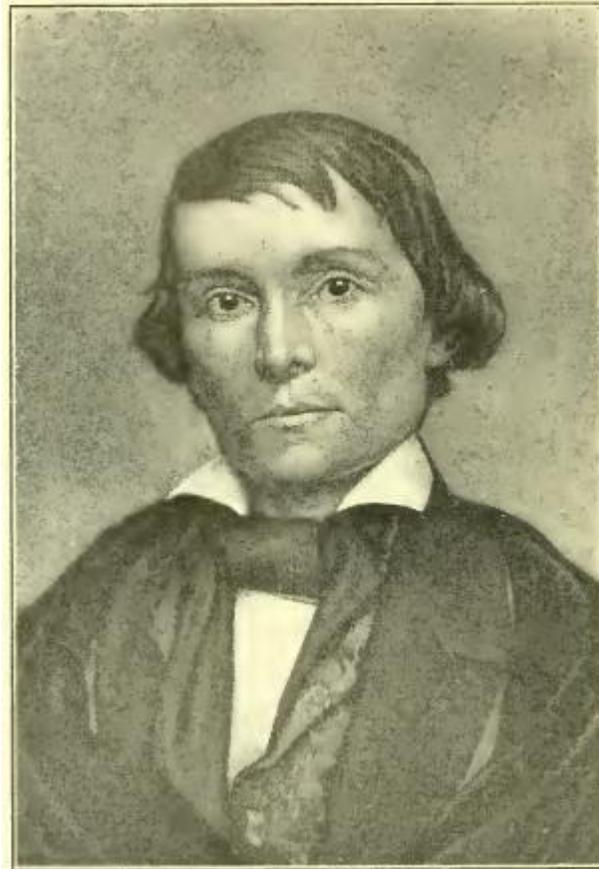


History of Perry County, Pennsylvania Including Descriptions of Indian and Pioneer Life from the Time of Earliest Settlement Sketches of Its Noted Men and Women and Many Professional Men. By H. H. Hain. Harrisburg, PA., 1922



ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
Vice President of the Southern Confederacy During its Existence,
Whose Father was Born at Duncannon.

Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States. That the second highest officer of the Confederate States of America, the section which seceded from the Union in 1861, was a descendant of a family from Perry County, that staunch and loyal district which stood with Lincoln throughout the war, seems strange indeed, yet it is true, **Alexander H. Stephens** on the paternal side being a descendant of the **Baskins family**, one of the pioneer families of the county, and his own father having been born near Duncannon. And furthermore, **Mr. Stephens** was not ignorant of the fact of his Northern ancestry, but on one occasion came North to visit his relatives near Newport, traveling by packet boat, acquaintance he had made while in Congress. An anecdote of this trip appears in the *Life of Alexander H. Stephens*, by Johnston, and shows that **James Stephens**, like his brother **Andrew**, was a man of high principle. It follows:

"On his journey to New York he turned aside to visit his old uncle, **James Stephens**, who lived in Perry County, Pennsylvania, near the mouth of the Juniata. The family, who had heard nothing of his coming, were at once surprised and gratified at seeing him. The uncle and some of the boys were out at work on the farm, but soon came in, and then an older brother's family

were sent for. The aunt and the girls at once set about getting up a good country dinner in honor of the occasion. When all were seated at the table, the old uncle at one end and the aunt at the other, **Uncle James** asked, 'Well, **Alexander**, what business are you pursuing?' He replied, 'I am a lawyer.' Instantly the whole table was silent. The old gentleman threw down his knife and fork and looked at his nephew with a sort of horrified amazement, as if he had said he was a highwayman or a pirate. 'What's the matter, Uncle **James**?' 'Did you say you were a lawyer?' 'Yes.' 'A lawyer?' 'What of that?' With an explosion of complete despair he asked, '**Alexander**, don't you have to tell lies?' His nephew, greatly amused, replied, 'No, sir; the business of a lawyer is neither to tell lies nor to defend lies, but to protect and maintain right, truth, and justice; to defend the weak against the strong ; to expose fraud, perjuries, lies, and wrongs of all sorts. The business of a lawyer is the highest and noblest of any on earth connected with the duties of life.' This seemed to calm the old gentleman's fears."

