife Corps, under an efficient director, Mr. E. T. Atkins. At the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 this Drum and Fife Corps acted as escort to Company A, Confederate Veterans and during that visit, which was successful from the time they left Memphis until they returned, the corps scored one triumph after another, besides having a glorious trip.

The membership of the J. C. M. A. now numbers over

two hundred. Mrs. Boyle is honorary president; Mrs. P. H. Patton, president; Mrs. J. O. Flautt, vice-president.

In 1885 the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association was organized in Memphis with Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, president. Mrs. Saxon had been an earnest worker in the cause of Equal Suffrage for many years. She was succeeded in 1886 by Mrs. Lide Meriwether, another veteran worker for this cause. These two pioneers, both still living can remember when it was a brand of disgrace to stand up for the equal political and social life of women with men. Mrs. Meriwether remained president until 1899, when Mrs. Elise Massey Selden was elected to the office and Mrs. Meriwether elected honorary president for life. Mrs. Martha Allen became president in 1906 and she too has worked long for the cause. The present officers are Mrs. M. M. Betts, president; Mrs. E. W. Bowser, vice-president; Mrs. A. Apperson, treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Reilly, recording secretary and Mrs. J. D. Allen, corresponding secretary.

The musical clubs and their work have already been partly discussed in the chapter on Arts. They have been of great benefit both to their members and to Memphis at large. Of these the Beethoven is the most important and to this club is much of the musical culture of Memphis due. The charter members of the Beethoven Club were Mrs. Elizabeth Cowan Latta, Miss Isabella Gertz (now Mrs. A. J. Thus), Mrs. E. T. Tobey and Miss Mary Duke (now Mrs. A. H. Wisner). The present officers are Mrs. Eugene Douglass, president; Mrs. E. T. Tobey, Mrs. A. D. DuBose and Mrs. L. Y. Mason, vice-presidents; Mrs. William H. Barnes, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. W. Taylor, recording secretary and Miss Annie Dickson, treasurer.

Mrs. Ben Parker has charge of the monthly concerts for the year 1912 and these promise to be as much or more pleasure and benefit to the public as were those of 1911.

There is also a Junior Beethoven Club, this organization coming into being principally through the efforts of Mrs. Napoleon Hill. This music-loving woman, who was for eight years president of the Senior Club, is known as the "Mother"

of the younger club and she has done a great deal to encourage young people to cultivate their musical talents. She gives an annual gold medal as a reward to successful musicians of this club. After the club was on a substantial basis Mrs. Hill withdrew from active work and Mrs. Jason Walker became the active leader. Mrs. Chapman followed her and both these ladies were untiring in furthering the interests of the club and club members. This club is the largest musical organization for children in this country and perhaps in the world. It has over a hundred members, divided into chapters which meet each week in convenient neighborhoods to be trained by their leaders. The Mary Hill Chapter, named for the founder, is the governing chapter of the club and meets once a month for business. At this same meeting all the chapters meet and have a monthly concert. The junior officers of the club are: President, Juliet Graham; first vice-president, Avaligne Edgington; second vice-president, Jennie Evans; third vice-president, Marcelle Talley; treasurer, Ruth Gothard; recording secretary, Nell Lewis; corresponding secretary, Rebecca Spicer. The chapters, with their respective leaders, are as follows: Mary Hill Chapter, Mrs. W. P. Chapman and Juliet Graham, leaders; Mozart Chapter, Mrs. Rogers McCallum, leader; Haydn Chapter, Mrs. Stella Graham, leader; Chopin Chapter, Miss Alma Ramsey, leader; Ernest Hutcheson Chapter, Misses Louise Faxon and Elizabeth Wills, leaders; Arne Oldberg Chapter, Miss May Maer and Mrs. W. P. Chapman, leaders; Schumann Chapter, Miss Annie Dickson, leader; Symphony Chapters, Mrs. Ben Hunter and Miss Zoa DeShazo, leaders.

In 1909 the Memphis Symphony Orchestra Association was organized, composed of fifty professional musicians. Their object is to encourage musical talent and musical taste in Memphis and to give to the city each year a symphony orchestra. This association, in addition to the orchestra, presents vocal and instrumental artists. Some of the great musicians already brought by the Symphony Orchestra are Madame Louise Homer; Madame Johanna Gadske; Mrs. Francis Macmillan, violinist; Signor Alessandro Bonci; also the New York Symphony Orchestra of fifty players and four soloists, con-

ducted by Walter Damrosche. The symphonies of this organization are all star entertainments and certainly do credit to the conductors, as their large attendance does to the taste of Memphis.

Civic clubs perform an important function in creating city pride and activity for city betterment. On November 7, 1908, The Civic Progress League of Memphis was organized. The object of this League, as set forth in the first section of the Rules and Regulations, is to provide "the improvement and betterment of Memphis in respect to rendering more beautiful her streets, homes and environment, to improve sanitary conditions, to render home life and conditions more comfortable and in providing outdoor recreation and sports for the better development of young children."

The Civic League has four departments,—Civic Improvement, Sanitary Science, Domestic Science and Children.

The following officers were appointed: J. P. Young, president; Mrs. H. C. Myers, first vice-president; Joseph R. Williams, second vice-president; Mrs. J. M. McCormack, third vice-president; Mrs. Wallace James, recording secretary; Mary V. Little, corresponding secretary and Mrs. J. W. Pumphrey, treasurer. The Governing Board comprised Joseph R. Williams, chairman; Mrs. M. M. Betts and Mrs. F. M. Guthrie.

The four departments were thus assigned: Civic Improvement—Judge L. B. McFarland, chairman. This includes Landscape Architecture, Shade-trees and Flowers. Sanitary Science—Dr. B. F. Turner, chairman. This includes Hygienic Laundries, Tuberculosis, Sanitary Groceries, Public and Personal Hygiene and professional Nursing. Domestic Science—Mrs. H. C. Myers, chairman. This includes Housekeeper's Club, House Furnishing and Interior Decorations, Delicatessen (prepared foods), Cookery and Dietetics.

Children—Mrs. M. M. Betts, chairman. This includes Fresh Air Parks, Playgrounds and Physical Culture. There have been many changes in this roster since organization.

