

White, Albert Smith

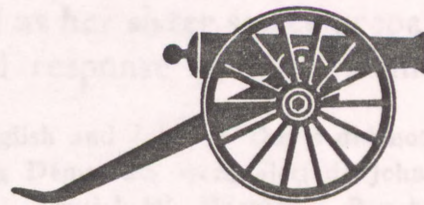


# INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR ERA 1850-1880

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by Emma Lou Thornbrough

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INDIANA HISTORICAL BUREAU & INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Indianapolis 1965

three opponents. For the first time since 1840 the Democrats had failed to win the electoral votes of Indiana.<sup>21</sup>

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During the last stages of the campaign the Democrats had adopted alarmist tactics, warning that a victory by the sectional Republican party would inaugurate "a strife which must end either in civil war for the mastery or a peaceful division of the Union"—and ruin for the economic interests of the Northwest. When the Republicans triumphed in the state election, the *Sentinel* cried: "The 'irrepressible conflict' of Seward and Lincoln has commenced. No human foresight can see the end." To predictions of this sort the Republican press replied that Lincoln's policies would be calculated to "restore and strengthen kind and fraternal feelings between all the patriotic citizens of the several states." On the eve of the election, the Indianapolis *Journal* scoffed that the threats of secession in the southern press were mere election-year bluff. "One single year of Lincoln's administration," it confidently asserted, would expose the hollowness of the secession threat so effectually "that it will never be heard of again."<sup>22</sup>

When events in the South proved the Democrats the truer prophets, there was a tendency for them to place the blame for secession squarely on the Republicans. When South Carolina announced in December, 1860, that she was severing her bands with the Union and as her sister states prepared to join her, the almost universal response of both Democrats and

<sup>21</sup> Democrats William H. English and John G. Davis did not seek re-election to Congress. The following Democrats were elected: John Law, James A. Cravens, William S. Holman, Daniel W. Voorhees. Republicans elected to Congress were: William McKee Dunn, Albert G. Porter, Schuyler Colfax, George W. Julian, Albert S. White, William Mitchell, John P. C. Shanks. Lane and the other state officers were elected by a margin of about 10,000 votes. The official tabulation for the presidential candidates was as follows: Lincoln, 139,033; Douglas, 115,509; Breckinridge, 12,294; Bell, 5,306. Stamp, *Indiana Politics*, pp. 47n, 48n; Carter, *Decade of Hoosier History*, pp. 147-148.

<sup>22</sup> Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel*, October 9, 10, 1860, quoted in Stamp, *Indiana Politics*, pp. 46-47; Indianapolis *Daily Journal*, September 7, October 16, 1860, quoted, *ibid.*

was incorporated. George H. Dunn served as president of the companies organized to build these lines which were consolidated into the Indianapolis and Cincinnati line.<sup>10</sup> The moving spirit behind the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad, and its first president, was Albert S. White of Tippecanoe County, another Whig who had been a member of both the United States House and Senate.<sup>11</sup> Unlike the aforementioned group, Chauncey Rose, who was largely responsible for the building of the highly successful Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railroad, was not politically prominent. Rose, a Terre Haute businessman, was influential in diverting a projected line from Richmond, Indiana, to Springfield, Illinois, to run by way of Terre Haute and was responsible for bringing other lines into that city.<sup>12</sup> The first president of the New Albany and Salem, which eventually connected the Ohio River with Lake Michigan, was a less well-known figure, James Brooks, a New Albany businessman.<sup>13</sup>

The man who played the most important role in the actual surveying and construction of the early lines was Thomas Armstrong Morris of Indianapolis, who embarked upon a career as a civil engineer after graduating from the United States Military Academy. He served as chief engineer of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad from 1841 to 1847.

<sup>10</sup> Murphy, "Big Four Railroad in Indiana," *Indiana Magazine of History*, XXI, 160-162, 165-169.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 159; Albert Smith White in *Dictionary of American Biography*. White was a native of New York and a graduate of Union College, where he had been a roommate of William H. Seward. He retired from politics in 1845 to devote himself exclusively to the practice of law and railroad affairs, but in 1860 he was elected to Congress again as a Republican.

<sup>12</sup> Chauncey Rose in *Dictionary of American Biography*; C. C. Oakey, *Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County* . . . (2 volumes, Chicago, 1908), I, 140-143. Rose, who was born in Connecticut, had little formal education. He settled in Indiana in 1818, and at first operated a grist- and sawmill at Rosedale. In 1825 he moved to Terre Haute, where he amassed a fortune in a variety of business enterprises. Rose was noted for his philanthropies. For his contributions to educational institutions see Chapter XI.

<sup>13</sup> Frank F. Hargrave, *A Pioneer Indiana Railroad. The Origin and Development of the Monon* (Indianapolis, 1932), pp. 22-23.

pointed Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1836; and in 1841 returned to the practice of his profession at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1843 he was chosen Governor of the State, and was re-elected in 1846. He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1849, for the term ending in 1855, which position he held until his death, which occurred in New York, October 4, 1852. He was much interested in the American Bible Society, of which association he was Vice-President.

**White, Addison.**—He was born in Kentucky, and was a Representative in Congress from that State from 1851 to 1853.

**White, Albert S.**—Was born in Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York, October 24, 1803; graduated at Union College, in 1822; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, at Newburg, in 1825; removed to Indiana in 1829; and was a Representative in Congress from that State from 1837 to 1839; was a Senator in Congress from 1839 to 1845; during his service in Congress, he was instrumental in securing grants of land for the Wabash and Erie Canal; and, after leaving Congress, he abandoned politics, and turned his attention to the railroad business, becoming President of the Wabash and Indianapolis, and of the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Companies. Earlier in life he was for five years Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives; and was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Chairman of a Select Committee on Emancipation. After leaving Congress, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, a Commissioner to settle certain claims against the Sioux Indians. In January, 1864, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Judge of the District Court of Indiana. He died in Stockwell, Indiana, September 4, 1864.

**White, Alexander.**—He was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia from 1786 to 1788, and a Representative in Congress from 1789 to 1793, and distinguished for his eloquence and patriotism. He died at Woodville, Berkely County, Virginia, in 1804, aged sixty-six years. He was one of those who voted for locating the Seat of Government on the Potomac, and was a Commissioner to arrange for erecting the public buildings in Washington.

