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division at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, he received a division permanently. At his suggestion, adopted by General Lee (*Ibid.*, p. 21), early in June his troops reinforced Gen. Thomas J. Jackson [*q.v.*] in the Valley. Returning to Richmond with Jackson, Whiting's division at Gaines's Mill pierced the center of Fitz-John Porter's strong position in a charge characterized by "Stonewall" as an "almost matchless display of daring and valor" (*Official Records*, post, 1 ser., vol. XI, pt. 2, p. 556). After fighting at Malvern Hill, he took command in November 1862 of the military district of Wilmington, N. C. Whiting made the Cape Fear River the best haven in the South for blockade runners, and developed Fort Fisher, at the river's mouth, into the most powerful defensive work of the Confederacy. Appointed a major-general to rank from Feb. 28, 1863, he was suddenly called, in May 1864, to take command at Petersburg, Va. Ill, and unfamiliar with the situation, he failed to execute his part of Beauregard's plan for accomplishing the capture of Butler's army at Drewry's Bluff. Beauregard generously overlooked the error (*Ibid.*, 1 ser., vol. XXXVI, pt. 2, pp. 260-61), and, at his own request, Whiting returned to Wilmington.

Late in December a federal fleet of fifty-five warships bombarded Fort Fisher. Little damage resulted and the fleet departed, only to return on Jan. 13, 1865, and disembark a force of 8,000 troops. General Bragg was ordered to Wilmington, depriving Whiting of the defense of a stronghold which he had safeguarded for nearly three years. Convinced that Fort Fisher would be sacrificed, Whiting repaired thither, refusing command but heroically aiding Colonel Lamb in its defense. After an unprecedented naval bombardment, the Union forces on Jan. 15 assaulted the shattered earthworks. Neither reinforced nor assisted by exterior diversions, the garrison of 1,900 men was overwhelmed and captured. General Whiting, badly wounded, was conveyed to Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N. Y., where on Mar. 10 he died of his injuries.

Below average height, Whiting was, nevertheless, of martial bearing, handsome, and sinewy. He was idolized by his troops, who affectionately called him "Little Billy." At his best a skilful and dynamic commander, unfortunately, as at Drewry's Bluff, he did not always prove equal to that best; but his contemporaries, Southern and Northern alike, honored him as a brilliant engineer, a dauntless soldier, and a courteous gentleman.

[William Whiting, *Memoir of Rev. Samuel Whiting* (1873); *War of the Rebellion: Official Records (Army)*; C. B. Denson, *An Address . . . Containing a*

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*Memoir of the Late Maj.-Gen. William Henry Chase Whiting* (1895); James Sprunt, *Chronicles of the Cape Fear River, 1660-1916* (1916); G. F. R. Henderson, *Stonewall Jackson and the Am. Civil War* (1898); C. A. Evans, *Confederate Mil. Hist.* (1899); *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (4 vols., 1887-88); *N. Y. Times*, Mar. 11, 1865.] J. M. H.

**WHITLOCK, BRAND** (Mar. 4, 1869-May 24, 1934), writer, mayor, diplomat, was born at Urbana, Ohio (the Maccohee of his stories), the son of the Rev. Elias D. and Mallie (Brand) Whitlock. From his maternal grandfather he perhaps inherited more than his name. Maj. Joseph Carter Brand, a Kentuckian with roots in Virginia and Jacobite Scotland, had freed his slaves, moved to Ohio, entered the law, played a part in Abolitionist politics and in the Civil War, served as consul at Nürnberg and mayor four times of Urbana. The grandson's revolt led him at eighteen into free trade and Democracy. He attended high school in Toledo, whither his family had moved, but did not proceed to college. Six years of journalism in Toledo (1887-90) and Chicago (1891-93) were his higher education of experience. He married at twenty-three and lost his wife four months later. He made friendships that shaped the rest of his life. When John Peter Altgeld [*q.v.*] became governor of Illinois, he invited Whitlock to be his secretary. Whitlock declined, in doubt of the destiny of secretaries to the great, preferring a humbler clerkship in the Secretary of State's office at Springfield (1893-97). Thus it befell him in 1893 to make out in secret for Altgeld the pardons of the last three prisoners of the Haymarket riots of 1886, and to share in the ensuing commotion. During this stormy interlude he also read law with Gen. John M. Palmer [*q.v.*], was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1894, and married Ella Brainerd of Springfield on June 8, 1895. In 1897, after passing examinations for the Ohio bar, he opened an office in Toledo.

