

IN SWANNEE CEMETERY, TENNESSEE, SECOND SUNDAY OF JANUARY 1862 AND BURIAL 1862

Shaw Quintard, see subject 14.

He married at Roswell, Georgia, on October 19/1848, Eliza Catherine Hand of Marietta, Georgia, born February 2/1826, daughter of Bayard E. and Eliza Barrington (King) Hand, and grand daughter of Roswell King of St. Simon's Island, Georgia. (The Bayard Genealogy is given in the New York Genealogical & Biographical Record, Vol 11, page 21.)

In 1893 the following account of his life was written:- He was educated at Trinity College, New York, and then studied medicine at the office of Dr. Valentine Mott of New York, the greatest surgeon of his day and graduated from the University of New York in 1846. For the next year he was physician at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and another year at the New York Dispensary. He then went to Georgia and practiced medicine at Athens and Rome. He wrote extensively for medical journals and in 1852 was appointed professor at the Medical College, Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Quintard delivered five courses of lectures as professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy. During this period he was brought into intimate relation with Bishop Otey, and having made up his mind that a man's soul was worth more than his body, he determined to take orders in the Church. He was ordained Deacon in 1854, and Priest in 1855, by Bishop Otey.

In 1856 he became Rector of Calvary Church, Memphis, but at the urgent request of the bishop, he became Rector of the Church of the Advent at Nashville, Tenn., in January 1858. When Dr. Quintard took charge, there were less than fifty communicants, increased during the next two years to nearly three hundred, and the present church building was begun. He extended his work to three other parishes near and in that city. Then the war came. Dr. Noll writes of him at this time:-

He was a man of varied and deep learning, a preacher of power and attractiveness, and ranked among the clergymen of great prominence and popularity in Nashville. He was of ardent temperament, affectionate disposition, and possessed personal magnetism to a remarkable degree, especially with younger men. This was illustrated by the organization

in 1859 of the Rock City Guard, a militia company composed largely of the young men of Nashville, afterwards merged into the First Tennessee Regiment, of which the Doctor continued as chaplain throughout the war, ministering to the sick in hospitals, and to the wounded on many a

battlefield, and enduring the hardships as a good soldier. Small wonder that the militia company should take their chaplain with them into the war of 1861. The war experiences of Chaplain Quintard are vividly told in his own words in a small book by Dr. A.H. Noll, entitled "Doctor Quintard, chaplain, C.S.A.", as follows:- On his first night in the field, he shared his blanket with a soldier, and slept in the bed of a river with a thin sheet of water over him. At first, Dr. Quintard served

with Lee in Virginia and became a friend of the General and his wife. Once he said to Lee - "General, there are the Federals, why don't we attack?". Lee replied "It is better to wait sometimes till you are

attacked". The chaplain also numbered among his hearers, General Stonewall Jackson, who listened to his words with grave attention.

In 1862 the Tennessee Volunteers were ordered to Knoxville to join

CHARLES TODD QUINTARD.