**White, Alexander.**—He was born in Franklin, Tennessee, October 16, 1816; removed to Alabama when five years of age; was educated at the University of Tennessee; volunteered for the Creek and Seminole War in 1836; studied law with his father, John White, late Circuit and Supreme Court Judge of Alabama, and practiced the profession twenty-five years; was a member of the Thirty-second Congress; a member of the Alabama State Convention in 1865; a member of the General Assembly in 1872; elected to the Forty-third Congress, serving on the Committee on the Judiciary. In 1875 he was elected an Associate Justice of the United States Court for the Territory of Utah.

**White, Allison.**—He was born in Pennsylvania, December 21, 1816; received a common-school education; studied law, and practiced his profession for twelve years. He was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-fifth Congress from the Fifteenth Congressional District of that State, and was

**White, Benjamin.**—He was born in Maine; a farmer by occupation; and was a Representative in Congress from that State from 1844 to 1845. During the years 1841 and 1842 he was also a member of the Maine Legislature.

**White, Campbell P.**—Was born in New York; for many years a prominent merchant in that city; and was a Representative in Congress from that State from 1829 to 1835. He also took a leading part in the "New York Convention" of 1846. He died February 12, 1859, leaving an exalted reputation for abilities, and sterling qualities of heart and manners.

**White, Chilton A.**—Was born in Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, February, 1826; studied law with General Thomas L. Hamer, under whom he served one year as a private soldier in Mexico; was admitted to the bar in 1848, and settled in his native town. In 1852 and 1853 he was the Prosecuting Attorney for Brown County; in 1859 and 1860 he was chosen a Senator in the State Legislature, but before the expiration of his second term he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving on the Committees on Public Expenditures. He was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committees on Manufactures, and Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.

**White, David.**—He was one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Kentucky, and represented that State in Congress from 1823 to 1825. He died in Franklin County, Kentucky, February 17, 1835, aged fifty years.

**White, Edward D.**—He was Governor of Louisiana from 1824 to 1830; Representative in Congress from 1829 to 1834, and from 1839 to 1843. Died in New Orleans, Louisiana, April 18, 1847.

**White, Fortune C.**—He was born in Whites-town, Oneida County, New York, in 1787; received a classical education; studied law, and came to the bar at an early age; was Chief Judge of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Oneida County from 1837 to 1843; had previously served with credit as a military man in the war of 1812; first as Captain at Sacketts Harbor in 1813, and as Aide-de-camp to the Commanding General in 1814. Died at Whitestown, August 27, 1866. His father, Hugh White, was the founder of Whitestown, and a Representative in Congress.

**White, Francis.**—He was a Representative in Congress from Virginia, his native State, from 1813 to 1815.

**White, Hugh.**—He was born in New York in 1799, followed the plow until he was nineteen years of age, and was a Representative in Congress from his native State from 1845 to 1851. A successful man of business, and died near Troy, October 6, 1870.

**White, Hugh Lawson.**—He was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, October 30, 1773; removed with his father to Knox County, Tennessee, in 1786; volunteered as a private soldier during the Indian hostilities in 1792. In 1794 he went to Philadelphia, and pursued a course of mathematical studies, and then went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and studied law. He commenced the practice of his

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(January 3, 1947-January 3, 1955); unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1954; employed with the Georgia Motor Vehicle Division in the Internal Revenue Department, Atlanta, Ga., in 1955 and 1956; engaged in sales and public relations; tax examiner, State of Georgia; coordinator, Federal programs, Bacon County, Ga., Board of Education; assistant director, Governor's Highway Safety Program, State of Mississippi; is a resident of Alma, Ga.

**WHELCHER, Benjamin Frank**, a Representative from Georgia; born in Lumpkin County, near Gainesville, Ga., December 16, 1895; attended the public schools; studied law privately in Gainesville, Ga.; was admitted to the bar in 1925 and commenced the practice of law in Gainesville, Ga.; judge of the city court of Hall County 1932-1934; elected as a Democrat to the Seventy-fourth and to the four succeeding Congresses (January 3, 1935-January 3, 1945); was not a candidate for renomination in 1944; resumed the practice of law; died in Gainesville, Ga., May 11, 1954; interment in West View Abbey, Atlanta, Ga.

**WHERRY, Kenneth Spicer**, a Senator from Nebraska; born in Liberty, Gage County, Nebr., February 28, 1892; attended the public schools and graduated from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln in 1914; attended Harvard University in 1915 and 1916; during the First World War served in the United States Navy Flying Corps in 1917 and 1918; engaged in the sale of automobiles, furniture, and in livestock farming; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Pawnee City, Nebr.; member of the Pawnee City council in 1927 and 1929; mayor of Pawnee City 1929-1931, 1938-1943; member, State senate 1929-1932; unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1932; unsuccessful candidate for nomination for United States Senator in 1934; western director for the Republican National Committee 1941-1942; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1942; reelected in 1948 and served from January 3, 1943, until his death; Republican whip 1944-1949; minority leader 1949-1951; chairman, Special Committee on Problems of Small Business (Eightieth Congress); died in Washington, D.C., November 29, 1951; interment in Pawnee City Cemetery, Pawnee City, Nebr.

Bibliography: DAB; Dalstrom, Harl A. "Kenneth S. Wherry." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Nebraska, 1965; Stromer, Marvin. *The Making of a Political Leader, Kenneth S. Wherry*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1969.

**WHIPPLE, Thomas, Jr.**, a Representative from New Hampshire; born in Lebanon, Grafton County, N.H., in 1787; completed preparatory studies; moved to Warren, N.H., in 1811; studied medicine in Haverhill and Hanover, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., in 1814; commenced practice in Wentworth, N.H.; member of the State house of representatives 1818-1820; elected to the Seventeenth and to the three succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1821-March 3, 1829); resumed the practice of medicine; died in Wentworth, Grafton County, N.H., January 23, 1835; interment in Wentworth Village Cemetery.