A city as active as Memphis in a business way naturally has numerous business clubs. Of these the Bureau of Publicity and Development is a great factor in furthering the business

of the city and in bringing new business to and within her borders. The following officers and working members are enough to prove the efficiency of this organization:

J. N. Cornatzar, chairman; F. W. Faxon, first vice-chairman; J. L. Lancaster, second vice-chairman; S. B. Anderson, D. M. Armstrong, O. C. Armstrong, H. W. Brennan, S. L. Calhoun, Sol Coleman, Carrol P. Cooper, E. B. LeMaster, L. W. Dutro, John W. Farley, F. N. Fisher, A. C. Floyd, Jacob Goldsmith, G. B. Harper, R. L. Jordan, C. P. J. Mooney, B. L. Mallory, H. C. Pfeiffer, Chas. A. Price, W. H. Russe, I. Samelson, T. H. Tutwiler, W. A. Turner, F. C. Johnson, W. F. Meath, J. K. James, S. H. Stout, R. E. Buchanan, J. S. Warren, John Parham, M. S. Binswanger, J. H. Hines, E. S. Sutton, Joe Isele, M. H. Rosenthal, John W. McClure, John M. Tuther, L. M. Stratton, J. F. Ramier.

The Business Men's Club has a beautiful building on Monroe Avenue, where its members enjoy social as well as business advantages. The work of this club for Memphis welfare is inestimable. The officers are: S. M. Neely, president; W. P. Phillips, first vice-president; A. L. Parker, second vice-president; James F. Hunter, treasurer; John M. Tuther, secretary. The Directors are: S. M. Neely, D. H. Crump, Calvin Graves, J. F. Hunter, A. L. Parker, M. G. Evans, C. J. Haase, W. P. Phillips, H. C. Pfeiffer and William White.

The Builders' Exchange, organized in 1899, is also a power in the Memphis business world. Its officers are Charles R. Miller, president; F. L. McKnight, first vice-president; J. E. Walden, second vice-president; J. W. Willingham, treasurer; Stuart H. Ralph, secretary; Miss Frances A. Taylor, assistant secretary. The directors are, L. S. Akers, I. N. Chambers, R. F. Creson, D. M. Crawford, F. S. Denton, H. J. Bartl, William M. Fry, P. A. Gates, W. T. Hudson and L. T. Lindsey. The headquarters of this Exchange is in the Goodwyn Building.

There is also an Insurance Exchange of Memphis, of which W. A. Bickford is president and Wm. F. Dunbar, secretary. Insurance has also become a business science and Memphis is not behind in handling this science.

March 26, 1860, the Chamber of Commerce was established

in Memphis, Thomas W. Hunt was made president and John S. Toof, secretary. Their first regular meeting was held August 24, 1860 in the Southern Express Building. This organization promised to be a power in the business of Memphis but the war between the sections interfered with its purposes. After the war they reorganized and did a great deal to further the business interests of the city, helping as no other force in having unjust carpet-bag laws repealed and stimulating a healthful business enterprise. The Chamber had several backsets from the calamities that visited the city and in 1878 it was disorganized.

In 1883 the Merchants Exchange was established with nearly 100 charter members. Since the disruption of the Chamber of Commerce a business organization was needed by merchants, manufacturers and other business men, that they might further the business interests of the city and have a means of reaching the Legislature and the public. As much of the progress of a city is built on the work of its business organizations the Merchants Exchange became a very important function from its beginning and its influence has never ceased, although it has many descendants, other business associations, all looking after the business and general improvement of the city.

The present officers of the Merchants Exchange are W. W. Simmons, president; M. M. Bosworth, vice-president; Nat S. Graves, secretary; S. M. Williamson, treasurer. The Directors are E. C. Buchanan, G. F. McGregor, W. C. Johnson, John Myers, S. M. Williamson, A. G. Perkins, J. B. Edgar, Julien L. Brode.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange was established in 1873, and, as its name implies, is the Exchange for the cotton men. This Exchange is of course a vastly important one and controls the biggest staple of our cotton country. Its force is felt through the entire business of Memphis and far beyond the city, throughout the country. In its early years the Cotton Exchange erected a building on the corner of Madison and Second Streets which was for a long time a pride of the city, but as styles change in clothing, so buildings become antiquated and the once proud exchange building became "old-timey"

and inefficient, so it was torn down to give place to an elegant modern "sky-scraper," which not only houses the Cotton Exchange in commodious and elegant rooms, but many offices, a large club and numerous stores.

The officers of the Cotton Exchange are F. G. Barton, president; C. W. Butler, Gwynne Yerger and John Phillips, vice-presidents; T. O. Vinton, treasurer; Henry Hotter, secretary and superintendent. The Directors are John Phillips, Jr., J. F. Smithwick, M. J. Hexter, W. F. Meath, Carroll P. Cooper, E. G. Gibbons, C. A. Lacey.

The Lumberman's Club is an organization very useful to the many lumbermen here and abroad and of course furthers the interests of the lumber trade to a very great extent. Its officers are F. B. Robertson, president; C. B. Dudley, first vice-president; Phil A. Ryan, second vice-president; Robert T. Cooper, secretary and treasurer. The Directors are R. J. Wiggs, A. N. Thompson, C. W. Holmes, S. W. Nickey and J. D. Allen.

As Memphis has grown to be a manufacturing center it was necessary for her and her manufacturers to have a business organization, and the Manufacturers' Association of Memphis was organized in 1912. This Association promises to build Memphis as no other organization has done, by devoting its energies entirely to the manufacturing interests. The officers are S. B. Anderson, president; George R. James, first vice-president and treasurer; J. T. Willingham, second vice-president; John M. Tuther, secretary. The Governing Board is composed of Frank R. Reed, Silas Riggs, H. P. Boynton, Milton H. Hunt, J. E. Stark, Owen Lily, C. P. J. Mooney, J. H. DuBose, T. J. Clark, H. O. True, L. D. Falls, W. W. Simmons, C. B. Clark, L. P. James, Thos. R. Winfield.

Most important among the civic bodies which have from time to time sprung up in Memphis has been the City Club. In all municipal corporations there is need for a body, independent in action and free from political motive, which can operate as a sort of balance wheel in the machinery of government and aid without antagonizing the officials charged with munic-

ipal administration. Such a body is the City Club of Memphis. Since its organization its influence has been only for good.

Its organization was brought about in the following way:

On Saturday, the 11th of May, 1907, the following gentlemen, at the request of Dr. R. B. Maury, lunched together at Luehrmann's: H. M. Neely, J. M. Goodbar, Jno. R. Pepper, W. H. Bates, Bolton Smith, H. L. Armstrong, Jas. S. Robinson, Dr. R. B. Maury.

