

potato disease, when that scourge first made its appearance; also a volume on the cholera epidemic. He died in 1871, full of years and honors. The family descended from George Richardson, a Welsh nobleman, whose coat of arms is in Dr. Richardson's possession, and some of whose descendants, near relatives of the latter, are the proprietors of the Bank of Richardson, Spencer & Co., Liverpool, England. He has also German and English blood in his veins. His mother was Julia A., daughter of Samuel Smith, a prosperous shipping and commission merchant of Baltimore. He received his early education at an Academy in Brookville, Montgomery County, and at St. Timothy's Hall, in Baltimore County. He was trained to medicine from his boyhood, his father being an enthusiast in the science, and he inheriting the same passion. He had also an elder brother, Samuel, who studied for the same profession, and graduated at the Maryland University in 1848. Dr. Charles Richardson read with his father, and became practically acquainted with the medical art, after which he passed through the usual course at the above University, and received the degree of M.D. in 1855. Deciding to remain in Baltimore he settled at once, and soon secured a good practice, which has continued to increase. He is a general practitioner, has no specialties; is a popular and trusted family physician. He has little taste for surgery, still has had his full share of remarkable cases, and of success in their treatment. He has the same natural gift in the healing art which his father possessed, and which has made them both so successful. He is now in the prime of life and at the height of his usefulness. For several years Dr. Richardson took much interest and a very active part in politics, especially during the great reform which rescued the city from the hands of the mobs under Know-Nothing rule. Mayor George W. Brown, now Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, appointed him Assistant Health Commissioner. He was also for a time a member of the School Board from the Sixteenth Ward. His marriage with Harriet A. Councilman, of Baltimore, took place in 1856. They have a son and a daughter, Harry and Nellie.

JUMP, HON. CHARLES MEDFORD, son of Charles and Margaret (Pratt) Jump, was born January 3, 1829, in Talbot County, where he still resides. His father was engaged in the war of 1812. He was a man highly regarded in the community, but would never accept any office, though repeatedly solicited to do so. The grandfather of Hon. Charles M. Jump was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war. When brought under fire at the battle of Germantown his regiment fled, but he rallied them, brought them into action, and inspired by his example, they fought bravely to the end of the conflict.

He was promoted for his bravery and meritorious service on this occasion. He left at his death a family of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, all married. The maternal grandfather of the subject of our sketch left five daughters, three of whom married three brothers of the name of Jump; two cousins of whom, also bearing that name, married the remaining daughters. The education of Charles M. Jump, well begun at the primary schools in the vicinity of his home, was finished at the Military Academy at Oxford, Talbot County, where he devoted himself to mathematics, Latin, and the higher branches of study. At this school he underwent a very strict discipline, learning to work hard in youth in the field and to practice economy. He was very fond of hunting, and had a decided taste for mechanical pursuits. After leaving school he built a house, hewing all the timbers himself, and commenced farming the following year, 1852. He has remained to the present time at the same place, engaged in the same occupation. In 1866 he was elected to the Senate of Maryland, in which he served on the Pension Committee and in the Examination of Applicants, also on the Committee on Agriculture, and on the Engrossing Committee. In 1869 Mr. Jump was re-elected to the Senate and served until 1873. In 1877 he was elected County Commissioner for two years. April 4, 1874, he joined the Patrons of Husbandry, and was Master of the Chapel Grange for two years. In 1860 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which denomination he had always been attached, and in 1867 connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He claims the privilege of deciding for himself of the personal fitness of those who receive his suffrages at the polls, and believes that no political organization should have the power to fill the offices with men who have no other than party claims. Mr. Jump was married, July 19, 1853, to Mary Henrietta, daughter of Philip Morgan, of Caroline County. They have five daughters; the second, Anna Pauline, is the wife of Rev. George S. Lightner, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, now preaching in Baltimore. July 19, 1878, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Jump celebrated their silver wedding, their five daughters serving as bridesmaids. Mr. Jump is regarded as a man of superior intelligence, and is an honored member of his Church.