**WHIPPLE, William**, a Delegate from New Hampshire; born in Kittery, York County, Maine, January 14, 1730; became a sailor and engaged in the slave trade; freed his slaves and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Portsmouth, N.H.; delegate to the Provincial Congress at Exeter in 1775; Member of the Continental Congress 1776-1779; declined to be a candidate for renomination; one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; commissioned a brigadier general in 1777; member of the State assembly 1780-1784; participated in several battles in the Revolutionary War; appointed judge of the State supreme court in 1782; financial

receiver for New Hampshire 1782-1784; died in Portsmouth, N.H., November 28, 1785; interment in the Old North Burial Ground.

Bibliography: DAB.

**WHITACRE, John Jefferson**, a Representative from Ohio; born in Decatur, Burt County, Nebr., December 28, 1860; attended the public schools, Hiram (Ohio) College, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; engaged as a manufacturer of hollow building tile; delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1912; unsuccessful candidate in 1908 to the Sixty-first Congress; elected as a Democrat to the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses (March 4, 1911-March 3, 1915); resumed his former manufacturing pursuits; president of the Whitacre Engineering Co. and the Whitacre-Greer Fireproofing Co.; died in Miami, Fla., December 2, 1938; interment in Magnolia Cemetery, Magnolia, Ohio.

**WHITAKER, John Albert** (grandson of Addison Davis James), a Representative from Kentucky; born in Russellville, Logan County, Ky., October 31, 1901; attended the public schools, Bethel College, and the University of Kentucky; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1926 and commenced practice in Russellville, Ky.; county attorney of Logan County, Ky., 1928-1948; delegate to all State conventions 1924-1950; elected as a Democrat to the Eightieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Earle C. Clements; reelected to the Eighty-first and Eighty-second Congresses and served from April 17, 1948, until his death in Russellville, Ky., December 15, 1951; interment in Maple Grove Cemetery.

**WHITCOMB, James**, a Senator from Indiana; born in Windsor County, Vt., December 1, 1795; attended Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Bloomington, Ind., in 1824; prosecuting attorney for Monroe County 1826-1829; member, State senate 1830-1831, 1832-1836; appointed by President Andrew Jackson as Commissioner of the General Land Office 1836-1841; resumed the practice of law in Terre Haute, Ind.; Governor of Indiana 1843-1849; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1849, until his death in New York City, October 4, 1852; chairman, Committee on Claims (Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses), Committee on Public Buildings (Thirty-second Congress); interment in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bibliography: DAB.

**WHITE, Addison** (cousin of John White), a Representative from Kentucky; born in Abingdon, Washington County, Va., May 1, 1824; received an academic education; was graduated from Princeton College in 1844; engaged in agricultural pursuits and cotton raising; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1853); during the Civil War served in the Confederate Army; moved to Huntsville, Ala., and resumed agricultural pursuits; died in Huntsville, Ala., February 4, 1909; interment in Maple Hill Cemetery.

**WHITE, Albert Smith**, a Representative and a Senator from Indiana; born in Orange County, N.Y., October 24, 1803; graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1822; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1825 and practiced; moved to Lafayette, Ind.; assistant clerk of the State house of representatives 1830-1831, and clerk 1832-1835; unsuccessful candidate for election in 1832 to the Twenty-third Congress; presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1836; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-fifth Con-

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gress (March 4, 1837–March 3, 1839); was not a candidate for renomination in 1838; elected as a Whig to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1839, to March 3, 1845; declined to be a candidate for reelection; chairman, Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expense (Twenty-seventh Congress), Committee on Indian Affairs (Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congress); president of several railroads; moved to Stockwell, Ind., and resumed the practice of law; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1861–March 3, 1863); was not a candidate for renomination in 1862; appointed by President Abraham Lincoln one of three commissioners to adjust the claims of citizens of Minnesota and Dakota against the government for Indian depredations; appointed judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana in 1864 and served until his death in Stockwell, Ind., September 4, 1864; interment in Greenbush Cemetery, Lafayette, Ind.

Bibliography: DAB.

**WHITE, Alexander**, a Representative from Virginia; born in Frederick County, Va., in 1738; studied law at the Inner Temple, London, in 1762 and attended Gray's Inn in 1763; member, Virginia House of Burgesses, 1772–1773; member of the State house of delegates 1782–1786 and in 1788; delegate to the State convention in 1788; elected to the First and Second Congresses (March 4, 1789–March 3, 1793); again a member of the State house of delegates 1799–1801; appointed by President Washington May 18, 1795, one of the three commissioners to lay out the city of Washington, D.C., and erect the public buildings, and served until May 1, 1802, when the board was abolished; died on his estate, "Woodville," in Frederick County, Va., October 9, 1804.

Bibliography: DAB.

**WHITE, Alexander**, a Representative from Alabama; born in Franklin, Williamson County, Tenn., October 16, 1816; moved with his parents to Courtland, Ala., in 1821; pursued an academic course and attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville; served in the Seminole War in 1836; moved to Talladega, Ala., in 1837; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1838 and commenced practice in Talladega; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4, 1851–March 3, 1853); moved to Selma, Ala., in 1856 and continued the practice of law; delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1865; member of the State house of representatives in 1872; elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress (March 4, 1873–March 3, 1875); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1874 to the Forty-fourth Congress; appointed an associate justice of the United States Court for the Territory of Utah in 1875, serving only a few months; moved to Dallas, Tex., in 1876 and resumed the practice of law; died in Dallas December 13, 1893; interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

**WHITE, Alexander Colwell**, a Representative from Pennsylvania; was born near Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pa., December 12, 1833; attended the public schools; taught school; attended the Jacksonville Institute and the Dayton Union Academy; moved to Jefferson County, Pa., in 1860 where he studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1862, and commenced practice in Punxsutawney, Pa.; enlisted in the Union Army as a private in Company I, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; moved to Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa., and continued the practice of his profession; elected district attorney in 1867 and 1870; elected as a Republican to the Forty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1885–March 3, 1887); was not a candidate for reelection in 1886 to the Fiftieth Congress; resumed the practice of his profession; justice of the peace for Rose Township; died near Brookville, Pa., June 11, 1906; interment in Brookville Cemetery.