A temporary organization was effected; H. M. Neely, chairman; Bolton Smith, secretary. Organization of bodies of citizens interested in municipal affairs of other cities was considered. The records of the City Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, seem to have interested the meeting most. Result: It was decided to organize a similar organization to be called the City Club of Memphis.

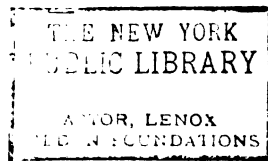
Saturday, May 25, 1907, the gentlemen lunched together in the private dining room of the Royal Cafe; the attendance had increased to about twenty in number. The City Club was organized and the following officers elected: Dr. R. B. Maury, president; Jno. R. Pepper, vice-president; Jas. S. Robinson, second vice-president; Geo. R. James, treasurer; Bolton Smith, secretary; W. H. Bates, member board of governors; J. M. Goodbar, member board of governors.

The officers of the club and the last two gentlemen named constituted the Governors. The objects of the club, as stated at organization was to bring together frequently men who believe in the complete separation of party politics from the administration of all local public affairs, in order that, by friendly acquaintance, exchange of views and united activities, intelligent and effective coöperation in the work for good government in Memphis and Shelby County may be secured.

Having effected an organization the Club lost no time in getting to work. It has met regularly every Saturday at luncheon since the election of its officers, and the membership has now increased to about three hundred. The custom of the club is to invite from time to time to meet with it, those persons most interested in the matters under consideration, and also to call into conference at these meetings citizens, promi-



Richard B. Maury



nent in business or professional life, and to carefully consider and discuss all subjects before final action.

One of the chief, early subjects considered was the Commission Form of Government for the City of Memphis, and the effect upon the municipality of the Legislative Acts of 1905 and 1907, fully treated elsewhere in this history. The momentous question was frequently debated before the club both by the members and by the friends of the measure, and was finally happily brought about as a great municipal reform.

The club was also in sympathy with the Front Foot Assessment Plan of paving the streets and took an active interest in its development.

It was also responsible for the formation of the Bureau of Municipal Research, the story of which will be given following this narrative.

The City Club realized in the autumn of 1910 that the invasion of the Memphis trading territory by the boll weevil constituted a great menace to the prosperity of the city as well as the surrounding country, and made it imperative that the farmers prepare themselves for crop diversification. For the purpose of aiding this movement the Club, in co-operation with the U. S. Government acting through Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the Department of Agriculture, raised \$5,000.00 for the purpose of establishing the Boys' Corn Club work in the Memphis territory.

The City Club has considered and acted upon practically all of the important municipal questions coming before the city government or the people of Memphis for solution from the time it was organized until now. Among others we will mention :

Street and alley cleaning and drainage, street railroads, city streets, normal school, poll taxes, errors in public inscriptions, weights and measures, amendment to constitution of Tennessee, changes in the revenue law, public service commission bill, Turner anti-fee bill, Memphis street railway franchises, Madison Avenue paving, turnpike expenditures of Shelby County, purchase of the Tri-state fair grounds, disposal of Turnpike funds turned over to the city for street purposes,

tuberculosis, Tri-state Audubon Society, smoke nuisance, new state constitution for Tennessee, new Memphis bridge across the Mississippi, law enforcement, house screening, plans of Circuit Court judge for reduction of jury expenses, and numerous other minor matters.

The present officers of the City Club are: Dr. R. B. Maury, honorary president; C. C. Hanson, president; R. O. Johnson, first vice-president; J. Z. George, second vice-president; E. O. Gillican, secretary; Abe Goodman, treasurer. Directors: C. C. Hanson, R. O. Johnston, J. Z. George, Abe Goodman, J. M. Goodbar, C. F. Farnsworth, E. O. Gillican.

The Bureau of Municipal Research is an off-shoot of the City Club. The conception originated with Dr. R. B. Maury, president of the City Club, who, in the fall of 1908, became interested in the work of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. Upon his invitation Dr. W. H. Allen, director of the New York Bureau, visited Memphis, and at a dinner given at the Business Men's Club on December 5, 1908, explained the purposes and methods of that organization. As a result of this meeting a group of interested citizens invited the New York Bureau to make a brief study of the business procedure and methods of the City of Memphis. In accordance with this request, a preliminary survey was undertaken by a well-known New York investigator, and a report thereon submitted on February 9, 1909, which indicated the advisability of a more extensive study and outlined a definite program of work to cover a period of six months.

It was the unanimous decision of the men interested that the work should be continued as outlined in the report, and a committee of fifty was formed, the members of which pledged themselves to provide the necessary funds. The following officers were appointed:

President, Dr. R. B. Maury; vice-president, Albert S. Caldwell; secretary, W. A. Buckner. Executive Committee: Cyrus Garnsey, Jr., chairman; Geo. R. James, Caruthers Ewing, R. Brinkley Snowden, Jas. S. Robinson.

The purposes of the bureau are thus stated in the announcement made at its organization:



Wm. L. Garrison Jr.

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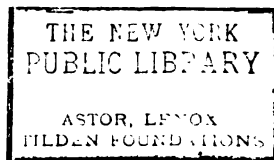
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The purposes of the bureau are thus stated in the announcement made at its organization:



Wm. Larimer, Jr.



"To serve Memphis as a non-partisan and scientific agency of citizen inquiry, which shall collect, classify and interpret the facts regarding the powers, duties, limitations, and administrative problems of each department of the city and county government and public school systems; to make such information available to public officials and to citizens, in order that inefficient methods of administration may be eliminated, and efficient methods encouraged; and to promote the development of a constructive program for the city, county and schools that shall be based upon adequate knowledge and consideration of community needs."

Work was promptly begun and a systematic investigation prosecuted, and in October, 1910, the executive committee published an elaborate report entitled: "Memphis, a Critical Study of Some Phases of its Municipal Government, with Constructive Suggestions for Betterment in Organization and Administrative Methods," an impersonal and critical analysis of public affairs as then existing and a clearly marked way to improvement.

In March, 1910, the Committee was reorganized by the City Club and was constituted as follows: C. C. Hanson, chairman; J. P. Young, vice-chairman; Marcus Haase, treasurer; C. F. Farnsworth, Bolton Smith, Thomas F. Gailor.