COX, CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN, A.M., M.D., LL.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 28, 1816. His father, Luther James Cox, a native of Queen Anne's County, early engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city, and became known as a high-toned and prosperous merchant. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an acceptable local min-

ister of that denomination. The mother of Dr. Cox was Maria Catharine, daughter of Christian and Susanna Keener, and sister to Christian and David Keener, who are remembered by many as prominent among the most enterprising and useful citizens of their day. Mrs. Cox was a cultivated and pious woman, possessed of fine literary taste and faithful in the discharge of every duty. Young C. C. Cox was sent at an early age to the best seminaries of learning in his native city, and was devoted to his books, excelling in the study of the classics. In 1833 he entered the Junior Class at Yale College, from which institution he was honorably graduated in 1835. Among his college mates were William M. Evarts, Chief Justice Waite, and the late minister to England, Edwards Pierrepont. He had decided to enter upon the study of law, to which his tastes early inclined him, and in which profession his large intellectual resources, clear analytical mind, and fine oratorical powers would doubtless have secured for him brilliant success, but having become fascinated by the accidental perusal of a celebrated French treatise on physiology, he suddenly abandoned the law and prosecuted with much zeal the study of medicine. Before the completion of his medical course he was married to Amanda, daughter of Clarke Northrop, of New Haven, Connecticut, a lady of rare accomplishments and superior mental endowments. After receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Washington Medical University, at Baltimore, in 1838, he entered at once upon the practice of this profession in the city of his birth. In consequence, however, of seriously impaired health, he soon located in Baltimore County, where he continued to practice laboriously and successfully until his removal to Talbot County, in the fall of 1843, where the largest portion of his professional life has been spent. Here he became at once firmly established. His rides extended over an immense geographical area, and he was recognized in and out of the State as a physician and surgeon of marked ability. In 1848 he was invited to the chair of Institutes of Medicine and Hygiene in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, but in the succeeding year resigned the position and resumed his duties in Talbot. He became especially active about this time in his efforts to elevate the standard of the profession in his adopted county, and for this purpose organized a flourishing local medical society, over which he presided for a number of years. In 1851 he was elected President of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, embracing within its membership the best talent of the State, and to this day ranking among the leading scientific organizations of the country. About this time he became interested in the political questions then being agitated, and soon acquired reputation as a vigorous writer and speaker. His affiliations had always been with the Whig party, whose principles he cherished and ardently advocated. In 1855 he was with great unanimity nominated for Congress in the First District of Maryland, by the convention which as-

sembled at Cambridge, but for reasons of a personal nature the proffered honor was declined. Two years later he was again nominated, and entered upon a spirited canvass in opposition to Hon. James A. Stewart, then a prominent Democratic member of the House of Representatives, and now one of the Judges of the State Appellate Court. Extraordinary means were employed to return Mr. Stewart to Congress (where the two political parties were very nicely balanced), and the result was the defeat of Dr. Cox by a moderate majority. In 1861 he was aroused to a sense of the peril which threatened the existence of the government, and although most of his friends and relatives sympathized with the Southern movement, he assumed a manly attitude against the rebellion and in defence of the Union. His bold and earnest course lost him many adherents, and sensibly diminished his success as a practitioner of medicine. In October, after passing an examination, he was appointed Brigade Surgeon, U. S. A., and assigned to the medical directorship of Lockwood's Brigade, then occupying the counties of Accomac and Northampton, in Eastern Virginia. Early in the following year he was ordered to Baltimore as one of an Army Board organized for the examination of candidates for medical service in the war, and also as Chairman of the Board for the Inspection of Invalid Officers. In April, 1862, he received the appointment of Medical Purveyor of the Middle Military Department, located at Baltimore, a position of much labor and responsibility. In the same year he was made Surgeon-General of Maryland, with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry. The addition of this office greatly enlarged his sphere of duty. In the midst of these important government cares and labors he was not unmindful of the claims of his profession, in which he continued to feel a lively interest. Accordingly, we find him, in 1863, reading two valuable papers before the American Medical Association at Chicago (now published in the printed Transactions), at which meeting he was unanimously elected Vice-President of that distinguished body of physicians and scientists. In the autumn of 1864 Doctor Cox received the unsought and unanimous nomination of Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland, and was elected by a vote considerably in advance of the general ticket. By virtue of his office he became the President of the Senate, the duties of which he discharged with signal ability and impartiality. At the death of the lamented Governor Hicks, the name of Governor Cox was urged by many as his successor in the United States Senate, and the probabilities of his success were very flattering, when he concluded to retire from the competition. This step has been regarded by his friends as the serious mistake of his public life. In 1865 he was selected by President Lincoln as one of the Visiting Board at West Point, and assisted in the examinations of that year. In the spring of 1866 he made a visit to the Old World, having been accredited the first representative of the American Medical Association to the medical and sci-