**WHITE, Allison**, a Representative from Pennsylvania; born in Pine Township, near Jersey Shore, Pa., December

21, 1816; attended the public schools and was graduated from Allegheny College, Meadville, Crawford County, Pa.; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Lock Haven, Pa.; was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1857–March 3, 1859); chairman, Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings (Thirty-fifth Congress); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1858 to the Thirty-sixth Congress; engaged in the lumber and coal business at Philadelphia; died in Philadelphia, Pa., on April 5, 1886; interment in Highland Cemetery, Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pa.

**WHITE, Bartow**, a Representative from New York; born in Yorktown, Westchester County, N.Y., November 7, 1776; attended the common schools and completed preparatory studies; studied medicine with his father, Dr. Ebenezer White, and commenced practice in Fishkill, N.Y., in 1800; elected to the Nineteenth Congress (March 4, 1825–March 3, 1827); resumed the practice of medicine; presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1840; died in Fishkill, Dutchess County, N.Y., December 12, 1862; interment in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.

**WHITE, Benjamin**, a Representative from Maine; born in Goshen (now Vienna), Maine, May 13, 1790; attended the common schools; moved to Winthrop, Maine, in 1802 and was employed on a farm until 1808 when he entered Farmington Academy; taught school for several years; during the War of 1812 was in Augusta, Maine, and assisted in raising troops, later serving as a noncommissioned officer with troops stationed at Castine and Eastport, Maine; again engaged in teaching in Montville, Maine, until 1821, when he also engaged in the sawmill business and agricultural pursuits; served as town selectman; member of the State house of representatives in 1829, 1841, and 1842; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1843–March 3, 1845); resumed his former pursuits; died in Montville, Maine, on June 7, 1860; interment in Halldale Cemetery, North Montville, Maine.

**WHITE, Campbell Patrick**, a Representative from New York; born in Ireland November 30, 1787; received a limited education; immigrated to the United States in 1816 and engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City; elected as a Jacksonian to the Twenty-first and to the three succeeding Congresses and served from March 4, 1829, until his resignation in 1835, which occurred before the convening of the Twenty-fourth Congress; chairman, Committee on Naval Affairs (Twenty-third Congress); resumed mercantile pursuits; appointed quartermaster general of the State militia on January 24, 1831; delegate to the New York State constitutional convention in 1845; resided in New York City, where he died February 12, 1859; interment in St. Paul's Cemetery.

**WHITE, Cecil Fielding**, a Representative from California; born in Temple, Bell County, Tex., December 12, 1900; attended the public schools of Fort Smith, Ark.; at sixteen years of age joined the United States Army and served on the Mexican border; went to France as a sergeant in the One Hundred and Forty-second Field Artillery, Thirty-ninth Division, 1916–1919; worked in the Los Angeles office of a cotton broker; associated with cotton mills in California, Arkansas and Tennessee; owner and operator of the Cecil F. White Ranches, Inc., Devils Den, Calif.; elected as a Democrat to the Eighty-first Congress (January 3, 1949–January 3, 1951); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1950 to the Eighty-second Congress; unsuccessful candidate for election in 1966 to the Ninetieth Congress; is a resident of San Francisco, Calif.

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In 1905 he removed to the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, where at the time of his death he was professor of comparative literature. From 1912 to 1930 he was editor of the Humanistic Series published by the university.

His written work is of several different types. The result of his study and teaching is found in his *Chronological Outlines of American Literature* (1894) and *The Study of a Novel* (1905), and in various articles and pamphlets. All this work is purposed chiefly to be useful to students of literature. He published also *Lyrical Verse* (1898), *Poems* (1912), *Random Rhymes and the Three Queens* (1913), *Via Crucis* (1915). His poem "The Path-makers," which won a state poetry prize for him, was published in *Poetry* in August 1924. Besides these he issued small collections of his observations of outdoor life: *Autumn Notes in Iowa* (1914), *Nature Notes—Spring* (1907), and papers in different periodicals. He had great curiosity regarding the history of plants and animals, and in his youth and early manhood he made long excursions or undertook outdoor work of some kind. Much later than that he spent whole seasons at some interesting post of observation, as at the Puget Sound marine station, where he several times passed a summer. The records he published have something of a Gilbert White substance and enthusiasm. Another aspect of this interest is found in the faithfulness of the nature element in his poems. The whole body of his poetry could be included in one volume of medium size, but it is of finished quality, fine in feeling and phrase. He was a notable teacher. He provided a lasting stimulus for his students, partly because of an unpredictable personal quality and custom, and partly because of the impressive body of his own knowledge. He was a very modest man, retiring and rather solitary in his habits, not forming wide personal associations. His general social interest is shown, however, in his membership in many organizations, economic, sociological, political, besides the literary and professional societies with which he would naturally be affiliated. He was married twice—first, in 1899, to Dora May Wilbur, who died in 1902; second, in 1919, to Edna Pearle Osborne, who outlived him by a little more than a year.

[Charlotte Whitcomb, *The Whitcomb Family in America* (1904); *Who's Who in America*, 1930-31; *Trans. Kan. Acad. Sci.*, vol. XXXVI (1933), p. 31; funeral address delivered by a friend, Rev. E. M. Vitum of Grinnell; obituary in *Emporia Gazette* (Emporia, Kan.), Apr. 23, 1930.]

M.L.—n.

WHITE, ALBERT SMITH (Oct. 24, 1803-Sept. 4, 1864), lawyer, representative and senator, jurist, was a descendant of Thomas White,

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an early settler of Weymouth, Mass. He was born at the family homestead at Blooming Grove in Orange County, N. Y., the son of Nathan Herrick and Frances (Howell) White. The father was the presiding judge of the Orange County court for twenty years. The son was graduated from Union College in 1822, studied law at Newburgh, was admitted to the bar in 1825, removed to Indiana the same year, and, after brief periods at Rushville and Paoli, in 1829 settled permanently in Tippecanoe County, residing either at Lafayette or on his farm near Stockwell. In 1830-31 he was assistant clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives, and for the four succeeding years was clerk of that body.