At the General's request, Quintard had prayers alone with Polk during a day of truce in the church at Harrodsburg. The very same day, General Kirby-Smith asked him to do the same. We have already seen Dr. Quintard and Bishop Elliott at work together in Tennessee and Georgia. How Dr. Quintard came to present General Bragg to Bishop Elliott for confirmation is a story that should be read in his own words:- Immediately after I received notice of Bishop Elliott's proposed visit, I determined to have a talk with General Bragg: it was late one afternoon when I started out for his headquarters. I found two tents and a sentry at the outer one and when I asked for General Bragg the sentry said "You cannot see him, he is very busy and has given positive orders not to be disturbed except for a matter of life and death". That cooled my enthusiasm and I returned to my own quarters, but all night long I blamed myself for my timidity. The next day I started out again, found the same sentry and received the same answer. This time, however, I was resolved to see the General, so I said "It is a matter of life and death". The sentry withdrew and in a few minutes returned and said "You can see the General but I advise you to be brief for he is not in a good humor". This chilled me but I went in. I found the General dictating to two secretaries. He met me with "Well, Dr. Quintard, what can I do for you - I am quite busy, you see". I stammered out that I wanted to see him alone. He replied that it was impossible but I persisted. Finally he dismissed the secretaries, saying to me, rather sternly, "Your business must be of great importance, Sir". I was very much frightened but I asked the General to be seated, and then, fixing my eyes upon a knot hole in the floor of the tent, talked about our Blessed Lord, and about the responsibilities of a man in the General's position. When I looked up after a while, I saw tears in his eyes and took courage to ask him to be confirmed. At last he came to me, took both my hands in his and said:- "I have been waiting twenty years to have someone to say this to me and I thank you from my heart: certainly I will be confirmed by you if you will give me the necessary instructions." It should be remembered that Captain Quintard was also a surgeon and sometimes the only doctor in the regiment. As such, he saved many a life as well as comforted many a soul. Once he saved a boy from a doctor who was about to amputate his leg. In after years that boy used to say "You know I belong to Doctor Quintard: he saved my leg and perhaps my life". A young officer, John Marsh was so severely wounded that Dr. Quintard had to erect a tent over him and nurse him on the field: he recovered and was baptized. Another boy called Shanty was told by a surgeon that he could not live: send for my chaplain he said. The chaplain extracted the bullet, and Shanty didn't die until 1895, after a long service on the Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis railway, where he delighted to relate his story to Sewanee passengers. Dr. Quintard was, one day, a witness to a remarkable event. Captain Carnes had an exchange of artillery fire with Captain Parsons of the Federal Battery at Perryville. Carnes got the better of it, and

called convention of the diocese elected him second bishop of the diocese in Christ Church, Nashville. He received on the first ballot, the entire clerical vote, save one, and the unanimous vote of the laity. On October 11th, in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, at the first general convention to meet since peace had been declared, Dr. Quintard was consecrated by Bishop Hopkins, presiding bishop of the church. Bishop Quintard's comment regarding this significant event was: "I felt that the war between the States was indeed over". In February 1866, the Bishop arrived at Sewanee accompanied by two priests and one lay trustee of the University. All the buildings which had been erected before the war of the site of the University, had been destroyed by fire. On the day following his arrival the Bishop caused a cross of oak to be made, and erected it on the highest point of the domain. The Bishop recited the Nicene creed, and kneeling on the ground, prayed Almighty God to give him grace to persevere and know what things he ought to do and strength to perform faithfully the same. Then the words were made to ring with that grand old hymn to the Trinity "Glory be to God on high". On this very spot now stands the Oratory of St. Luke's Hall, where daily prayers are offered. So it was that the enthusiasm, ability, and untiring devotion of Bishop Quintard, made Sewanee live again. The endowment which before the war began at \$500,000, was swept away entirely by the war. All temporary buildings and the beginnings of permanent ones had been destroyed by troopers fighting across the mountains. The corner stone had been reduced, it is said, to tinkets for their sashes. Sewanee was a wilderness again, practically as in the days when the Indians sought hunting grounds near Tremlett Springs. The ten thousand acres of land which had been donated by the Sewanee Mining Co., and by private citizens, would revert to the donors if a school was not begun by 1868. In September 1865, just before he was elected bishop, Dr. Quintard, on the train near Nashville, met Major George Rainford Fairbanks and the Reverend David Pise, both of whom had been on the executive committee of the university. These three planned to revive the institution, and at the convention, the new bishop moved to establish at Sewanee, a diocesan theological school, at least until such time as the University of the South could be realized. On March 22/1866, Bishop Quintard, Major Fairbanks, Rev. Thomas Morris, the rector of Winchester, and the Rev. John A. Merrick, proceeded and became the first work by a formal act. Bishop Quintard during his six years of tenure of that office, he toiled night and day, at home and abroad, to raise money for the erection of buildings and for putting the university on a sound basis. He lived in a temporary frame building with nine students and four professors, grow into a great institution of learning organized in the departments of law, medicine, theology, science and literature, with forty five professors and nearly nine hundred students. Further details of the gradual building up of Sewanee University will be found in the book "Sewanee and the men who made it", published in 1932 by the