The story of the meeting of the winsome **Catherine Baskins** and **Alexander Stephens**, the elder, and the grandfather of the Vice-President, reads like fiction. He came to Pennsylvania in 1746. He was a soldier under Braddock, had settled near **James Baskins**, in 1766, and, while crossing the Baskins' Ferry at the mouth of the Juniata, got a glimpse of the ferryman's fair daughter and became infatuated. When military duty no longer claimed his attention he came back and again resided near the Baskins' Ferry. He wooed and won the fair maiden and tradition says "not with the consent of her father, who refused to sanction the marriage and who disinherited her for that reason." And here is where tradition is at least partly wrong. The will of **James Baskins**, of Rye Township, dated January 30, 1788, recorded at the Carlisle Courthouse in Book E, page 117, and proven February 11, 1788, gives "five pounds" to each of his daughters, **Elizabeth McCay**, **Catherine Stephens**, **Sarah Dougherty**, and **Jane Jones**. The residue of his estate he willed to his son, **Mitchell Baskins**. His executors were **Frederick** and **David Watts** and **Mitchell Baskins**. The inventory, included ferrying flat, canoe, etc. The will shows that **Catherine** was treated in the same identical way as were her sisters, notwithstanding that all biographical works state otherwise. The reason for the nominal bequests to the daughters was probably due to the fact that they were all married and well cared for. Furthermore, **James Baskins** was not a wealthy man in the general acceptance of that term. Nevertheless, the young people were wed and located about five miles up the river.

In the meantime the Revolution came on apace and **Stephens** became a captain in the Continental Army, serving throughout the war. When the war was over he came back and with his wife settled in the vicinity of Duncannon, where in 1782., **Andrew Baskins Stephens**, the father of **Alexander H. Stephens**, was born. The **Stephens family** moved to Georgia in 1794, when **Andrew** was twelve years old; another son, **James Stephens**, going along, but later returning to Perry County and settling in Juniata Township, where he owned three hundred acres of land in 1820, the year of Perry County's organization. There was a considerable migration to Georgia about this time by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from Cumberland County, owing to the State of Georgia adopting a land policy which offered free homes to settlers.

Andrew Stephens married **Margaret Grier**, of Wilkes County, Georgia, July 12, 1806, and from this union of Puritan and Cavalier, was born **Alexander H. Stephens**, later Vice-President of the Confederate States, statesman, Congressman, and Governor of Georgia. **Andrew Baskins Stephens**, whether or not timid about getting parental sanction for the marriage, on May 17, of

that year, made his request to her father for her hand, in writing, a single sentence stating, "The use of this written communication does not wholly originate in pusillanimity or in other sources that may be deemed timid, but in the intention to afford you requisite intelligence; and thereby to furnish you matter sufficient for absolute conclusion." In a further sealed enclosure, only to be opened in case his suit was looked upon favorably, he goes into details as to his birthplace, family, prospects, etc., a part of which follows and inseparably connects his parentage with Perry County:

*"I was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland County (in the part which is now Perry), in the year 1782, of poor parentage; by father's side particularly on account of my grandmother being a widow. Whether necessity, or the idea of promotion, or the tyranny of a domineering stepfather, induced my father at an early age to become a resident among the northern Shawnee Indians, I cannot tell, but he passed a considerable part of his youth with that copper-faced tribe; insomuch that his fortunes and accomplishments were by no means accepted by my mother's family. However, by an unwearied diligence he surmounted many inconveniences and became rather respected in the American Revolution. His manner of life since my remembrance has been regular and not uneconomical. He is now on the borders of eighty and possessed of more sprightliness than many of fifty. My mother was the eldest daughter of **James Baskins**, who in his life, kept a ferry above Harris's on the Susquehanna River. Her life was exemplary, and the Christian manner of her death a joy to every dutiful child that survived her. She had ten children, two of whom died at an early age; the others are widely scattered. My older sister and myself (the oldest and the youngest) with our father are the only remains of a once flourishing family. One sister, within three miles of us, is the only other known relative I have in the state. I never heard of felony being committed by any of my relations, but a considerable degree of dissipation. And as to achievements, I always leave them to be spoken of by better judges than myself."*

Mr. Grier gave his consent, with the added rejoinder, that "the sentiments of her mother are such that she has no objection to offer, but that she is unfriendly to long courtships." **Andrew Stephens** had a strong desire to again visit his Northern relatives, and did so in 1813, writing a letter to his sister from — "Penton, Penna.," under date of April 28th. In it among other things he says: *"I am now under old Cousin **Hugh Stephens**' roof. * * * The Monday just two weeks after I left home I slept in Pennsylvania. * * * Brother (**James Stephens**) has a pretty promising family and a wife inferior to none. Indeed, **Polly**, I can and do call her sister. * * * I left brother's yesterday morning; on my way here I saw **Aunt Baskins**, **Uncle Mitchell's** widow, and family, who are living about two miles from grandfather's old ferry. Aunt was very glad to see me and appeared to live comfortably well. I love her mightily. She told me that uncle had entirely quit the use of spirits several years before his death. * Saw Cousin **Hezekiah Martin**."* The letter is of much length, and of a personal nature.