The Bureau was incorporated in December, 1910, at the instance of the City Club, thus making it independent of the Club and its present officers and directors are: C. C. Hanson, president; H. M. Neely, vice-president; R. O. Johnston, treasurer; E. O. Gillican, secretary. Directors: R. B. Maury, Thomas F. Gailor, J. P. Young, H. M. Neely, C. F. Farnsworth, R. O. Johnston, D. Canale, Jos. Isele, I. N. Chambers, C. C. Hanson.

Some work done by the Bureau has been, after investigation, to install an adequate system of accounting for the Memphis Board of Education.

Also to install a like system of accounting for the Shelby County Board of Education.

The Bureau, at the request of Mayor E. H. Crump and Commissioner Riechman, coöperated with the city officials in the preparation of the budget of expenditures for the year

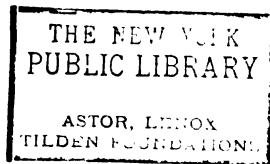
1910 and conferred with them concerning the necessary steps to be taken to correct the defects in the then existing accounting methods of the city government. This was a work of great labor and care.

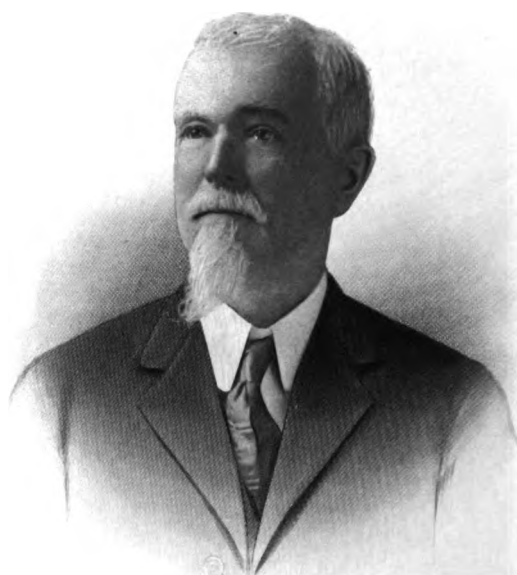
Of the report on city finances made by the City Commission in August, 1911, Mayor Crump wrote to the Chairman of the Municipal Research, August 24:

"Have you read the last city report, showing in detail the work of each department, and which was formulated along the lines suggested by the Bureau of Municipal Research?"

"Of course, we realize that this report is susceptible of improvement, but in spite of that it is a great improvement over anything heretofore issued, and undoubtedly the Bureau of Municipal Research has been the means of bringing about a more definite statement for the information of the taxpayers and public generally."

The Memphis Bureau of Municipal Research is still a live organization and ready to take part in municipal and county improvements in administration whenever the occasion may require.





J. H. Conway

CHAPTER XXVI

Banks and Insurance

THE first money used in Memphis was currency of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.* This was depreciated currency and not equal to United States coin and when Southern people went East or bought goods from the East their money could be used only at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent. To make small change a dollar bill was cut into four equal parts for quarters or twenty-five cent pieces and sometimes even these were again divided into halves, making "bits" or twelve and a half cents.

As the population grew in numbers and Memphis in business importance a bank was felt to be a necessity and one was established in 1834, under the charter of the State. This was called the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and its first acting manager was Ike Rawlings, that intrepid old citizen who, after once agreeing to the advancement of Memphis did all he could to bring it about.

This bank was a big stride for Memphis in those early days and was a source of pride with business men and the theme of much conversation in its beginning. After the death of Mr. Rawlings, Robert Lawrence was elected as president and served in this capacity to the satisfaction of the people. The death of Mr. Rawlings was a great loss to Memphis but his work for the young city has never ceased to bear fruit. The last time the old man was seen on the streets was on the day after the Presidential election in 1840. Two negro men carried him to the polls in a chair on that day to vote and he cast his vote for Harrison. His candidate was elected and he lived long enough to rejoice over

*Vedder.

the fact. He never saw another election and passed from life just when Memphis was fairly beginning her political history.

The president of this bank had the confidence of all the people, from the most intelligent business man to the most ignorant slave. Slaves in those days had much more liberty than in later days, when they had become a theme of bitterness between the sections of the country. Many of them had bank accounts and they were generally encouraged by their owners to save their earnings. It is recorded that Marcus B. Winchester opened a regular account with all of his slaves, charging them with their purchase money, food, clothing, etc., and crediting them with all of their labor, with the view to their buying their freedom.

Before the establishment of a bank almost everybody in Memphis was in debt and the rule was credit with long time, because money was loaned at such exorbitant rates, sometimes as high as six per cent a month.

The financial panic of 1837 brought distress to Tennessee and other Western States because of the unstable currency and "wild-cat" banks, with their unsteady and insufficient capital. Colonel Keating says of this time: "The whole financial system of the country was one of mere paper, promises to pay, the solvency of which depended upon the demand for payment being put off as long as possible. Speculation was rife, and the speculators who were to be found among all classes, were wild in their calculations as to the near future and all values were inflated beyond the ability of a generation to realize. This structure of paper yielded to the first breath of the storm and wholly disappeared, leaving people who had trusted to it and who had been the victims of its greed, rapacity and thieving operations, ruined and in despair."

In 1838 the Legislature provided for a State bank that was to have a main bank in Nashville with branches in different parts of the State. This bank was "Established in the name of and for the benefit of the State," and "the faith and credit of the State were pledged for the support of the bank and to supply any

deficiency in the funds therein specifically pledged and to give indemnity for all losses arising from such deficiency.”*

This bank had a capital of \$5,000,000, with the State the sole stockholder. It was established in order to prevent a recurrence of the panic of the year before and Colonel Keating called this bank the “anchor of the State.” It was named, the Bank of Tennessee.

After the establishment of this institution confidence was again restored in Tennessee and other banks were established in Memphis. By 1841 bank accommodations here were quite equal to wants of the trade and besides the State bank privileges Memphis had the Union, the Planters and the Farmers and Merchants banks, all having assets seven times greater than their liabilities.

In 1848 the Farmers and Merchants Bank closed its doors and almost caused a riot in the city, but this was kept down by the officers and peaceable citizens and affairs were afterward adjusted by the bank so that depositors were not entire losers. After this Memphis got on such a firm banking basis that when the financial panic of the whole country came in 1857 Memphis felt it but slightly and her prosperous condition continued until the breaking out of the war in 1861. During the four-year period that followed there was such a general disruption of Memphis banks that after the conflict it was necessary to reestablish a banking basis. Several banks were established and in some of them people deposited all the savings they could scrape together or save from necessary expenses in order to obtain a new start after their severe war losses.

