

delegates. In 1862 Dr. Parker married Ellen Jane, daughter of C. D. Jordan. He rendered distinguished service in the Confederate army as captain of Parker's battery, recruited among the young men of Richmond and often referred to as "Parker's Boy Battery." Captain Parker rendered service from the beginning of the war as an officer of the Fifteenth Virginia Infantry and saw service at Bethel and in the Yorktown campaign, prior to service with his battery. Early in 1862 Parker's battery was recruited and attached to Kemper's battalion. The battery served during the entire war and Captain Parker was everywhere conspicuous for his gallantry which was at times almost reckless, yet he escaped unharmed. He refused promotion, saying he would rather be commander of his battery than general in the army, although in the spring of 1865 he did accept the rank of major, but in the same battalion of artillery in which he had served so long. General E. P. Alexander, chief of artillery of Longstreet's corps, once said of Captain Parker: "If I want a Christian to pray for a dying soldier I always call on Parker; if I want a skillful surgeon to amputate the limb of a wounded soldier, I call on Parker; if I want a soldier who with unflinching courage will go wherever duty calls him, I call on Parker." "It was from the Peach Orchard in front of Little Round Top that the first gun of the great battle of Gettysburg was fired by Parker's Boy Battery, and from this same battery in the dim twilight of the awful day, the last gun was fired." The battery held their position in the Peach Orchard without infantry support until night. General Longstreet said: "If those guns had been earlier withdrawn the enemy would have attacked." After the war Dr. Parker devoted his entire time to the practice of medicine and in works of charity. He was president of the board of directors of the Richmond Male Orphan Asylum, of the Magdalen Home, the Foundling Hospital, the Home for Old Ladies, and connected officially with others. He was open-handed, delighted in relieving suffering, even to the point of embarrassing himself. He died August 4, 1899. Children of Dr. James William and Nellie Alexander (Parker) Henson are: Nellie Parker, born April 2, 1899; Clifton William, born November 26, 1902.

(Hoge and Kerr Lines).

Marie Antoinette (Hoge) Henson, mother of Dr. James W. Henson, was a daughter of Rev. Peter Charles Hoge, son of James Hog, who was the son of Captain Peter Hog (as the name of the emigrant ancestor was spelled). The latter was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1703. He was a descendant of Roger Hog, of the time of David II., King of Scotland (1331), and the son of James Hog, of Edinburgh. Captain Peter Hog (so spelled in his will) came to America with his brothers, James and Thomas, about 1745, and located in Augusta county, Virginia, where he married Elizabeth Taylor. He was commissioned captain, March 9, 1754; delegated July 2, 1755, agreeable to instructions from Governor Dinwiddie, by a council of war, held at Fort Cumberland, to construct a line of frontier forts, which had been ordered by the assembly. He served also with Colonel Andrew Lewis in the Sandy Creek expeditions against the Indians the same year. He was licensed to practice law, May 10, 1759; was appointed by Lord Dunmore, April 10, 1772, deputy attorney-general for the county of Dunmore. He appears by a letter from Washington (whom he accompanied in all his campaigns, and was at Braddock's defeat), dated March 2, 1774, to have enjoyed in a high degree the confidence and regard of his old commander. He received personally twenty-one hundred acres of land under the proclamation of Governor Dinwiddie, 1754, owned eight thousand acres on the Ohio river, near Point Pleasant, and a large tract in Mason county, Kentucky. He died April 20, 1782, devising to his eldest son James the family estate in Augusta county, and to the other children, Peter, Thomas, Anne and Elizabeth, lands on the Ohio river, upon which they settled.

James Hog, son of Captain Peter Hog, married a Miss Gregory; was a farmer and lawyer of Staunton, Virginia, leaving a large landed estate to his son, Rev. Peter Charles, who changed the form of the name to Hoge. The latter married Sarah Kerr at Summerdean, Augusta county, Virginia, and soon after his marriage moved to Scottsville, Albemarle county, Virginia, and became a distinguished minister of the Baptist church. Rev. Peter Charles and Sarah (Kerr) Hoge were the parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to mature years, eight sons

and four daughters. All their sons became business men of prominence. Marie Antoinette, one of their daughters, married William Henry Henson (see Henson IV).