Andrew Baskins Stephens, like his father, **Capt. Alexander Stephens**, was a learned man and a school teacher. The author has had the privilege of reading many of their personal and family letters and they show not only the earmarks of intelligence, but throughout are marked for their moral and even religious teachings.

From a letter dated Wilkes County, Georgia, May 4, 1823, from **Andrew B. Stephens**, to his brother, **James Stephens**, in Perry County, the following paragraph is taken:

"When we hear of your children we want to hear that they are promising; we want and wish them to be so. We want and wish them to be patterns of obedience particularly to their mother, industrious and candid, ever scorning a mean or ungenerous act ; striving as much as in them lieth to be peaceable, friendly and obliging, never fretting and finding faults of others to the neglect of their own, but by the faults of others correct their own ; by so doing and living in obedience to the commands and precepts of their parents and senior superiors they will become honorable to themselves, useful to society, and a pleasing prospect to their friends and relations in every corner of the world."

The following is from **Howard Carroll's** "Twelve Americans" "His grandfather, **Alexander Stephens**, was one of the Jacobites, who fled from England to America after the disastrous sequel to the ill-starred attempt of 'the Forty-Five. Filled with a spirit of adventure, young and strong, he at first made his home with the Shawnee Indians in Pennsylvania. He took part in the French and Indian War, serving under Washington, and was present at Braddock's defeat. Subsequently in his wanderings he came to the ferry at the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers, and there fell in love with the daughter of the ferry proprietor, a rich man named Boskins (**Baskins**). The maid looked favorably upon the young adventurer's suit; but the rich father, as rich fathers will, objected. Still the love-making went on, and in the end the young people, braving the father's displeasure, were married. The latter, true to his threat, disinherited her. Sometime after this, the war for Independence having been declared, **Stephens** took service with the patriots. He was a good soldier and at the close of hostilities returned with the rank of captain. Unfortunately his estate was not in keeping with his rank, and to better his fortune he moved from Pennsylvania to Georgia." That **Alexander H. Stephens**, the grandson, whose father was a native of Perry County territory, was a gifted man, a man of letters, a statesman and an historic personage, is verified by the fact that in the Library of the City of New York the author of this book found access to no less than forty-two distinct volumes devoted to or written by him. He was born in Wilkes County, Georgia (in the part that is now Taliaferro County), on February 11, 1812. His mother died when he was a mere child and his father married again, the noted **Linton Stephens** being a child of this second marriage. He was interested in securing an education through the Presbyterian Church, which looked upon him favorably for the ministry, and provided means. He taught school for a time and then read law and was admitted to the bar of his native county. He was offered a large salary to locate elsewhere, but preferred to practice among his own people for a few hundred dollars a year. He entered Franklin College (now the State University) in 1828, at the age of sixteen. He graduated with the highest honors in 1832, as did his brother, **Judge Linton Stephens**, at a later period. He was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1836 he was elected to the lower branch of the Georgia Legislature, and was later promoted to the State Senate. He was elected to the United States Congress as a Whig in 1843, and served from the Twenty-Ninth to the Thirty-Fifth Congresses, inclusive, and from the Forty-Third to the Forty-Seventh Congresses, inclusive, retiring voluntarily in 1859. When the Sectional War was over he was elected to the United States Senate by the State of Georgia in 1866, but was not seated, as all of the disaffected section had not yet been restored to the Union.

Human nature is interspersed with contradictions, which lend charm to life, and this man, **Alexander H. Stephens**—his physical appearance, his character and his career—is a study in that line. While he was almost an invalid all of his busy life, yet, like Theodore Roosevelt, who was a delicate lad, he neither accepted that condition of things or submitted to it. We quote from Gamaliel Bradford's "Confederate Portraits": "Such a wretched frame for such a fierce vitality might easily have made another Leopardi, veiling all the light of heaven in black pessimism, cursing man and nature and God with cold irony for the vile mistake of his creation. **Stephens** fights his ills, makes head against them, never lets himself be really prostrated by physical torture or mental agony." He once wrote, in a fit of despondence, "I have in my life been one of the most miserable beings that walked the earth," and yet he rose to eminence and to fame.