In the latter part of 1865 the banking capital amounted to \$400,000, and by 1870 it had increased to \$1,700,781, still \$300,000 short of what it had been in 1860. But in 1867, the Gayoso Savings Institution, and in 1872, the Memphis Savings Bank failed, bringing disaster and discouragement to many who had been saving all they could possibly spare in order to get a new start or to provide for contingencies.

After the yellow fever epidemic of 1873 the Freedman's

*Quoted by Keating.

Savings Bank collapsed, the First National Bank closed for a short while, the Union and Planters, the German National and the DeSoto Banks all had heavy runs and narrow escapes but they all succeeded in escaping failure. After the disastrous epidemics of 1878 and 1879 we know how Memphis fell off in business as well as in every way and for twenty years she was no longer a city but the Taxing District of Shelby County. This period of enforced economy and good management of the authorities brought the city to her own again and long before the close of the century good faith was established and numerous banks were running on a firm basis.

In 1893 the Memphis banks were on such a firm footing that when the financial panic of that year spread over the country Memphis was one of the few cities that had no bank failures nor suspensions. None of the Memphis banks even limited its payments during that trying period and the report of 1894 showed that there had been no change in any of the nine commercial banks with capital and surplus of over \$6,500,000 and eight savings banks, with capital and surplus of over half a million dollars. Each of these had declared regular dividends. As one of the chief indications of a city's success is shown in the prosperity of her banks this spoke well for Memphis and gave confidence at home and abroad. The years following emphasized this stability and the combined capital of the banks in 1897 was \$3,392,500.*

Memphis banking in the new century is without any striking history which is proof of its steady prosperity. There have been one or two bank waverings and suspensions for a short while but these have been rectified and the depositors' interests secured.

Memphis furnishes millions of dollars for handling the cotton crops and other business branches are all well supplied.

As sufficient yearly bank clearings have been scattered all through the general history of this work to show their importance and increase, such figures will not be reiterated here. The Memphis Clearing House was established in 1879, during a time of

*Report of Merchant's Exchange.

general business depression, and its reports have frequently been given in other chapters to show the increase in business. The Memphis Clearing House Association is now situated at 32 South Main Street. E. L. Price is president; J. D. McDowell, vice-president, and James Nathan, manager.

The present banks of Memphis are:

Chickasaw Bank and Trust Company, incorporated in 1902. George E. Neuhardt, president; T. J. Turley, vice-president; S. L. Sparks, cashier.

National City Bank; J. T. Willingham, president; W. Hurlburton, J. Marlin Speed, vice-presidents; W. H. Kyle, cashier.

Commercial Trust and Savings Bank; Abe Goodman, president; Lem Banks, vice-president; Simon Jacobs, second vice-president; Dwight M. Armstrong, cashier.

Continental Savings Bank; Rhea P. Cary, receiver.

First National Bank, organized 1864. J. A. Omberg, president; S. H. Brooks, vice-president; P. S. Smithwick, active vice-president; C. Q. Harris, cashier.

Germania Savings Bank and Trust Company; Harry Cohn, president; Walter B. McLean, vice-president; J. A. Goodman, cashier.

Manhattan Savings Bank and Trust Company, organized 1885. Hirsch Morris, president; James S. Robinson, vice-president; James Nathan, cashier.

Mercantile Bank of Memphis, incorporated 1883. C. Hunter Raine, president; J. M. Fowlkes, Luke E. Wright, vice-presidents; Claude D. Anderson, cashier.

North Memphis Savings Bank, incorporated 1904. Anthony Walsh, president; Joseph Rose, vice-president; Mortimer G. Bailey, cashier.

People's Savings Bank and Trust Company; S. B. Anderson, chairman of board; J. H. Smith, president; S. M. Neely, vice-president; J. T. Wellford, second vice-president; Horace N. Smith, secretary and treasurer; A. C. Landstreet, assistant secretary and treasurer.

State National Bank of Memphis; Geo. R. James, president;

Cyrus Garnsey, Jr., and Frederick Orgill, active vice-presidents; M. G. Buckingham, cashier.

State Savings Bank, incorporated 1887. J. W. Proudfit, president; Philip Fransioli, vice-president; J. V. Montedonico, cashier.

Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, organized 1895. J. A. Ormberg, president; H. Bensdorf, vice-president; Noland Fontaine, Jr., cashier.

Bank of Commerce and Trust Company; T. O. Vinton, president; R. Brinkley Snowden, vice-president; E. L. Rice, vice-president; James H. Fisher, secretary; S. J. Shepherd, trust officer; L. S. Gwyn, cashier; G. A. Bone, auditor.

Central Bank and Trust Company; N. C. Perkins, president; J. F. Mathias, vice-president; J. C. Ottinger, cashier.

Fidelity Trust Company; Charles W. Thompson, president; D. D. Saunders, vice-president; P. Galbreath, cashier.

Memphis State Bank and Trust Company; W. J. Smith, president; J. S. McTighe, vice-president; E. E. Becker, cashier.

Phoenix Trust Company, organized 1911. John K. Mills, president; Marcus L. Saunders, vice-president; M. Orin Carter, secretary and treasurer.

Security Bank and Trust Company, incorporated 1885. O. B. Polk, president; Theodore Reed, R. S. Taylor, C. T. McCraw, vice-presidents; W. R. Cross, cashier.

Solvent Savings Bank and Trust Company (colored), incorporated 1906. J. C. Martin, president; Thos. H. Hayes, H. H. Pace, J. W. Sanford, vice-presidents; Harry H. Pace, cashier.

Fraternal Savings Bank (colored), incorporated 1909. J. Jay Scott, president; R. J. Petty, H. C. Purnell, vice-presidents; A. F. Ward, cashier.

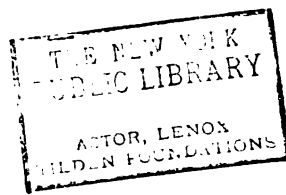
Union and Planters Bank and Trust Company; S. P. Read, president; J. R. Pepper, J. F. Hunter, Frank F. Hill, vice-presidents; J. D. McDowell, cashier.

United States Trust and Savings Bank; G. R. James, president; W. H. Wood, Miles G. Buckingham, vice-presidents; W. W. Stevenson, cashier.