In 1836 he was elected to a seat in the national House of Representatives as a Whig, and in March 1839 was elected to the Senate. In the House he served on the committee on roads and canals, and introduced a few resolutions, but refrained from active participation in debates. With Oliver Hampton Smith [*q.v.*] as his colleague, he took his seat in the Senate, Dec. 2, 1839, at the opening of the Twenty-sixth Congress. A few days later he was appointed a member of the committee on Indian affairs and from the beginning of the third session of the Twenty-seventh Congress until the close of his term, in March 1845, he was chairman of that committee. He became an important member of the committee on roads and canals, and served effectively (1841-45) on the committee to audit and control contingent expenses. When in 1852 the bill for apportioning the membership of the House of Representatives among the several states was before the Senate, he delivered a scholarly and cogent address in favor of "popular" as against "party" representation and advocated measures for the security of the federal government rather than the rights of the states (*Congressional Globe*, 27 Cong., 2 Sess., p. 583).

Between 1845 and 1860 White was engaged in the practice of law and in the building of railroads in the valley of the Wabash. He was the first president of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, and for three years was manager of the Wabash and Western Railroad. He served once more in the House of Representatives as a Republican from March 1861 to March 1863. His most notable activity was the introduction of a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to propose a plan for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the border states (*Congressional Globe*, 37 Cong., 2 Sess., p. 1563). As chairman of such a committee he reported bills for indemnifying the loyal owners of slaves in Maryland, Missouri, and other states. Al-

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though the plan had the warm support of President Lincoln, it was not popular with White's constituents and cost him his renomination. On his leaving the House, Lincoln appointed him (appointment confirmed, Mar. 7, 1863) one of three commissioners to adjust claims of citizens of Minnesota and Dakota on account of depredations committed during the Sioux Indian massacre on the Minnesota frontier in August 1862. A second appointment by Lincoln (confirmed Jan. 18, 1864) made him judge of the United States District Court for Indiana, a position he held until his death at his residence near Stockwell. White was a man of small physique and thin visage, with a large aquiline nose. He was well versed in belles-lettres, and in legal and political lore. He married a member of the Randolph family of Virginia and was survived by his widow, two sons, and two daughters.

[G. W. Chamberlain, *Hist. of Weymouth, Mass.* (1923), vol. IV; B. F. Thompson, *Hist. of Long Island* (1918), vol. II; E. M. Ruttenber and L. H. Clark, *Hist. of Orange County, N. Y.* (1881); W. W. Woollen, *Biog. and Hist. Sketches of Early Ind.* (1883); C. W. Taylor, *Bench and Bar of Ind.* (1895); *Reg. of Debates . . . First Sess., Twenty-fifth Cong.* (1837); *Indianapolis Daily Jour.*, Sept. 6, 9, 1864.] N. D. M.

**WHITE, ALEXANDER** (c. 1738-Oct. 9, 1804), lawyer, congressman, commissioner to lay out the city of Washington, D. C., was born in Frederick County, Va., the son of Robert White, a surgeon in the English navy, and his wife, Margaret, a daughter of a Virginia pioneer, William Hoge. He was educated at his father's alma mater, Edinburgh University, and afterward studied law in London at the Inner Temple in 1762 and at Gray's Inn in 1763. On his return to Virginia in 1765 White began to practise law and continued with marked success for nearly forty years. He served almost continuously as king's or state's attorney in several north-valley counties and interspersed his legal work with terms in legislative bodies. His legislative career began with a term in the Virginia House of Burgesses where he represented Hampshire County in 1772. As a burgess he was especially interested in questions of civil and religious liberty. He was not particularly active during the Revolution and was later vigorously attacked because of it. He ably championed the cause of the wealthy Quakers who were exiled to Virginia from Philadelphia because of their alleged Loyalist sympathies. His successful plea for them merited an ample reward but nearly brought disastrous results to his standing with the patriots of the Valley. Following the Revolution White served in the state assembly, 1782-86, and 1788. During this period he played a

## White

dominant part in advancing measures for religious liberty, for reform in the state court system, for the payment of British debts, for taxation reform and for strengthening the central government. He usually voted with Madison and was one of his ablest lieutenants.

When the Virginia Federalists marshalled their forces for the ratification of the new Constitution in 1788 White proved to be their dominant leader in the northwestern part of the state. He wrote continually in the newspapers of that section in defense of the new Constitution and his constituency voted unanimously for ratification. He was chosen as a member of the First Congress in 1789 and was reelected to the Second Congress. The tide of Jeffersonianism was, however, too strong for his continued conservative federalism and he returned to the practice of law. The two terms in Congress brought his public life to a close except for his service from 1795 to 1802, as one of the commissioners to lay out the new capital at Washington. However, he returned to the state assembly for a brief term (1799-1801) in the vain hope that he might help defeat the famous resolutions aimed at the Alien and Sedition Acts.

As a member of Congress White's chief interests lay in the new capital and in the problems of the tariff. Much of his time was devoted to his rather extensive land holdings in western Virginia and on the "Western Waters." Likewise he was keenly interested in the establishment of several frontier towns and in the development of the navigation of the Potomac River. He was a close personal friend and legal adviser for the three Revolutionary generals, Charles Lee, Horatio Gates [*qq.v.*], and Adam Stephen. He was twice married but had no children. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Col. James Wood, the founder of Winchester, Va., and his second, Sarah Hite, the widow of John Hite, a grandson of Jost Hite [*q.v.*]. He is buried at "Woodville," his country estate near Winchester. He was regarded by his contemporaries as the outstanding leader of western Virginia and one of the ablest lawyers in the United States.

[Glass collection of Wood Papers, Winchester, Va.; Adam Stephen Papers, Lib. of Cong., Washington, D. C.; *Biog. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928); J. H. Tyler, J. F. Hoge, *The Family of Hoge* (1927); E. A. Jones, *Am. Members of the Inns of Court* (London, 1924); W. H. Foote, *Sketches of Va.* (2nd ser., 1856); T. K. Cartmell, *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers* (1909); K. G. Greene, *Winchester, Va. and its Beginnings* (1926); Frederic Morton, *The Story of Winchester in Va.* (1925); *Enquirer* (Richmond, Va.), Oct. 17, 1804.] F. H. H.

**WHITE, ALEXANDER** (Mar. 30, 1814-Mar. 18, 1872) pioneer merchant and art col-

CLASS OF 1822.

ALBERT S. WHITE.