entific societies of Europe. His reception by the leading men of the profession abroad was most cordial and flattering. In August of that year the British Medical Association convened at the old city of Chester, on which occasion Dr. Cox was formally introduced, and delivered an eloquent and acceptable discourse. Here he formed the acquaintance of many illustrious members of the profession, whose friendship he still retains. As an evidence of the appreciation of the medical men of the Old World of the representative of the New, Dr. Cox was treated with marked attention, and among the honors conferred upon him was that of honorary membership in the British Medical Association. After an extended tour across the Continent he returned, late in the year, to his native city. In 1867 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Faculty and Trustees of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. During the following year he was appointed States Commissioner of Pensions, and removed with his family to the National Capital. In 1869, having resigned government office, he was invited to take the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene in Georgetown Medical College. His lectures were regarded by those who heard them as unusually interesting and instructive, indicating complete acquaintance with the intricate subjects presented for discussion. In connection with other duties he edited about this time the *National Medical Journal*, to which he contributed much valuable material. In 1871 Doctor Cox united with Doctors Stephens Smith, Elisha Harris, and others, who assembled at Long Branch, in establishing the American Health Association, and was selected as a member of its first Executive Committee. In April of the same year, on the organization by Congress of a Board of Health of the District of Columbia, he was appointed, by the Executive, one of its members, and immediately thereafter elected its President. The zeal and ability with which he discharged the varied, delicate, and responsible duties of this trying position, are clearly indicated by the valuable reports and papers which, from time to time, emanated from his pen. On July 3, 1876, a Congress of Authors was convened in Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, each of the invited writers having been previously requested to prepare a memoir of some one distinguished in the times of the Revolution. To the doctor was assigned the life and services of Matthew Tilghman, of Maryland. The paper was presented and deposited among the archives of the venerable cradle of liberty. In the same year he was elected as one of the Judges of the Centennial Exposition, and constituted Chairman of Group XIV, which embraced the important subjects of heating, lighting, ventilation, drainage, and other branches in their mechanical and sanitary relations. His library contains numerous diplomas of merit, and certificates of honorary membership in leading literary and scientific societies, foreign and domestic. At the present time Dr. Cox is actively engaged in professional pursuits at Washington, prominent in

all useful public enterprises, and especially conspicuous in art and literary institutions. He has been a constant contributor for many years to medical and scientific journals, and has also devoted much time to literary pursuits. As a poet he is especially successful in dashing off in the intervals of a busy life poems of rare beauty and finish. Not a few of these have been widely circulated through the press, and translated into foreign languages. As a platform speaker and lecturer he has few superiors. In politics he is a consistent Republican, and in church relations an Episcopalian. He is of medium height, and active in his movements. Socially, he is very popular, being possessed of courtly manners; endowed with a kind and sympathetic nature, he is quick to respond to the appeals of suffering humanity, and his frequent and unostentatious acts of benevolence will be long remembered. Dr. and Mrs. Cox have had eight children, one of whom is a physician in Southern California.

GRIFFITH, GOLDSBOROUGH S., Merchant and Philanthropist, was born November 4, 1814, near Aberdeen, Harford County, Maryland. His parents, James and Sarah Griffith, were married August 11, 1803. They had eight children, of whom only three are living. His father was a volunteer in the United States Army for a very short time, when General Ross, at the head of the British troops, advanced towards Washington and Baltimore in 1814. The exposure of camp life ruined his health, and he died soon after his return home, when the subject of this sketch was but a few months old. Two years after, the widow became the wife of Henry Michael. The issue of that marriage was six children, four of whom remain. The property left by his father, which would have yielded a moderate competency, was not judiciously managed, and it gradually disappeared. The change of circumstances induced the family to remove to Baltimore. At that time Goldsborough was not more than twelve years of age, but he fully realized the necessity of exertion on the part of himself and brothers. He soon obtained a situation and entered upon the active duties of life with all the courage, industry, and perseverance which have marked his course in every undertaking to the present period. For several years he was with A. and J. Bonn, tobacco manufacturers. These gentlemen were so well pleased with his integrity, honesty, and faithful discharge of duty, that they always added a small amount over and above his stipulated weekly dues. They also offered him inducements to remain with them until the age of twenty-one, and promised that at the expiration of that time, they would establish him in business. Their kind offer was not accepted, as the tobacco trade was not congenial to his taste. He, however, manifested the deepest gratitude for their generous intentions and interest in his welfare. Mr.

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