Steamboat accidents made life-insurance companies popular



W. J. Buckingham



in Memphis as early as the thirties, but no Memphis insurance firm was formed until 1856, when the Home Insurance Company was incorporated. After this they continued to be added at intervals, but not rapidly until after the war. After that insurance of all kinds multiplied in the country and Memphis had her share of local companies. By 1887 there were thirteen substantial firms, with capital stocks as follows: Arlington Insurance Company, \$100,000; Bluff City Insurance Company, \$150,000; Factors' Fire Insurance Company, \$250,000; Factors' Mutual Insurance Company, \$130,000; Hernando Insurance Company, \$150,000; Memphis City Fire and General Insurance Company, \$250,000; Home Insurance Company, \$100,000; People's Insurance Company, \$200,000; Phoenix Fire and Marine Insurance Company, \$150,000; Planters' Insurance Company, \$150,000; Vanderbilt Mutual Insurance Company, \$100,000; Germania Insurance Company, \$150,000; Citizens' Insurance Company, \$100,000.

The popularity and growth of this sort of protection since then has been phenomenal and at present there are over six hundred insurance companies represented in Memphis. These are general, accident, burglary, casualty, liability, fire, marine, guaranty, fraternal (Woodmen of the World), lightning, plate glass, sick, life, tornado, vessel, automobile, rental, and all kinds known to the science of Insurance. Insurance inspection is forced and this is under the charge of the Tennessee Inspection Bureau, William C. Sweetman, manager, located in the Tennessee Trust Building.

CHAPTER XXVII

Commerce and Manufactures

THE commerce of Memphis has been so generally treated in the municipal chapters of this book, as commerce has been such a vital part of the growth of the city, that it will be only briefly gone over here. Manufactures follow commerce and their interests are ever commingled.

As we already know early commerce here was carried on with the Indians in barter trade but as this portion of the country became more thickly settled with white people trade improved. We have seen how flat-boats brought their cargoes to our bluffs, sold their goods, then the lumber of their boats and returned home on foot or horseback. Those were crude days of small convenience. Seed-corn was packed on horses and sent to the country to be planted, it was then rudely tended until the corn came and then the grains were pounded into meal in a mortar with a pestle.

The first Memphis store was owned by Ike Rawlings. He was not pleased when rivals came but he soon grew reconciled as he saw increased business building up a town and it has been told how the latter part of his life was spent in furthering the interests of Memphis in every way he could and was one of the best friends of progress the young city had.

By 1830 there were numerous stores, mechanics' shops and other places of business and people had come to realize the importance of cotton to the locality, as it was learned that Memphis lay in the heart of the cotton zone, this zone extending one hundred miles north of the Memphis parallel. In the autumn of 1826 about three hundred bales of cotton were handled in

Memphis, coming chiefly from Hardeman and Fayette Counties.

Before 1830 Joseph L. Davis established a cotton-press and as the staple increased and improved with the years inhabitants came and Memphis grew rapidly. Enterprising business men realized that manufactures ought to go hand in hand with produce and early attempts were made in this way. A flour-mill was started, a saw-mill and a few unsuccessful attempts were made at manufacturing cotton. It has taken the people of this cotton country a long while to realize that right here where the fibre grows is the best place to carry on its manufacture.

Other industries, becoming necessities of the people, followed: groceries opened, a drug-store and bakery were successful and were followed by others, tailors came, shoemakers, dress-makers, milliners and other workers that made progress for a community and easier times for its inhabitants.

Goods were usually bought on time and bills settled once a year. If a man was unable to meet his indebtedness neighbors were willing and ready to go his security until he could pay and few ever lost by standing security for his neighbors in those days. A man's word then was considered as good as his bond and to doubt a man's word was to give him mortal offense.

In 1830, 50,000 bales of cotton were shipped from the district about Memphis and six years later Memphis alone shipped that many bales. This exportation of cotton caused enterprising merchants to consider the advantages offered by the then new telegraph in obtaining each day the condition of the markets all over the country, but a telegraph was not really completed from here to an important city until 1843, when a local company built a line through to New Orleans. Thomas H. Allen was president of this company.

The last years of the thirties seemed disastrous to Memphis, nearly all of her public ventures failing. Several leading merchants failed in business, the Farmers and Merchants Bank suspended, the building of important roads fell through and corporation credit was low, but it was a time of general depression over the country. About 1840 Memphis revived and even before the East had regained its equilibrium business here had

greatly improved and by 1842 was quite lively, 100 flat-boats commonly lying at the wharf at that time.

In 1841-42, 60,000 bales of cotton were shipped from this point, and in 1845 over 100,000 bales were handled in Memphis. During this year a cotton convention was held in the Bluff City and did much to stimulate business. In 1846, 130,000 bales of cotton were shipped and the yearly increase continued.

Dr. A. B. Merrill urged manufacturing in 1851, saying that Memphis "ought not only to export the agricultural products of a large area of fertile country and import all the merchandise for the same region, but she ought also to contain the workshops from which should be sent out the cotton-gins, the cotton-presses, the sugar mills and corn mills, the wagons, carts and ploughs, the castings, the household furniture and many other things which planters have to buy. Memphis ought not only to supply these products of her mechanical industry to the district of country which has become, by geographical position, dependent upon her, but to all the vast delta which lies below us and all around us."

Manufacturing ought to be the natural outcome of agriculture but this cotton country has been very slow to give attention to any other industry but the growing of cotton. Occasional efforts would be made in the early days to inspire the desire for manufacturing but cotton men here knew only cotton in the bale and seemed not to care for it further than to ship it to American and European cities, where it was manufactured into all grades of cotton cloth, twine, bagging, etc., and the seeds often came back in the form of "olive oil."

In 1853 the great Commercial Convention met here and helped Memphis in many ways, as we have already shown in an earlier chapter. In 1856, 200,000 bales of cotton were shipped and about this average continued for several years.

The business of Memphis grew very rapidly between 1850 and 1860 and the population is said to have increased more during that decade than in any other city in the Union. Cotton of course was still king, but wholesale grocery business had grown and other business interests were being inaugurated with suc-

cess. In 1860 business was the supreme subject but a few months changed the community from a business-building one to an aroused military center. The money-market was in almost a panic state, caused by the political upheaval of the country and enterprises that had given so much promise waned or died.

War came and it was the chief subject, although business continued in a modified way and even held the interest of good business men for a while. In 1860 the Chamber of Commerce had been established and September 1, 1861, its secretary, Mr. John S. Toof, published the first annual report. This report showed a sale of 369,633 bales of cotton valued at \$18,481,650, \$3,000,000 worth of manufactured articles and \$9,700,000 worth of retail trade. This report was encouraging but the war continued, grew in proportions and absorbed business as well as all other subjects. The years following were paralyzed as to trade and even records of the little business left were not kept. The Chamber of Commerce that had been organized to benefit the city ended and the late city pride and progress were gone.