Among the most scholarly men who have attained eminence in the politics of Indiana was Albert S. White. His writings were copiously embellished with classical allusions, and his speeches were rich in references and quotations from the most noted thinkers and publicists of the world.

Albert S. White was born in Blooming Grove, New York, October 24, 1803. He graduated from Union College, New York, in 1822, having for a classmate the Hon. William H. Seward, one of the most eminent men of his time. Mr. White studied law at Newburg, New York, and in 1825 was licensed to practice his profession. Soon after this he emigrated to Indiana and located at Rushville. After practicing law a year or so in that town, he removed to Paoli, where he remained but a short time, and then took up his abode in Lafayette. This was in March, 1829, and from this time until his death, Lafayette, and its near neighbor, Stockwell, was his home.

During the session of 1828-29 Mr. White reported the proceedings of the Indiana Legislature for the Indianapolis Journal, the first work of the kind done in the State. He did it thoroughly and well, as the files of the paper will attest. In 1830 and 1831 he was the assistant clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives, and from 1832 to 1835 he was its clerk. During these years of service in the House he was brought in close contact with the leading men of the State, a circumstance which was of great benefit to him in his future political career. In 1833 he was a candidate for Congress against Edward A. Hannegan, and was defeated. He had neither the brilliancy nor eloquence of Hannegan, but he was the superior of that erratice man in education, culture, and in most of the qualities which go to make up the successful man. Four years after this he was elected to Congress from his district, defeating Nathan Jackson by a majority twice as large as the latter's vote. The year before he was on the Whig electoral ticket, and in the electoral college cast his vote for William Henry Harrison.

On the expiration of the senatorial term of General John Tipton, in 1839, Mr. White was chosen to succeed him. A protracted struggle took place over this election, the candidates being Governor Noble, Colonel Thomas H. Blake and Mr. White. It was not until the thirty-sixth ballot was reached that an election took place; on that ballot Mr. White received a majority of the votes. He was then a young man, but his training had been such as to acquaint him with public business, and when he took his place in the Senate he was no novice in the duties of the place. He actively opposed the annexation of Texas, as he did every measure which was calculated to extend the area of slavery. He was of a conservative temperament, and usually voted with the moderate men of his party, but he was conscientiously an anti-slavery man, and always acted with those who strove to confine slavery to the territory it then polluted. He was active in securing grants of land to aid in the extension

1822--Albert S. White.

of the Wabash and Erie canal, and it was largely by his influence that such grants were obtained.

On the expiration of his senatorial term in 1845, Mr. White resumed the practice of the law, but in a short time he abandoned it and entered actively into the business of railroading. He was president of the Indianapolis and Lafayette railroad from its organization until 1856, and during three years of the time he was also at the head of the Wabash and Western railway. He performed the duties of these places with ability, and to the satisfaction of the public and the roads.

In 1860, when the country had need of its strongest ~~men~~ and most experienced men, Mr. White was again called into the public service. He was elected to Congress from his district, and having had experience both in the House and the Senate, he at once took high rank as a member. He was made chairman of a select committee raised to consider the question of compensated emancipation. Mr. White reported a bill appropriating \$180,000,000 to pay loyal men for their slaves, and \$20,000,000 to aid in the colonization of the freedmen. This measure was recommended by Mr. Lincoln, and supported by him with all the influence of his position, but the madness of the Southern people prevented its adoption. Had the men of the South been wise they would have accepted this proffer as a solution of the slavery question. Had they done so there would have been no war and the devastation that swept over the Southern States would have been avoided. In presenting the bill, Mr. White accompanied it with a report in which the social and political influences of slavery were elaborately argued. He contended that the white and black races should be separated, and the latter colonized in the equatorial regions of America. In his speech supporting the bill, he told the Southern members that if they did not accept the olive branch it would be withdrawn, and their slaves would be taken from them without compensation. The result is known. The offer was rejected and the slaves freed by a proclamation by the President.

Mr. White failed of a renomination to Congress mainly on account of his action in regard to the emancipation question. He was, however, appointed by President Lincoln one of three commissioners to adjust the claims of citizens of Minnesota and Dakota against the government for Indian depredations. He discharged the duties of this position, as he did all his public trusts, honestly and well.

On the death of Hon. Caleb P. Smith, January 7, 1864, President Lincoln appointed Mr. White United States Judge for the District of Indiana. He had been out of law practice so long that many doubted the wisdom of the appointment, but it proved a good one. He soon adapted himself to his new position, and had he lived would have proven a worthy successor of the eminent man who preceded him. But his term was of short duration, for, on the 4th of the next September, eight months from the time of his appointment, he died at his home in Stockwell, a town of which he was one of the founders. His

death caused a gloom throughout the State, but its darkest shadows rested over Lafayette, where he had lived so long. A special train left there for Stockwell the Wednesday morning after his death, and soon returned with his remains. They were met at the Lafayette depot by an immense concourse of people, headed by the mayor, the city council, and the members of the bar. The procession moved to the Fifth-Street Methodist church, where an appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. John L. Smith, after which all that was mortal of Albert S. White was taken to the Greenbush cemetery, and there interred. Subsequently, William F. Reynolds, a wealthy citizen of Lafayette, and a great admirer of Mr. White, erected over his grave a monument which still stands to mark the resting place of the scholar and jurist. It is of Bedford stone, and represents an oak tree, thunder-riven, blasted, dismantled, its branches shattered by the storm, but enough of the trunk standing to show how loftily and nobly it towered toward the heaven. A pair of doves nestle on a broken limb, and an ivy vine clings and clambers around the root. On a scroll fastened to the tree is inscribed the name, date of birth and death of Mr. White, and a simple tribute to his worth as a man, a legislator, judge, lawyer, citizen, friend. The inscription is as follows:

The grave of  
ALBERT S. WHITE

In all the relations of life, admirable.  
As a friend, sincere; as a citizen, public spirited; as a  
lawyer, honest; as a legislator, wise; as a judge,  
without reproach.

It is a beautiful tribute of friendship to exalted worth.

