

happened that they both passed away on the same day. Bishop McTyeire in his "History of Methodism," devotes a note to him. When Bishop Asbury was making his toilsome journey through Virginia, the Carolinas into southern Georgia to place Methodism in these frontiers of the south in 1788 he met and made the acquaintance of Isaac Smith, a Virginian, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, a man of superior mental abilities and of eminent spiritual attainments. Forty years after this date the same Isaac Smith is teaching Indian boys in the first Asbury Manual Labor School near Fort Mitchell in Alabama, of whom our Samuel Chicote was one. The transmission of thought and impression is obvious. Like seed sown, the connection between Bishop Asbury and Isaac Smith is close and direct, and so is the connection between Isaac Smith and Samuel Chicote. May not the intense interest which Chicote exhibited in the Creek Manual Labor School and other educational interests have had something of their effect in the west from the influence given by Asbury and Isaac Smith in Georgia long years ago? Samuel Chicote was an active and efficient co-laborer in the founding of Harrell Institute, and was the president of its board of trustees at the time of his death. He was one of the dele-