An ironic experience determined him never again to act for the prosecution. This gave him leisure for his first novel, *The 13th District* (1902), portraying the moral disintegration of a candidate. Meanwhile he became attorney for a humane society, a relation which cemented a friendship with Mayor "Golden Rule" Jones and drew Whitlock into the neo-democratic movement of the town and the day. In the absence of the regular incumbent, Jones often deputed him to sit as city magistrate, thus quickening his sympathy for the thoughtless or unwitting victim of the law and arming him for his long crusade in favor of a humanized legal procedure, for prison reform, against capital punishment. As Jones's most trusted legal adviser he acquired

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23  
1892



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renown by winning a suit, in reversal of a former state supreme court decision, that restored the Toledo police to the mayor's control (*Forty Years of It*, pp. 135-36). In 1904 Jones died. Whitlock was thereupon, in 1905, elected to succeed him, on a home-rule, non-partisan, anti-monopoly platform. He served four two-year terms, announcing after his last election (1911) that he would not run again.

On Dec. 22, 1913, he became American minister to Belgium, retiring to the legation at Brussels for a well-earned repose. He had time to publish *Forty Years of It* (1914), the record of his adventures in liberalism. The outbreak of the World War then drove him into more spectacular adventures. He was fortunate in having for a colleague an old friend and remarkable man, the Spanish Marqués de Villalobar. The two remained in Brussels after the exodus of the government, persuaded the burghers into non-resistance, resisted the invaders on countless occasions themselves, but performed countless services for individuals. Whitlock's reports on Edith Cavell excited intense irritation in Berlin, as did his protests against the deportations, while the troubles of the Commission for Relief in Belgium beset his pillow with thorns. If he was not handed his passports long before he asked for them, it was partly because he had been the official credit of repatriating 91,000 Germans in four August nights of 1914. But his presence in Brussels facilitated, alike for friend and foe, the immense task of organizing the distribution of food among the civil population of Belgium and the occupied zone in France. Although he was offered in 1916 the embassy to Petrograd, he chose to follow the Belgian government into exile near Le Havre. After the war the Belgians overwhelmed him with honors. Raised on Sept. 30, 1919, to the rank of ambassador, he resigned in 1922. His last twelve years of broken health were spent chiefly in Brussels and on the Riviera. It is to be noted that he upon whom the clergy had once looked askance ended his life as a devout Episcopalian. He died under an operation at Cannes, where is his grave.

It would be unjust to say that Whitlock was made by the war. In Toledo he was likewise observed to acquit himself with humanity, dignity, and courage. Not only did he insist upon a fair deal for the working man, liberalize the administration of justice, keep the city government free of graft, and break an ice monopoly that weighed upon the poor, he fought and won a resounding battle against the local power and traction interests. His record as mayor, which attracted nation-wide attention, brought him in 1913 the

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gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences. By that time he had published eight books, including his most considered novel, *The Turn of the Balance* (1907), and an essay, *On the Enforcement of Law in Cities* (1910), which grieved the conventional reformer. His *Belgium: A Personal Record* (2 vols., 1919, issued in various editions and translations), being of the stuff of history, is doubtless his best-known work. He later completed the novel begun in 1914, *J. Hardin & Son* (1923), and brought out seven more books before his death. Of these the most elaborate is *La Fayette* (2 vols., 1929), and the last, *The Stranger on the Island* (1933). His fiction, preoccupied as much of it is with the technique of justice, illustrates what he called his vacillation between letters and politics (*Forty Years of It*, p. 86). He does not belong to the strictest sect of the realists, nor is his style in the astringent taste of the years after the war. Be it recorded of him nevertheless that while practising law, governing a city, coping with invaders, and enduring a painful disease, he had the fortitude to produce eighteen books.

[Whitlock left a fairly complete record of his own life in *Forty Years of It* and *Belgium*. For the Belgian period, see *Correspondence with the United States Ambassador Respecting the Execution of Miss Cavell at Brussels*, Command Paper 8013 (1915); a pamphlet, *The Deportations: Statement by the American Minister to Belgium* (1917); *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918*, supp. 2 (1933), and 1920, vols. I, II (1935-36), containing a few of his dispatches. See also *Who's Who in America, 1932-33*; obituaries and comments in *Toledo News-Bee*, May 24, 25, 1934; *N. Y. Times*, May 25, 27, 1934; *Publishers' Weekly*, June 2, 1934; *Survey* (N. Y.), June 1934.]  
H. G. D.—t.

**WHITMAN, ALBERY ALLSON** (May 30, 1851-June 29, 1901), poet and clergyman of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in slavery in Hart County, Ky., near Mumfordsville. His mother died in 1862, less than a year before he was set free; his father died just after emancipation. After the farm drudgery of his slave boyhood, he became an itinerant manual laborer in shops and on the railroad in Kentucky and southern Ohio. His schooling was brief—probably about seven scattered months. He taught school in Ohio and Kentucky for short periods, and finally entered Wilberforce University, where he remained for six months under the instruction of the Rev. Daniel Alexander Payne [q.v.]. After publishing *Essays on the Ten Plagues and Miscellaneous Poems*, he returned to Wilberforce and brought out in 1873 his second work, *Leelah Mised*. He was not a graduate of Wilberforce but was officially connected with the school for a number of years. In 1877, when an elder of the African Methodist