No man was more bitterly opposed to secession and to war than he was. History records few finer things than **Stephens'** manly stand against the tide of secession in his state, and certainly no Southerner made a harder or more nearly successful fight to prevent the withdrawal of his state from the Union. When he delivered his famous anti-secession speech his friend, Robert Toombs, although opposed to it, heartily applauded. When criticized for the action, he replied, "I always try to behave myself at a funeral." On one occasion he remarked, "I believe the state will go for secession, but I have a repugnance to the idea." Yet when Georgia did secede it was either necessary for him to go along with the tide or leave his home and state, an outcast from among his people. His view was that Georgia was his home and his state, and his allegiance was to Georgia. If Georgia remained in the Union then his allegiance was to the Union through his citizenship in Georgia, but when Georgia seceded then his citizenship likewise automatically removed him from the Union. Like Lee, **Stephens** went with his state; like Lee, he had opposed secession to the last, and like Lee, he became one of the really big men of the Confederacy. In fact, there were but three men considered at all for the Presidency of the seceded states, and **Alexander H. Stephens** was one. He was not chosen to that office but was made Vice-President of them on February 9, 1861, and championed the cause of the Confederacy and yet he persistently opposed the conduct of that government from the beginning to the end. He opposed Davis on the important matters of finance and cotton and was opposed to conscription and martial law. He closed some rather severe remarks about President Davis thus: "it is certainly not my object to detract from Mr. Davis, but the truth is that as a statesman he was not colossal." After the government was organized at Montgomery it was reported that Davis said it was "now a question of brains," on which **Stephens** commented, "I thought the remark a very good one."

While in Congress he advocated the annexation of Texas but opposed that of Mexico. He ardently supported the compromise measures of 1850 and advocated the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He was Vice-President of the Confederacy until it fell. He was the South's representative to the conference with Lincoln and Seward at Hampton Roads on February 3, 1865, to consider terms of peace. A little incident of the Hampton Roads Conference shows the bigness of Mr. Lincoln. When the conference was over that had resulted in nothing, Lincoln and **Stephens** renewed a personal friendship that had begun in Congress before the war. After discussing many things, and just as they were parting Mr. Lincoln said, "Well, **Stephens**, is there anything of a personal nature I can do for you?" **Mr. Stephens** said. "Mr. Lincoln, I have a nephew who is a prisoner at Johnson's Island and we have heard nothing from him in a long time, and if you can do anything for him I shall appreciate it." Mr. Lincoln immediately was

interested, wanted to know his name, etc., and took the information down in a note book which he carried, telling **Mr. Stephens** he would do what he could.

On February 5, 1865, **Lieut. John A. Stephens**, a Confederate prisoner at Johnson's Island, was ordered to report to headquarters. There he was told to pack up what he had and be ready at once to go to Washington, that orders had come that morning for him to be sent to the President of the United States. Young **Stephens** was dumbfounded, for he could not imagine why he should be ordered to Washington, unless it was to be tried, hung or something of an awful nature. But bidding his friends goodbye, he reported for the trip. It was a bitter cold day and he was driven across Lake Erie in a sleigh drawn by two mules. Reaching Sandusky he took the train and made his way to Washington. Upon reaching the Union capital he made his way at once to the White House to see the President. He sent in his name on a slip of paper, and after waiting some time was finally ushered into an inner office into the presence of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln was lying at full length upon an office table talking to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, when **Lieut. Stephens** went in. He immediately got up and took hold of **Stephens'** hands, giving him a very cordial welcome, and introducing him to Mr. Seward. He told him that he had seen his uncle at Hampton Roads and that he was well and that **Mr. Stephens** had asked him to send him to him and that he was going to do so. He told him to have the freedom of Washington as long as he wanted it and that when he got ready to go South to come to him and that he would give him his passes through the Union lines.

Young **Stephens** stayed in Washington several days and then reported to Mr. Lincoln to get his papers and to say good-bye. Mr. Lincoln turned to his desk and penned the following letter:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.
February 10, 1865.
Hon. Alexander H. Stephens,
Crawfordville, Ga.