Sarah (Kerr) Hoge was the daughter of William and Mary Anne (Grove) Kerr, and granddaughter of Robert Kerr, of Summerdean, Augusta county, Virginia, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1763. The latter settled first near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, owning flour mills on the Schuylkill, remained there until after the revolution, then settled in Augusta county, Virginia, on Middle river, where he founded the estate and homestead, yet known as Summerdean and still in the possession of his descendants. He married, in Fifeshire, Scotland, Elizabeth Bayley, of Wales, and had issue: David, died unmarried; Daniel, married Mary Kirkpatrick; Margaret, married Robert Dunlop; William, married Mary Anne Grove; Elizabeth, married Isaac Grey. Children of William and Mary Anne (Grove) Kerr: Bayley, died in 1823, at Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, married Moses Wallace; David, married Jane Dunlop, his first cousin; Margaret, married Elijah Hogshead; Sarah, married Rev. Peter Charles Hoge; Robert Grove, married Cassandia McCutcheon; Samuel X., married (first) Elizabeth Clark, (second) Mary Drewry Rhodes, (third) Nannie Williamson; Mary Jane, married Dr. William N. Anderson.

Robert Kerr, the emigrant ancestor, descended from John Kerr, of the Forest of Selkirk, Scotland, who was living in 1357 and whose ancestors came from France with William the Conqueror.

The Bryan Family. Joseph Bryan, eighth child of John Randolph and Elizabeth Tucker (Coalter) Bryan, was born at his father's plantation, "Eagle Point," in the county of Gloucester, Virginia, August 13, 1845, died at his country seat, "Laburnum," near Richmond, Virginia, November 20, 1908. Since his death the press throughout the whole country has teemed with appreciative articles dealing with his marvelous energy, intuitive sagacity, bold initiative, and consummate administrative ability, as a man of affairs. His success was indeed brilliant, but it is the other "shining half" that shall abide with us, when its more material complement, if not altogether forgot,

shall, perhaps, be unregarded. Yet even here, there must needs be more or less of "catalogue," for 'tis a trite aphorism that "character," however virile and self-poised, always owes much to environment.

Jonathan Bryan, known as the "pestilential Rebel," (grandson of Josepl. Bryan, the first of the name in the Colonies, who settled in South Carolina some time during the second half of the seventeenth century) was born in 1708, left South Carolina (where he had several plantations) in 1733, joined Oglethorp in Georgia, assisted him in selecting the site of Savannah, took part in his "expedition" against the Spaniards in Florida in 1736, and finally settled down on a plantation (which he called "Brampton") on the Savannah river, a few miles above the newly-established town of the same name. He owned several other plantations in Georgia besides "Brampton."

For twenty years (1754-1774) he was a member of the King's council of that province, but he was "a furious Whig," and, on the first mutterings of resistance to the encroachments of the "Royal Prerogative," was so outspoken in his denunciations of any invasion of the rights of the people, that he was summarily expelled from that august body (1774). Whereupon, the "Union Society in Georgia," composed of equally recalcitrant gentry-folk, prayed his formal acceptance of a noble silver tankard of generous dimensions (still at "Laburnum") on which one may see inscribed: "To Jonathan Bryan, Esquire, who for Publicly Appearing in Favour of the Rights and Liberties of the People was excluded from His Majesty's Council of this Province, this Piece of Plate, as a Mark of their Esteem, is Presented by the Union Society in Georgia. Ita cuique eveniat de republica meruit."

Three years later (1777) we find him "Acting Vice-President and Commander-in-Chief of Georgia and Ordinary of the Same." He took a very active part in the revolution, was a member of the "Committee of Public Safety for Georgia," and, when he was surprised and seized on one of his plantations by a raiding party of British soldiers, General Prevost in a letter to Lord George Germain rejoices at the capture of such "a notorious ring-leader of Rebellion." (One sees that our Joseph Bryan came rightfully enough by his "Rebel spirit!"). He, with his son, James, was sent northward, by sea,