We know too well the fate of Memphis during the years of the war. When it ended the South was in such a distressed condition that it seemed all hope was gone. When Memphis soldiers who had survived returned they came to impoverished homes and had to submit to a new order of rule by people who had come from other places. The flourishing Memphis of four years ago seemed dead and chaos was dominant. There were no crops, the city had no credit, the form of labor had changed without a new form being established, hundreds of unemployed negroes loafed around expecting wonderful riches from the government. No city suffered more from the effects of the war than Memphis.

The first year after "peace" had been declared might almost be said to have been a listless one and 1867 did not solve the problem. James F. Rhodes expressed the condition of this year. He said: "The South was in a state of agricultural and industrial distress and what little recovery there had been since the close of the war was neutralized by the unsatisfactory political conditions."

Exorbitant taxes were placed on cotton and other restrictions enforced which continued to hold the people down and retard development. But in time the Southern people lost their discouragement and, enraged at unjust measures passed upon them, began to assert their human and State rights. The Chamber of Commerce revived and it did a great deal toward having business restrictions abolished. The awakening once commenced of course business went straight ahead and in 1869 R. C. Floyd, in a little history of Memphis written at that time said: "Eight saw-mills are in operation, employing over two hundred hands; six foundries, with four hundred workmen; five marble yards, with fifty hands; three brick yards, with sixty hands; four sash, door and blind factories, with one hundred and fifty hands; flouring mills, with fifty hands; besides cotton gin factories and numerous businesses that give employment to the mechanic and laboring man. Street railways now stretch to all parts of the city, making travel from the Memphis and Louisville Railroad depot, in the northern part of the city, even as far as Elmwood Cemetery, in the furthestmost southern limit, cheap and speedy."

1870 opened a new era for the city and disaster was forgotten in the bettered conditions and rapid growth of business. This year showed cotton receipts for 290,738 bales of cotton and led all the cities of the Union in the manufacture of cotton-seed oil. This product from all the mills amounted to 7,400 barrels of oil and 4,080 tons of cake.

This oil had become an important product and was used for many purposes, the one of use in cooking not at first being popular, but it always takes a while for people to become accustomed to change or to take to it favorably. However, the cleanliness and purity of this vegetable oil gradually won for it favor and now most housekeepers and cooks prefer it to lard. This once-wasted product has also served Memphis well in helping her to become a manufacturing city.

The new prosperity continued and Memphis had two years of rapid commercial growth but in 1873 came another check. This was overcome, business life came again and improvements increased. The Chamber of Commerce showed in 1875 that

cotton, manufacturing and all the industries were in excess of any previous year. This was encouraging and the city again lauched forth on its sea of growth and prosperity, but the Fates seemed to frown upon our city in those days. 1878 brought the most direful calamity she had yet experienced, when the fearful yellow fever epidemic of that year laid her waste and the following year still another visit from the plague seemed to doom her as a city. We have dwelt upon this terrible period in former chapters, have shown the gloom and pall of the closing of this decade and the political and municipal adjustment which put Memphis above ruin once again. The city was cleaned up as she had never been before, an excellent sewer-system inaugurated and business not only revived but in a little while flourshed more than it ever had. Each year showed increased cotton receipts and, what seemed even better to many, all kinds of other business increased. A few manufacturers came and a growing industry, lumber, was becoming very important.

The year closing August 31, 1887, showed the general merchandise trade of Memphis to be—including exports and imports—, \$160,000,000. Wealth was now rapidly accumulating and by 1890 it was said that for the past twenty years Memphis had,—despite the discouragements of the seventies,—surpassed any city of equal population in the United States in business and increase in wealth.

The lumber trade had grown very much and saw-mills buzzed in great numbers in woods surrounding the city, while in 1880 not a dozen saw-mills had been within one hundred miles of her environs, and none at all that had cut lumber for shipping. Great quantities of lumber were now shipped and Memphis was acknowledged the largest hardwood lumber market in the world and the largest cotton-wood market, as well as the largest stave manufacturing city and one of the largest barrel manufacturing cities. In addition she was the largest inland cotton market in the world; the largest producer of cotton-seed oil products, having seven mills in 1890; the sixth retail grocery market; the fifth wholesale grocery

market in the United States and the sixth boot and shoe market in the United States.

Of course Memphis stood first in the cotton trade above her other industries, but it was an excellent indication to see how she was branching out in all trades. Promoters of these other industries were not trying to lessen cotton importance, but to bring all branches of trade to this center and to make the cotton interests even greater by having the staple manufactured as well as grown here. That Memphis was a natural cotton center was early seen by reason of her locality in a cotton territory on the most important river of the country, giving her excellent facilities as a cotton-market, for transportation or storage, and this situation also makes her the trading point of planters for many miles in all directions. At this period it was reported that this city furnished to these neighbors \$16,150,000 worth of provisions annually.

The year 1891-2 showed 770,000 bales of cotton valued at \$30,000,000 or more, as against 470,000 bales at \$23,000,000 in 1880.

In 1893 one of the most severe money panics in the history of the country caused many failures of far-reaching disaster, but Memphis suffered less than most other cities, not having a single bank failure and no large failures among her merchants, though business fell off a great deal. The next year showed little improvement and "hard times" was a phrase with business men who had not used it before. Failures were so common over the country that they were not considered at all detrimental, as they had formerly been held, and all firms that kept intact were to be congratulated.

A report of the Merchants Exchange in 1894, stated that while the depression in cotton had caused the trade of Memphis to diminish, the leading wholesale dry goods houses had sold as much goods as usual, the grocery men had done a fairly good business, two large wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing houses had moved here, real estate had been fair and immigration from the north had added to the farming business of adjoining territory.

Memphis had never been a "boom" city and her sure growth

had caused her to stand firmly through this great business depression. This seeming calamity really brought a benefit to the cotton country by making some provisions so high that plantations and small farms raised necessary home provisions instead of putting all their land and labor in cotton.

The grocery business continued to grow in importance, this business being a natural outgrowth of the cotton factor business which supplied planters with provisions for the plantations in addition to the cotton department and in many instances the profits from the grocery equaled those of the cotton. Memphis also became a market for sugar and molasses, having by 1895 several sugar and molasses commission houses, and canning factories began to make their appearance.