*My Dear Sir: According to our agreement your nephew, **Lieut. Stephens**, goes to you bearing this note. Please in return to select and send to me that officer of the same rank imprisoned at Richmond whose physical condition most urgently requires his release.*

*Respectfully,
A. Lincoln.*

Young **Stephens** was passed through the Union lines, joined the Confederate Army once more and, after the surrender, made his way to Georgia. When the letter from Mr. Lincoln was delivered to **Mr. Stephens**, Mr. Lincoln had been dead for some time. Before the secession **Mr. Stephens** argued for the abolition of his own seat in Congress. He told the South that their agitators had done more than anything else to bring on the war. He wrote: "If they (the secession leaders) without cause destroy the present government, the best government in the world, what hope would I have that they would not bring untold hardships upon the people in their efforts to give us one of their own modeling." At the same time he was an ardent advocate of slavery, believing that slavery presented the most satisfactory solution of the difficult relations between whites and blacks, and that it was the duty of the superior race to protect and care for the inferior.

Of all the eulogies of **Stephens** that of Abraham Lincoln is reproduced here as the most impressive. He wrote: "I just take up my pen to say that **Mr. Stephens**, of Georgia, a little, slim, pale-faced, consumptive man, has just concluded the very best speech of an hour's length I have ever heard. My old withered dry eyes are full of tears yet." Again we quote from Bradford's "Confederate Portraits." "He was probably one of the most logical, clear-headed, determined defenders of slavery and of the thorough subordination of black to white, yet few men have been more sensitively humane, more tenderly sympathetic with suffering in either white or black. The negroes loved him, and on one occasion after the war three thousand freedmen gathered on his lawn and serenaded him with passionate admiration and devotion." The eulogy of a slave would well serve for an epitaph for **Stephens**. It was: "Mars' **Alex** is kind to folks that nobody else will be kind to; he is kinder to dogs than mos' folks is to folks." Immediately after the war he was imprisoned as a secessionist in Fort Warren, at Boston, for six months, and from his diary we glean: "How strange it seems to me that I should thus suffer, I who did everything in my power to prevent (the war). * * * On the fourth of September, 1848, I was near losing my life for resenting the charge of being a traitor to the South, and now I am here, a prisoner under charge, I suppose, of being a traitor to the Union. In all, I have done nothing but what I thought was right."

There is a letter in existence in which **Stephens** discusses the possibilities, if the Confederate Government should fall upon his shoulders, in the event of the death of Davis. In it the clear appreciation of the abstract end to be attained is no finer than the full recognition of the immense difficulties and what he terms his own unfitness to encounter them.

Alexander Stephens never married, yet he loved children. He had two love affairs. The first he passed owing to poverty and ill health. In the second instance he was already in Congress and well-to-do. The lady was not unwilling, but he took the lonesome way, claiming that a woman's due is a husband to lean upon instead of one whom she must nurse. He helped educate many young men. Cheerfulness, kindness and sympathy won for him hosts of friends, as they will for any who practice them. In college, though poor, he was generally beloved. Of his official life in Washington it was the same. John Quincy Adams is said to have greeted him with verses more notable for feeling than for genius. Members of all parties treated him with respect. When voluntarily retiring from the United States Congress in 1859 - although the smoldering embers of disunion were almost being fanned to a flame - he received the unusual honor of a dinner tendered by a list of members of both houses of Congress, without party distinction, headed by the Speaker of the House and the Vice-President.

Of his father he wrote: "Never was human anguish greater than that which I felt upon the death of my father. It seemed impossible to me that I could live without him; and the whole world for me was filled with the blackness of despair. * * * Whenever I was about to do something that I had never done before, the first thought that occurred to me was, what would my father think of this? * * * The principles and precepts he taught me have been my guiding star through life." And that father imbibed those principles early in life, while a resident of the vicinity of Duncannon. In the published works of **Stephens** one is impressed with the qualities of gentleness and courtesy. He disagrees with many. He condemns none. Even of Davis, whose policy he thought absolutely wrong, he has no unkind word. He says, "I doubt not that all—the President, the Cabinet and Congress—did the best they could from their own conviction of what

was best to be done at the time." How many of us are willing to give like credit in our day? One of Lincoln's last efforts to avert the great struggle was through correspondence with **Stephens**, and of the prominent men on both sides that tolerant spirit was most shown by Lincoln, Lee and **Stephens**, in the order named. **Stephens** wrote on one occasion : *"It may be that if the course which I thought would or could then save it (the Confederate Government), or would or could have saved it at any time, had been adopted, it would have come as far short of success as the one which was pursued; and it may be, that the one which was taken on that occasion, as well as on all the other occasions on which I did not agree, was the very best that could have been taken."*