bishops and nobility of the Church of England. On one occasion a meeting was held at the residence of the Earl of Shrewsbury on Dover St., London, when the Earl was unanimously elected to the chair to enable Bishop Quintard to appeal for funds. The response exceeded his expectations: one lady who wanted her name kept secret gave several thousand pounds for the restoration of the University. In 1889 the Bishop took a long contemplated step toward the education of negro clergymen to serve their race, and established at Nashville, Hoffman Hall, named after the Reverend Charles Hoffman of New York, whose generous gift enabled the institution to be founded. It is now in a flourishing condition and has a Preparatory School, St. Marks, located at Memphis, Tenn. The Bishop received the following degrees:— A.M. from Columbia College: M.D. from the University of New York: D.D. from Trinity College: S.T.D. from Columbia College: L.L.D. from the University of Cambridge, England. He was Chaplain of the Order of the Hospital of the Knights of St. John in Jerusalem, of which the Prince of Wales was the Grand Pryor.

In 1893 Bishop Quintard's failing health induced him to ask for an assistant bishop and the Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, vice chancellor of the University of the South was accordingly elected by the convention and consecrated that year. Since then the Bishop undertook but little work in the practical administration of the diocese. In the summer of 1897 he went to England and attended the Lambeth Conference being the only bishop present who had taken part in the first conference in 1867. On his return home his health began to fail suddenly and in December he went with his wife and daughter to visit old friends in southern Georgia. For a while he was greatly benefited but later he declined rapidly. On Tuesday morning, February 15th, 1898, after arising, he complained of faintness, raised his hand to his face, and quietly and painlessly expired.

Bishop Quintard was a man of strong and definite convictions and of the finest courage. His ready wit, courtly manner and warm enthusiasm made him a host of friends. Generous to a fault, whole souled and utterly unselfish, he was loyal in his friendships, unlimited in charity and in hospitality. His nature was refined with the most exquisite sensibility to the influence of culture, and with the grace of eloquent speech, he combined a searching vigor and clearness of analysis, a directness and earnestness of voice and manner, that made him a most powerful preacher. His energy was tremendous, and whether it was making a missionary trip through the mountains, on foot or on horseback, or soliciting funds for a new school or church, or giving his last cent to a beggar and going hungry himself, he was always bright, cheering, full of faith, absolute in sympathy, loyal to the Church, a noble Bishop, true friend, good man, servant of Jesus Christ, and his life is with the saints, and his works do follow him.

Issue:—

1. Bayard Quintard. Born at Roswell, Ga., August 25/1849, died young.
2. Clara Wilza Quintard. Born at Roswell, October 20/1851, baptized at

April 7/1884).

(This is from the calendar in the...

Issue: -

1. Charles Todd Quintard, Jr., born September 30/1890, died at Sewanee, March 5/1892.
2. Daniel Saiford Bigelow Quintard, born at Sewanee, November 5/1892. Educated at Sewanee Military Academy: volunteered in the French Ambulance Service until the U.S.A. entered the first World War: then joined the U.S. Army over there, 2nd Lieutenant Field Artillery. He married in 1936, Valentine O'Reilly. In 1946 they lived at the Warren House, 261 State St., Hackensack, N.J.

Issue: -

1. Elise Katherine Quintard, born in New York City, August 1/1939. Helen Todd Quintard, born in New York City, December 4/1893. She was educated in private schools. She married at Grace Church, New York City, on March 19/1921, as his second wife, Guerin Todd, born at Newark, N.J., December 13/1895, son of Edward Nelson and Anna (Van Winkle) Todd of Short Hills, N.J., a manufacturer. Guerin was educated at private schools and graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J. He served in the first World War with the First Day Bombardment Squadron 166: he was shot down over Germany and hospitalized for over a year. In 1948 he was associated with Harrison, Van Winkle, Munning Co., makers of electro-plating machinery, and they lived on Hope Road, Shrewsbury, N.J. Helen had no children but they have two by Guerin's first wife who died in 1919, namely
1. Guerin Todd, born August 31/1917.
2. Joan Todd, born October 1919.