All these new industries greatly benefitted Memphis as the increase of cotton growing was already tending to overstock the world with its supply. The cotton crop for the year 1894-95 aggregated 9,901,251 bales, which exceeded the requirements of the world's manufacturers. The next year the cotton sales in this market alone amounted to nearly \$20,000,000, which represented 450,000 bales. Two thirds of this amount was for export and the remainder went to eastern and domestic spinners. Only 1800 bales of all this amount was used by local mills.

The Merchants Exchange report for 1896 stated that of thirty-two crops of cotton grown between 1864 and 1897, 14,620,000 bales had been sold in the Memphis market, realizing \$825,000,000, an annual average of 456,210 bales, valued at \$25,750,000. The most valuable of these crops had been that of 1870-71, when 511,432 bales had sold for \$39,552,366, and the cheapest had been that of 1894-95, when 583,973 bales had sold for \$16,125,225.

The cotton-seed industry grew greatly as the receipts for 112,932 tons for 1896 as against 76,694 the previous year will show.

The lumber trade grew so rapidly that in 1896 a lumber report of the Merchants Exchange stated that the lumber industry gave employment to more laborers and required three times as many cars for transporting their goods as cotton did.

The cotton crop for 1897 was stated to be the largest in

history, after an unfortunate spring start that had seemed to forbode failure.

1900 showed Memphis to have 826 industries and the past decade, despite the great business depression of much of the time, had brought an increase of sixty per cent in population. The city had become the greatest dry goods market in the South; the second grocery market; the greatest wholesale shoe distributing point; a live stock market of importance; and the largest producer of cotton-seed manufactures in the world. It had eleven trunk lines of railroad and led Southern cities in its street railway system, electric light service, water plants and telephones.

We have now lived over a decade in the new century and during that time commerce and manufactures have grown and improved as much in Memphis as in any city in the Union and more than in most cities. We have city-loving men and women such as few cities possess and these people have formed clubs for business, civic improvements and all the other requirements of a well-regulated city, the work of which is felt throughout the city. Some of our business men are about as near being human live-wires as can be found and they are untiring and unstinting in their efforts to make Memphis a first-class city in every respect. The different associations are treated briefly in the chapter on clubs and societies and our business clubs alone give an idea of the amount of work done for city betterment.

Cotton and lumber are our chief staples of business and these are bringing the different manufactures of their raw and finished materials rapidly to Memphis.

It has ever been the plea that the situation of Memphis makes her a good transportation city, a good central market for wholesale and retail business and a good home place, and now it is urged that her situation is no less advantageous to manufacturing. This fact is becoming more generally understood and factories are coming here steadily. In 1911 alone twenty new industries were brought to Memphis. It is conceded that this is an excellent location for all kinds of cotton manufactures and now, being quite as much of a lumber market, it is a most excellent location for furniture and all kinds of wood-work manufactures. That this fact is more and more recognized is evidenced by the

mills and factories we already have and others that are coming.

A few statements taken from a manufacturing report will verify this: The Standard Oil Company is now operating the largest cooperage company in the world in Memphis; the third largest bridge company in the world chose Memphis, declining a \$50,000 bonus to go elsewhere; the largest sash and door company in America is located here; the National Biscuit Company has one of its largest plants here; the American Steel and Wire Company has one of its most important plants here; there are in Memphis five box factories; two column factories; one coffin factory; two car factories; two wagon and carriage factories; four dimension stock factories; three furniture factories; nine handle, spoke and hard-wood specialty factories; one hard-wood flooring factory; one screen-door and wash-board factory; thirteen planing mills; three slack cooperage; four tight cooperage; five veneer plants; twenty yards handling retail yellow pine; thirty-one hard-wood lumber firms, without yards or mills; twenty-five wholesale lumber firms operating yards; twenty-seven hard-wood saw-mill operators. In all 155 business houses engaged in the one industry of lumber and its products.

Experts of the Illinois Central railroad state authoritatively that there is 600,000 feet of hard-wood lumber produced in Memphis every work day of the year. The annual production of Memphis hard-wood lumber was 125,000,000 feet. In 1909 receipts of logs at Memphis were 137,391,274 feet. Of this 91,850,318 feet was received by rail and 45,540,956 feet by water.

Quoting from the above report: "There is nothing into which enters either iron or wood that cannot be economically and successfully, peacefully and profitably produced in Memphis. Memphis has all the advantages of raw material, markets, transportation, traffic and distribution facilities, low cost of production, cheap and efficient labor, good health and good living conditions, good homes and low in cost, splendid street car facilities, good schools and colleges, churches and Sunday Schools of all denominations, and a contented and happy people."

According to the Thirteenth United States Census of Manufactures of Memphis, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, the Bureau of

Census, Washington, D. C., "Memphis has increased in the per cent of manufactures for 1909, over 1904, 103 per cent in the capital stock invested; 76 per cent in the number of salaried officials and clerks; 71 per cent in the miscellaneous expenses; 57 per cent in the cost of materials used; 51 per cent in the value of products; 42 per cent in the value added by manufacture; 33 per cent in the salaries and wages; 14 per cent in the number of establishments; and 7 per cent in the average number of wage earners employed during the year. There were 329 establishments in 1909, an increase of 40, or 14 per cent. The value of products in 1909 was "\$30,242,000, and \$20,043,000 in 1904, an increase of \$10,199,000 or 51 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$92,000 in 1900 and about \$69,000 in 1904."

The annual cotton statement of the Memphis Cotton Exchange gives the gross cotton receipts for the year 1910-11, 920,887 bales, and the net receipts 547,496, with a total value of the year's net receipts of \$44,122,702.64.

Memphis is also becoming an important stock-raising point and some of our best business men predict that the future Memphis will be one of the greatest stock-raising centers in the country.

Front Street is almost entirely devoted to grocery, cotton and commission merchants, while Madison Avenue is called the Wall Street of Memphis, and Main Street is the greatest retail business street, on which is transacted many thousands of dollars worth of business every day.

The corner of Main Street and Madison Avenue is the great center of the business district and its usually congested condition and the despair it brings the street car company to handle its crowds, shows Memphis to be a true metropolis.

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CITY'S HISTORY TOLD

BY JUDGE J. P. YOUNG

Appeal 1117-12

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Those chapters contain valuable statistics brought down to recent date, which add to the value of the work as a whole.

A map showing the first site of the city and a number of illustrations serve to embellish the work.

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