When he had thoroughly investigated a subject he was not easily swerved. During his celebrated speech in Congress in answer to Congressman Campbell, of Ohio, the latter interjected, "You are wrong in that." Quick as a flash **Stephens** retorted, "I am never wrong upon a matter I have given as close attention to as I have given to this." On an occasion Judge Cone, a powerful man, called **Stephens** a traitor. **Stephens** characterized it as a lie and threatened to slap Cone's face. They later met and Cone demanded a withdrawal. **Stephens** refused and struck. Whereupon Cone drew a knife, slashed him a number of times, got him down and shouted, "Retract or I'll cut your throat." "Never," said **Stephens**, "cut if you like." He caught the descending knife blade in his bare hand and had it horribly mutilated, the hospital attendants finding eighteen knife thrusts in his body and arms. The man, in the face of death, would not say he was wrong when he believed he was right.

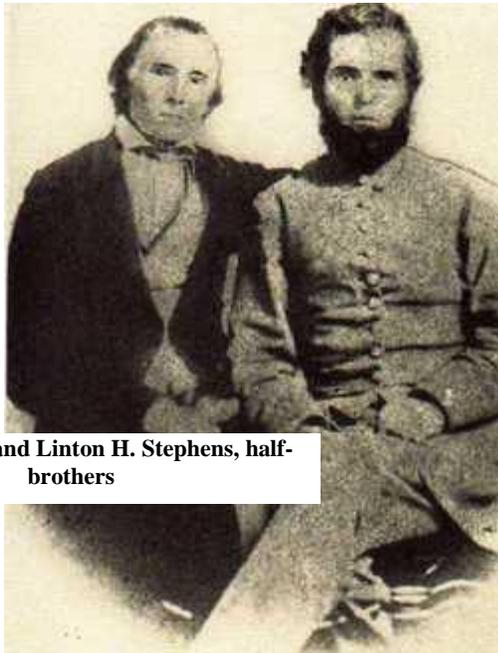
It is said of **Stephens** that he devoted a portion of every day to a communion with God in prayer. In old age, in sickness, and in prison he summed the matter in a few words, thus: "That the Lord is a stronghold in the day of trouble I know. But for his sustaining grace, I should have been crushed in body and soul long ere this." And yet, he once made this most singular tirade against the ministry: "If I am ever to be tried for anything, may heaven deliver me from a jury of preachers! * * * Their most striking defect is a want of that charity which they, above all men, should not only preach but practice." That type of theologian happily has almost gone.

Quitting his part in secession, he has left a creditable record as a statesman, an orator and an author. Until 1855 he generally acted with the Whigs, although not in accord with them. From 1871 to 1873 he was editor of the Atlanta Sun. He was the author of a number of books, the most notable being "A Constitutional View of the War Between the States," in two volumes. He here gives probably the ablest statement that has ever been given of the South's doctrine of State Rights.

Even in his later years **Stephens** was allowed no respite from public service. In 1873 he was elected to fill an unexpired term in Congress as the representative of his old district—this after an intervening period of thirty years from his first entry into that body. He was reelected each term until 1882, when he was elected Governor of Georgia by a large majority. He died in the governor's mansion, March 4, 1883, while in the midst of his term.

When old Dr. Massey, a friend of **Stephens'**, heard of the death of President Lincoln he was a passenger on the train going towards Crawfordsville, where he got off and at once went to the home of **Alexander H. Stephens** and told him the news. According to Dr. Massey, **Stephens**

burst into tears and said, "That is the greatest blow the South has had since Lee's surrender." Dr. Massey added that it took him eight years to see it that way. In 1912 an old will was found among the papers of **Alexander H. Stephens**. While the name of the signer is torn off in the beginning of the document, and the first name of the signature itself cannot be made out, the will is evidently that of **Alexander Stephens I**, the Jacobite who came to America about 1746. All of his children are mentioned in the will except **Nehemiah Stephens**, and it is probable that he is the one referred to when "my dutiful son _____" mentioned, the latter part of the line being so faded and torn that nothing else can be made out. The will is principally of interest in that the tomb of **Alexander Stephens I**, records that he died March 15, 1813, while the will is dated November 29, 1813, later than his recorded death. The year of his death was no doubt 1814, as,