4. Elise Katherine Quintard, born in New York City, July 24/1898. She was educated in private schools and graduated from Columbia in 1927, B.A., and in 1928 M.A. She never married and in 1952 lived with her aunt at "The Little House", Newtown, Conn., and in summer on Gadsden St., Summerville, S.C.

5. Adele Quintard, born in New York City, died at the age of six months. Edward Augustus Quintard, Born at Nashville, Tenn., June 12/1860, died at Washington, D.C., April 21/1903. Graduated from the University of

the South, Sewanee, in 1882: soon after he went to Mexico and joined the Batopilas Silver Mining Co., near Chihuahua, as head assayer and mineralogist, where he spent the greater part of his life. After his father in law's death, he became general manager and vice-president of the company. He married at St. Paul's Church, Washington, D.C., on October 22/1885, Mary Young Shepherd, born at Washington, December 1/1862, died there November 14/1948, daughter of Alexander Robey and Mary Grice (Young) Shepherd, who were married on January 30/1862 and had ten children, of which Mary was the eldest. Since her husband's death, Mary lived at 4424 Forty-ninth St., N.W. Washington, D.C. Alexander Robey Shepherd was born in Washington, January 31/1835, died at Batopilas, September 12/1902, of pneumonia: he was the eldest of the seven children of Alexander and Susan D. (Robey) Shepherd, both of farm families of Charles County, Md., of British ancestry. Mary Grice Young was the daughter of Colonel and Mary Young of Washington: Colonel Young was born

CHARLES TODD QUINTARD.

The following is an interesting description of his life:- "As a youth, Alexander Robey Shepherd learned the plumbing trade with John W. Thompson & Co., in which he became a partner. He early became interested in the progress and welfare of Washington, and in 1860 was elected a member of the Common Council and rose steadily in public life: he was Alderman in 1870: Vice President of the Board of Public Works in 1871: Governor of the District of Columbia from 1873 to 1880. The deplorable condition of Washington after the Civil War, when its alleys were narrow, its sewerage inadequate, and its streets lacking in grade, caused agitation of the wisdom of moving the Capital to a more suitable city. It is conceded that the improvement made by Governor Shepherd settled this question for all time. Governor Shepherd worked untiringly and successfully in carrying out his plans, which Congress said were fifty years ahead of his time. At his recommendation a bill was passed by Congress on June 20/1874 to govern the city by a board of three commissioners. General Grant, who had heartily supported Governor Shepherd in his efforts to regenerate Washington, and who believed in his honesty of purpose and his splendid executive ability, at once named him the first of the Commissioners, but the Senate declined to confirm him. He then returned to his private business which had greatly suffered during his public career. The panic of 1873 was severely felt in Washington and by Governor Shepherd among the rest. He soon found his business, which had netted him an annual income of from twenty five to fifty thousand dollars, was practically ruined. Just at that time he had an offer to go to Batopilas, Mexico, to superintend some mines in which he had put a comparatively small investment during his days of prosperity, and resolved to expatriate himself until he should build up another fortune. He bought the San Miguel Silver Mine, and purchased other valuable mineral concessions from President Porfirio Diaz, in the heart of the Sierra Madres, containing 61 square miles of silver and some gold mining territory. In 1880 he organized the Consolidated Batopilas Silver Mining Co., with a capital of three million dollars: George W. Quintard of New York was the President, and Shepherd the General Manager. In 1901 the company's property was worth 11 million dollars and the yield had been 14 million dollars. His enterprise contributed greatly to the fruitful development of that part of the State of Chihuahua, and would undoubtedly have been of permanent worth and benefit, had not Mexico's successive revolutions destroyed the work of years. On May 1/1880, Governor Shepherd left Washington with his wife and seven children, May about 19 years old, Isabella 11 years, with Susan and Grace in between them in ages, and three sons, Alexander 8, Grant 5, and John Connors 3: two nurses, also Dr. Ross, a surgeon, and four engineers. They travelled by rail to San Antonio, Texas, thence by carriage to Presidio del Norte on the Rio Grande, thence to Chihuahua: from there to Batopilas was a distance of 300 miles. The Batopilas mine had been discovered in 1632: the ores were specifically native silver ores: 75% of all silver values were