In the Fayette Observer, of July 22, 1826, is the full text of an address delivered by Mr. White, at Rushville, on the Fourth of July of that year. It is a chaste and elegant production, abounding in classical allusions, couched in the choicest language. It could only have been prepared by a scholar of great erudition, one familiar with the classic authors. In apologizing for the space occupied by the speech, the editor says:

"We pretend not to be very lynx-eyed in historical politics, nor very sensitive to beauties or deformities in rhetoric and belles-lettres; nor, indeed, to profess the talents ot to exercise the privileges of reviewing public performances; nevertheless, we can venture to express our belief that the speech of Mr. White, fraught, as it seems to be to us, with many historical incidents that can not fail to be pleasing to those who delight in the story of the 'times that tried men's souls,' will fully compensate its readers for time and labor."

Mr. White was then a young man, fresh from college, and his address was somewhat sophomoric, yet its diction is such as to stamp its author as one who had drunk deeply of the waters of classical lore.

Mr. White had but little in common with the typical Western pioneer, and it is, therefore, somewhat strange that he should have reached the eminence he did. He never sunk his manhood nor lowered his self-respect by trying to get down to the level of every man who approached him. He was in no sense a demagogue, and never sought to curry favor by pretending to be what he was not. He was always dignified, was always a gentleman. The last speech made by Mr. White was delivered on the 1st of June, 1864, at the dedication of Crown Hill Cemetery. It was an elegant production, entirely worthy of its distinguished author. The following extracts from this address will serve to show the author's style:

"You do well, friends, to leave for a day the busy pursuits of common life to plant these altars here. Your city is but little older than Jonah's gourd, but where are now the men who built it? Where are your Nobles, your Wallaces, your Merrills, your Coes, your Mitchells, your Coburns, your Stevensons, your Walpoles, your Footes, your Browns, your Morrisises, your Saundersses, your McCartys, and your Blackfords?

"Of some the public history of our State, and of others the traditionary annals of your city, will have preserved the memory, but though their virtues may survive, their persons will have been forgotten. Let the honored remains of such be transferred to these guarded grounds, and here, side by side, let them sleep with other cotemporaries equally dear to memory. As time rolls round and the inmates of these grounds are counted by thousands; as strange guests are deposited here from the myriads of emigrants who will flock to our capital after its fortunes have been made, the story of the pioneer settlers will have a thrilling interest, and their graves a peculiar sanctity. In this respect your cemetery grounds will have a more classic interest than those of Mt. Auburn, Greenwood, Laurel Hill or Springs Grove, or even the famous cemetery of Pere la Chaise, which is said to contain the dust of Heloise and Abelard."

While Mr. White was in Congress Mr. Lincoln promised him the Lafayette postoffice for a friend, but after he left Washington the President changed his mind, and appointed Mr. James P. Luse. Mr. Luse was not Mr. White's candidate, and when word came to Lafayette of the appointment, Mr. White at once went to Washington to remonstrate against it. As soon as Mr. Lincoln saw him he knew his business and sought to mollify him before he had time to speak. "I see how it is, White," said the President, "but before you proceed to business I want to tell you a story. In one of our large towns in Illinois a new hotel was opened to the public with a splendid entertainment to a large number of invited guests. Among these came a big, lean man, who was supposed to a guest, and at the table he made tremendous havoc among the viands, eating with a voracity that struch everybody with astonishment. After dinner the man approached the landlord and said: 'I was not invited to your dinner, but I was very hungry, and came of my own accord. I have nothing with which to pay you for your bountiful dinner, and all that you can do

in the case is to kick me out of doors, and I shall be greatly obliged if you do kick me out! I shall feel in that case that I have paid the debt.' "Now, White, I promised you that Lafayette appointment; I admit it. Just before I left Springfield an old friend, with whom I had often fished and hunted and slept, came to see me, and I asked him if I could do anything for him, but he said there was no office he wanted. Well, the other day this good old friend of mine came on, and, of course, was my guest; and before he left he asked me for the Lafayette postoffice for some friend of his, and I had to give it to him. You see, White, I admit I had promised it to you, but what could I do but give it to him? Now, if you will kick me out of doors, and go quits, I shall feel greatly obliged to you," whereupon the President turned his back to Mr. White, drew aside his coat tail, and asked for the kick. Mr. White used to tell this story, and add: "Just think of it! The President of the United States asking to be kicked! "

In person Mr. White was small and spare. He had a thin visage, a large Roman nose and a narrow chest. Physically he was weak; intellectually he was strong. Had his career in life depended alone upon his body he would have been a failure; but depending, as it did, upon his mind and heart as well, he was a success. He was one of the first men of the Wabash country and of the State, and his name will not be forgotten while learning and scholarship are cherished, and honor and patriotism revered.

Biog. & Hist. Sketches of Early Indiana  
William Wesley Woollen  
Indianapolis  
1883.

pp. 204-210

1822    ALBERT S. WHITE.

Married: In Richmond, Va., on Wednesday evening, the 25th. ult., at the residence of Dr. Brockenborough, by the Rev. Mr. Norwood, the Hon. Albert S. White, Senator of the U. S. from Indiana, to Harriet W., third daughter of Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe.-

Daily Albany Argus, Feb. 3, 1843.

ALBERT S. WHITE, A.M., 1822, of Bloomingrove, was a member of the Adelpheic Society.  
(Died: 1864)

Adelpheic Catalogue 1830

UCSRef1822white-a-0014

1822

*The Hon.*  
The Hon. Albert S. White died at his *residence near*  
~~Stockwell~~ Stockwell, Indiana, on the 4th inst., aged  
61 years. He was a son of the late Judge White of  
Orange County, N. Y., and was born at Blooming  
Grove in 1803. He graduated at Union College in 1822,  
and after studying law at Newburg removed to Rush-  
ville, Indiana, and afterwards to Paoli, Orange County,  
while residing at the latter place being appointed Clerk  
of the House of Representatives, a position which he  
held for several terms. In the spring of 1829, Mr.  
White removed to Lafayette, where his legal practice  
became very extensive. In 1837 he was returned to  
Congress in the Whig interest, and was, although an  
anti-slavery man, always a supporter of the conservative  
Whigs in the 25th Congress. In 1839 he was elected to  
the U. S. Senate, beating, on the thirty-sixth ballot,  
Gov. Noble and Col. Thomas H. Blake, both Whigs  
like himself, and both since dead. He was elected to  
Congress in 1859 by the Republicans, and was chair-  
man of the select committee on Emancipation and  
Colonization. At the close of his term Mr. White was  
elected one of the three Commissioners on Indian dep-  
redations, a responsible trust, which he faithfully dis-  
charged. On the death of Judge Caleb B. Smith he was  
appointed Judge of the United States Court for the Dis-  
trict of Indiana, a position which he held to the time of  
his death. The deceased Senator was also President  
successively of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad  
and the Toledo and Wabash Valley Railroad, and was  
at all times a zealous supporter of public improve-  
ments.