Alexander H. and Linton H. Stephens, half-brothers

when his son **Andrew Stephens** visited what is now Perry County in 1813, in a letter dated "Penton, Pennsylvania, April 28," to his sister, **Mary Jones**, he sends a message to his father, **Alexander Stephens**. In the letter he also speaks of leaving him but two weeks before. The children to whom bequests are given are named in the following order: **Sarah Coulter**, **James Stephens**, **Mary Jones**, **Catharine Hudgins** (paper torn at next name, probably **Nehemiah**, as stated above), and **Andrew B.** He names **Andrew B. Stephens** and **Mary Jones** as executors. The will makes small bequests save for "an undivided tract of land I am entitled unto, being a bounty of 2,000 acres, and two claims, one for (paper torn here) from the Indians, and the other on his Britannic Majesty.

Andrew B. Stephens, father of **Alexander H. Stephens**, later left a widower, married **Matilda Somerville Lindsay**. The children of his first marriage were

Alexander Hamilton, **Aaron Grier**, and **Mary**; and those of the second marriage, **Andrew** and **Benjamin**, who died in childhood; **Linton H.**, **John Lindsay**, and **Catharine Baskins**. On May 7, 1826, pneumonia caused the death of **Andrew Baskins Stephens**, and just one week later the same disease was fatal to his wife.

Alexander H. Stephens was not the only one of **Andrew B. Stephens'** progeny who attained greatness. **Judge Linton Stephens**, his half brother, was one of the most brilliant judges that ever sat on the Supreme Court of Georgia, and was lieutenant colonel of the Fifteenth Georgia Regiment. Some authorities think his ability as great as that of **Alexander H.** **John Lindsay Stephens**, another half brother, who died young, was one of the leading lawyer of the state, and one of **Judge Alexander W. Stephens'** grandsons is now a judge of the Court of Appeals of Georgia, while another, **Dr. Robert Grier Stephens**, of Atlanta, is one of the leading physicians of that city. He is married to **Lucy Evans**, a daughter of **General Clement A. Evans**, of Atlanta. A granddaughter (niece of **Alexander H. Stephens**), **Mary Emma Holden**, is the wife of **Judge Horace M. Holden**, who presided over the Northern Circuit of Georgia for seven years and was on the Supreme bench for four years, when he resigned and moved to Athens, so that he might be near his children. He is one of the most prominent lawyers of the state. **Mrs. Holden** is much

interested in educational and philanthropic work and is a moving factor in having a classical school located at Crawfordsville, where rest the remains of **Alexander H. Stephens**, at "Liberty Hall," his old home, which was purchased by the Stephens Monumental Association, who also erected a monument there to his memory, unveiled by Mrs. Holder in 1893, just a week prior to her marriage to **Mr. Holden**, then a young lawyer of Crawfordsville, who was master of ceremonies. A third object of the Stephens Monumental Association was the erection of this school. The remains of **Judge Linton Stephens**, who died in 1872, were also removed to this historical location in 1914.

While **Alexander H. Stephens** was confined in Fort Warren, a political prisoner, after the war, his brother, later **Judge Linton Stephens**, visited him and met **Miss Mary Salter**, of Boston, whom he shortly married. She was of the Catholic faith, and her brother married her stepdaughter, **Rebecca Stephens**, and **Father John Salter**, president of the Jesuit College of Macon, Georgia, is their son.

When the call to arms came in the great World War, a number of the descendants of that old Jacobite, **Alexander Stephens I**, fought with the allies in France, one being a son of **Mrs. Holden**. During that same trying period **Willis E. Ruffner** (a descendant of **James**, who returned to Perry County), of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was vice-consul in Italy. There are many descendants of **James Baskins** and a considerable number of those of **Alexander Stephens I**, residing in Perry and surrounding counties. In the letter of **Andrew B. Stephens**, from which quotation is made, he mentions "old Cousin **Hugh Stephens**," which shows that **Alexander I**, had at least one brother.

While at college **Alexander Stephens'** roommate was **Dr. Crawford W. Long**, who later became the noted discoverer of anesthesia. The State of Georgia has designated that Stephens and Long shall represent that commonwealth in the Hall of Fame at Washington, and thus the sons of two sons of old "Mother Cumberland," one from south of the Kittatinny, and one from the section which became Perry, to the north, are accorded a great honor.

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