doctors; amongst whom were Dr. Robert Wagner, who married Isabel, and Dr. Frank Merchant, who married Grace. His three sons, after being educated at colleges in the U.S., joined the mines and spent a large part of their lives there. A most interesting book on the life at Batopilas was written by Grant Chepherd entitled "The Silver Magnet", published in 1938 by E.P. Dutton & Co., a veritable saga of the splendid accomplishments of his father at Batopilas. He writes about Edward Augustus Quintard, the mineralogist of the mines, that he was a magician when it came to difficult mining problems of how to make rebellious ores yield their values and of telling you just what ore values were. Grant Shepherd in the first World War joined up in 1917 and was a Captain in the 23rd Infantry, 2nd Division, and received the Croix de Guerre, D.S.M., and the Order of the Purple Heart. Alexander Robey Shapherd left a notable record of business and personal integrity and of benevolence and good works. He had about completed plans to return and live in Washington when death overtook him in that far off land. He made two trips to Washington during his sojourn in Mexico, in 1880 and 1895 and was received both times with great acclaim, ovations and entertainments in honor of his previous great works in Washington. The Shepherd Memorial Association in 1909 erected a life sized bronze statue to him in front of the District Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, the only statue of a native Washingtonian, surrounded by beautiful shade trees planted in his day according to his plan.

Issue:-

1. Mary Katherine Quintard, born October 16/1886, died June 18/1887.
2. Edward Alexander Quintard, born in Washington, May 25/1888, died at Charlotte, N.C., December 22/1935. He was educated at Tome School near Baltimore and at the Sewanee Military Academy, after which he joined the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co., and served in their Washington, Atlanta, and Charlotte offices: he was manager at the latter place for many years, winning the esteem and appreciation of all who knew him. He married at Charlotte, on November 10/1915, Caroline Clarke Jones, born at Charlotte, July 18/1895, daughter of Charles Furber Jones, (born at Tamasee, S.C.,) and Ida Clarke Clarkson, (born at Columbia, S.C., in 1873). In 1946 the Jones family owned and managed the "Switzerland Inn", at Little Switzerland, North Carolina.

Issue:-

1. Edward Alexander Quintard, born at Little Switzerland, N.C., August 17/1916. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1938, after which he joined the Swift Mfg Co., at Columbus, Georgia, a textile plant. When the second World War broke out, he joined the Army and in 1943 was a Navigator and Captain in the Air Force: Major in 1944. He was stationed at Dyerburg, Tenn., until December 1944, then transferred to Harvard, Neb., where he flew in B-29s. After a training flight to Jamaica, B.W.I., he went overseas as a Group Navigator for the 501st Bomb Group (VH). He flew in a Liberator in several raids on Munda,

CHARLES TODD QUINTARD.

on November 18/1940, Margaret Gourdin Prince of Columbus, Ga., born January 7/1917, daughter of William Ashford and Esther Newman (Gourdin) Prince. William Ashford Prince was born at Darlington, S.C.; Esther was born at Uthaville, S.C., at "Haddon Hill", the plantation of her father: they were married in 1915. Esther's parents were Louis and Camille Alecida (Gallard) Gourdin. In 1946 they lived at 1742 Brandon Road, Charlotte, N.C.

Issue:-

1. Edward Alexander Quintard, born at Columbus, July 11/1941.
2. Camilla Shepherd Quintard, (twin), born at Ryersburg, Tenn., May 29/1944.