In all the relations which he held to his fellow  
citizens—lawyer, statesman, judge,—Albert S. White  
displayed all the virtues and graces of a faithful, high-  
minded and accomplished man.

CLASS OF 1822

ALBERT SMITH WHITE

Eldest son of Hon. Nathan H. White, of Orange Co.,  
N. Y., first judge of that county, and Frances, daughter  
of Hezekiah and Juliana (Woodhull) Howell.

Graduated at Union College in 1822.

Was a lawyer;

U. S. Senator from Indiana, 1861-3, and appointed by  
President Lincoln, 1864, Judge of District Court of Indiana.

Died September 4, 1864.

(See Lanman's Dictionary of Congress)

N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record

Vol. 4 p. 55

1873.

CLASS OF 1822

ALBERT SMITH WHITE

Son of Judge Nathan Herrick and Frances (Howell) White . He was born October 24, 1803, on the homestead, and went to Indiana about 1825. He married a Miss Randolph of Virginia. Hon. Albert Smith White was a member of Congress from Indiana for two terms, and was also United States Senator for Indiana, cotemporary with Clay, Calhoun and Webster. In 1863 he was appointed district judge of Indiana by President Lincoln, which position he held until his death, which occurred in August, 1864.

History of Orange Co., N. Y.    p. 646  
Ruttenber & Clark.

Was appointed as the fifth U.S. District Judge, succeeding Judge (Caleb Blood) Smith. Born at Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., not far from the New Jersey state line, on October 24, 1803, he was graduated at Union College in the same class with William H. Seward, afterwards Lincoln's Secretary of State. He studied law, and, in 1825, was admitted to the bar in New York, before he came to Indiana. He died at Stockwell, Tippecanoe Co., Indiana, the first station out of Lafayette on his railroad on September 24, 1864.

On coming to Indiana, he first located at Rushville, then removed to Paoli, and, in March, 1829, took up his residence at Lafayette. He acted in different capacities, as reporter, assistant clerk and clerk in successive sessions of the legislature, which then met annually, from 1828 until 1835. He was very active in procuring the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal at Lafayette, and the canal boat that made the first trip from there to Toledo bore his name. He was an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the national House in 1832, but was elected as a Whig in 1836, and re-elected in 1838, each time carrying every county in his district. In 1839, Senator John Tipton having refused to run again because he sensed defeat for the Democrats, Representative White was elected to the Senate of the United States to succeed him and served one term of six years. Notwithstanding Senator Tipton's withdrawal, the contest for the place in 1839 was so spirited that 36 ballots were required for a choice.

In 1845, Senator White resumed the practice of law, but soon afterwards, upon the reorganization of the Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad under its charter approved January 19, 1846, he became its first President and actively assumed the burden of its construction, being a pioneer in the construction of railroads in the Wabash Valley.

The rails for this new railroad were brought by canal boat to Lafayette and its construction proceeded southward from that point. In September, 1850, the board of directors ordered that payments for each share of capital stock should be made at the rate of \$5 ~~for~~ every 90 days, beginning in October. The following June (1851) President White advertised in the Indianapolis "Sentinel" that the iron would soon be delivered, when the laying of the rails would commence so as to run cars to Lebanon early in the Fall and to Indianapolis early next Spring (1852), urgently requesting payment of installments.

In 1852 he organized and for three years served as President of the Wabash & Western Railway, at first extending from Lafayette to Logansport, to which the first train was run on March 20, 1856. This railroad was the principal factor in killing the Wabash & Erie Canal, which it paralleled throughout its 46 miles, and as afterward extended was made to parallel it for more than 20 miles, from Toledo, Ohio, to Williamsport, Indiana, within 10 miles of the Illinois

State Line. Whitestown, the first station south-east of Lebanon on what was then the Lafayette & Indianapolis R.R. ( now part of the Big Four) perpetuates Judge White's name as a railroad executive.

At about this time, his activity in constructing and operating railroads appears to have ceased, but the practice was then followed of naming locomotives, as had been customary with steamboats, instead of merely numbering them; and the Albert S. White locomotive continued to bear his name until the time of his death. That it also carried his picture on its headlight is attested by a note attached to such a picture (about 12 by 18 inches) in the Tippecanoe County Historical Association Museum at Lafayette which states that this picture was "on the outer exposure of the headlight" of that locomotive from 1854 to 1864.

Judge White was made a trustee of Indiana University in 1848 and served until 1851. He was again elected to Congress in 1860, but was defeated for renomination in 1862, his defeat being attributed to his earnest stand in favor of emancipation. He was appointed by President Lincoln to succeed Judge Caleb B. Smith as U. S. District Judge on January 18, 1864. He presided as judge of the district court for only a few months before the summer vacation. The first entry in the Order Book bearing his signature was on March 8, 1864, and the last was in June when court adjourned for the summer. His last public service was at the ceremonial dedication of Crown Hill Cemetery at Indianapolis on June 1, 1864, when he was listed as the principal speaker.

The city of Lafayette accorded him civic honors at his funeral. A special train carried a number of prominent citizens to Stockwell and brought back the funeral party, and after elaborate funeral services, participated in by the Mayor, Common Council, the Judges and members of the bar, he was buried in the old plot adjoining Greenbush Cemetery. The Lafayette "Courier" of September 6, 1864, the day of the funeral, suggested as a fitting tribute to his memory that all business be suspended from 1:30 to 3 P.M., that is during the funeral ceremonies. Judge White is remembered as a successful advocate, ranking high as a beginner circuit-riding bar. Judge Monks says in his Courts and Lawyers of Indiana that he "neglected his law practice for politics."

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