3. Margaret Prince Quintard (twin), born at Ryersburg, May 29/1944

2. Ida Jones Quintard, born at Charlotte, N.C., January 24/1923. She graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1944. She married at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Charlotte, N.C., on May 22/1948, William Oliver Nesbit, son of John Edwin Nesbit of Van Wyck, S.C., where they lived.

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3. Alexander Shepherd Quintard, born in Washington, D.C., May 8/1891. He attended the University of the South, Seawane, from 1904 to 1907. Colonel Alexander Quintard was a veteran of the first World War, serving in France with the A.E.F. in 1918-1919. In 1942 he was in command of the 301st Field Artillery throughout the Battle of Bataan, and was one of the heroes in that epic struggle in the Philippines. He was awarded the D.S.C. on November 12/1942. In February 1943 he was a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Formosa: after Japan's surrender he returned safely to the U.S.A., and in 1953 lived at Fine Creek Mills, Va. He married at Baltimore, Md., on April 20/1918, Jean Postell Jervey, daughter of Brigadier General James Postell and Jean B. (Webb) Jervey, professor of mathematics at the University of the South from 1920.

Issue:-

1. Jean Jervey Quintard, born at Baltimore, Md., January 29/1919, died at Catonsville, Md., April 8/1953, of a heart attack.

She graduated from St. Mary's Junior College in 1937. She married at Harrisburg, Pa., on April 12/1941, Hunter Wyatt-Brown, born at Asheville, N.C., July 26/1913, son of the Rt. Reverend Hunter and Laura (Little) Wyatt-Browne of Seawane. He graduated from the University of the South in 1937. Then employed by W & J. Sloane, New York, as an interior decorator and textile designer: then a salesman with the Addressograph Co. After his marriage he joined the Frozen Foods Commission in the Treasury Dept., Washington, D.C. In January 1942 he joined the U.S. Navy as Ensign, later lieutenant j/g, and served four years in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. After his discharge in February 1946, he started an advertising display company in Dallas, Texas. He then entered the Seminary at Seawane, and in June 1948 was ordained Deacon. and came to St. Mary's Church. Emmorton, Md..

16/1915, son of the Rt. Rev. Hunter and Laura (Little) Wyalumbrown

Issue:--

1. Alexandra Shepherd Wyatt-Brown, born at Sewanee March 7/1942.
2. Elizabeth Darrell Jervey Wyatt-Brown, born at Waycross, Ga., May 11/1944.

3. Laura Lingard Wyatt-Brown, born at Waycross January 16/1948.
- Catherine Hand Quintard, born at Raleigh, N.C. October 8/1926. She married Pierce Ashby, and in 1949 they lived at 1399 Winder Drive, Norfolk, Va.

+4. Dorothy Quintard, born September 29/1893. She married at Washington D.C., January 17/1917, Creed Haymond Boucher, born at Chico, Butte County, Cal., March 3/1888, son of Josiah and Mary Boucher. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1909, and served in the first World War in the Navy as gunnery officer on the "Leviathan". For over twenty years he was with the Bell Telephone Co., and in 1948 they lived at 832 Forty-sixth St., Sacramento, Cal.

Issue:--

1. Dorothy Quintard Boucher, born in N.Y. City, February 13/1918. She served with the "Waves" in the second World War. In 1947 she was not married and worked at the Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, and lived at 1405 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.
2. Mary Louise Boucher, born at Vallejo, Cal, March 2/1920. She married at Burlingame, Cal., on October 8/1937, Charles Phillip Darrough, born January 22/1917, son of Leo and Rose Darrough. In 1948 he was with the Southern Pacific Railway, and they lived at San Jose, Cal.

Issue:--

1. Charles Phillip Darrough, born at Burlingame October 6/1939.
2. William Darrough, born December 5/1942.
3. Richard Creed Darrough, born at San Rafael, Cal., June 29/1921.

+3. Gertrude June Boucher, born at San Rafael, (Episcopal) Sacramento. She married at Christ Church Cathedral, born at Elizabeth, N.J., on November 4/1944, Elijah Vaughn Gordy, born at Elizabeth, N.J., May 31/1920. He graduated from Mount Lebanon High School, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; then one year at Mercersburg Academy Prep School, two years at Lafayette College, and in 1942 was drafted into the Army, Air Force, and commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant. He flew 50 combat missions for the 15th Air Force located in Italy. After hostilities ceased, he returned to the U.S. and got married, but remained in the service for a year, being finally discharged in November 1945. He then joined his father's firm in Pittsburgh merchandize brokers, Empire Building, Pittsburgh 22 Pa.

Issue:--

- *1. Elijah Vaughn Gordy, 3rd, born at Houston, Texas, September 12/1945.

2. Steothen Creed Gordy, born at Pittsburgh January 16/1947.

5. Alexina Shepherd Quintard, born April 24/1903. She married at Washington, D.C., on April 14/1928, Elliot Reese Thomson, born at Washington, D.C., on April 29/1908, son of Archdeacon Elliot Heber Thomson,

5. Clara Eliza Quintard. Born at Roswell, Ga., October 20/1861, died at Ferguson, S.C., February 14/1915. She married at St. Augustine's Chapel, Sewanee, Tenn., on June 20/1886, Professor Benjamin Lawton Wiggins, born at Sand Ridge, S.C., September 11/1861, died at Sewanee, June 4/1909, son of James W., a planter, and Elizabeth Bower (Mellard) Wiggins. He graduated from the University of the South in 1880, and became professor of ancient languages, and eventually Vice-Chancellor of this University.

Issue:-

1. Katherine Quintard Wiggins, born at Sewanee, February 7/1887, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., February 13/1916. She married at Sewanee, on January 23/1911, Guy Turner Ward and they lived at Chattanooga. After a short marriage they were separated: he went to San Francisco They had no children.

2. Charles Todd Quintard Wiggins, born at Trenton, Ga., January 13/1890, died at Hot Springs, Ark., October 2/1944. He married at Rosville, Ga., on November 1/1914, Amelia Dolly Wallace, born at Marietta, Ga., October 19/1886, died at Hot Springs, August 22/1948, daughter of Frederick Stephens and Lottie Theresa (Whitmore) Wallace. Charles was an electrical engineer, engaged in construction work till 1928, at which time he joined the Tennessee Electric Power Co., Chattanooga, as sub station superintendent. He remained there until his company was taken over by the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1938 at which time he joined the Aluminum Co., of America, as electrical superintendent in one of their reduction plants until his death, Issue:-

1. Charles Todd Quintard Wiggins, Jr., born at Chattanooga, September 17.1915. He graduated from Vanderbilt University with an electrical degree and made his career in that field. In 1948 he was with Carry B. Gamble & Associates, consulting engineers, 314th St. & Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. He married at Dalton Ga., on June 14/1935, Margaret Lawson Low, born at Hebron, N.D., daughter of Dugald McKinnon and Mary Watson (Ferguson) Low, who in 1948 lived at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Issue:-

1. Charles Todd Quintard Wiggins, 3rd, born at Chattanooga, December 25/1936.

3. Elizabeth Barrington Wiggins, born at Sewanee, Tenn., June 25/1893. She married, 1st, at Sewanee, on January 23/1911, Aubrey Falls Lanier, born February 18/1888, died April 25/1936: Aubrey was in the oil business. She married, 2nd, at Shreveport, La., on October 19/1939, Dr. Thomas P. Lloyd, born at Grand Junction, Tenn., September 6/1871, and in 1948 they lived at 6603 Gilbert Drive, Shreveport, La.

Issue:- (by her first husband Aubrey Falls Lanier)

1. Barbara Barrington Lanier, born at Vivian, La., August 3/1912. She married at Shreveport on October 2/1935, Raymond Stewart