

Manley

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his duties during the presidential campaign as a member of the Republican national executive committee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1880, 1888, 1892, and 1900 and was chairman of the Republican national committee from 1896 to 1904. He was a member of the Republican committee of the state of Maine from 1881 to 1900 and its chairman from 1885 to 1900. He represented Augusta in the state legislature from 1887 to 1890 and again from 1899 to 1902. During the last session he was speaker. He was a member of the state Senate from 1903 to 1904.

He was James G. Blaine's closest political friend; of him the latter is reported to have said, "As a political organizer, and as an astute reader of political conditions and forecasts, I never met Mr. Manley's equal" (*Lewiston Evening Journal*, Me., Feb. 7, 1905). Where Blaine's political observations were general, his were specific. His detailed, acute, and accurate analyses were a great aid to Blaine in his political activities. After his defeat in the presidential campaign of 1884, Blaine personally asked Cleveland to keep Manley in office as postmaster at Augusta. Manley was in charge of Thomas B. Reed's interests at the Republican convention at Saint Louis in 1896. His honest though indiscreet and premature admission that McKinley's nomination was assured brought upon him the wrath of Reed's friends and supporting newspapers, who had planned to fight to the finish for Reed's nomination (S. W. McCall, *The Life of Thomas Brackett Reed*, 1914, p. 224). The opposition of the Reed forces, thus engendered, was much in evidence later when he sought to realize his life's ambition of being governor of Maine. A carefully planned campaign, whose preliminaries were carried on by mail for fifteen months, came to nought when he was forced to withdraw on account of ill-health. Nor could he accept President Theodore Roosevelt's offer of an appointment as first assistant postmaster general. He had numerous other business interests in addition to the *Maine Farmer*. He married on Oct. 4, 1866, Susan H. Cony of Augusta, the daughter of Governor Samuel Cony. They had four children.

[*Biog. Sketches of Representative Citizens of Me.* (1903); *Representative Men of Me.*, ed. by Henry Chase (1893); *Biog. Sketches of the Members of the Senate . . . of Me.*, . . . 1903, comp. by Howard Owen (1903); *Geneal. and Family Hist. of the State of Me.*, ed. by G. T. Little (1909), vol. III; *Men of Progress*, ed. by P. W. McIntyre and W. F. Blanding (1897); *Biog. Encyc. of Me.*, ed. by H. C. Williams (1885); *Letters of Mrs. J. G. Blaine*, ed. by H. S. B. Beale (2 vols., 1898); *Daily Portland Press*, Feb. 8, 1905; *Lewiston Evening Jour.*, Feb. 7, 1905.]

R. E. M.

MANLY, BASIL (Jan. 29, 1798-Dec. 21, 1868), Baptist clergyman, educator, was born near Pittsboro, Chatham County, N. C., second son of Basil and Elizabeth (Maulsby) Manly. The father was a farmer who had served with some distinction in the Revolution. Two other sons, Charles and Matthias, became men of local distinction, the former as governor of the state and the latter as a jurist. Basil, like his brothers, received his early education at Pittsboro and in the Bingham School. His father was a Catholic, but his mother became a Baptist, and Basil followed her into her church, being baptized Aug. 26, 1816. Soon afterwards he announced his desire to study for the Baptist ministry and, despite the opposition of his father, who refused to assist him toward further education, was licensed to preach by the Rocky Spring Church, Apr. 26, 1818. About this time Rev. W. T. Brantly, pastor of the Baptist church at Beaufort, S. C., and president of a small college located in that town, made a visit to this section of North Carolina. Impressed with the promise of young Manly, Brantly persuaded him to go to Beaufort and enter college there, where he could secure financial assistance.

After eighteen months of study in Beaufort, he entered the junior class of South Carolina College in December 1819, graduating as valedictorian and honor man of his class Dec. 3, 1821. During the later months of his college career, with the encouragement of Jonathan Maxcy [*q.v.*], president of the institution and an able and eloquent Baptist minister, he had begun to preach in the churches of the surrounding country. His ability was at once recognized and his services were much in demand. In January 1822 he settled in Edgefield, S. C., becoming pastor there and at Stevens Creek, a neighboring country church. He joined the Stevens Creek church, where he was ordained Mar. 10, 1822, by John Landrum and Enoch Breazeale. He was everywhere greatly loved as a pastor. His sermons were carefully prepared, packed with pungent thought, delivered with pathos and power.

His efforts soon reached beyond his own narrow field. He was elected secretary of the Baptist State Convention, and in 1823 was a member of the committee of five appointed to select a site, arrange courses of study, and complete all necessary details connected with the founding of Furman Academy and Theological Institution, the forerunner of Furman University. Throughout its early years of struggle he was the steadfast friend and ablest helper of this institution. On Dec. 23, 1824, he married Sarah Murray Rudolph of Edgefield, by whom he had five children. In

February 1826 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Charleston, the oldest and at that time the wealthiest church of his denomination in the Southern states. Here he remained in a happy and prosperous pastorate for about twelve years. In 1835 he declined the presidency of South Carolina College, but in September 1837 accepted the presidency of the University of Alabama, a position which he held till 1855. He was also largely instrumental in founding the Alabama Historical Society and Judson, Howard, and Central colleges.

In 1853 he declined the presidency of Furman University, but two years later returned to South Carolina, to the pastorate of Wentworth Street Church, Charleston. He was an ardent promoter of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and president of the three conventions (1856, 1857, 1858) which established that institution. In 1859 he returned to Alabama as state evangelist and then became pastor in Montgomery. He gave whole-hearted support to the secession movement, and on Feb. 22, 1861, was chaplain at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederacy, riding with the presidential party and delivering the prayer. In 1863 he returned once more to South Carolina. He was partially paralyzed in 1864, and died four years later in the home of his son Basil [q.v.], at Greenville.

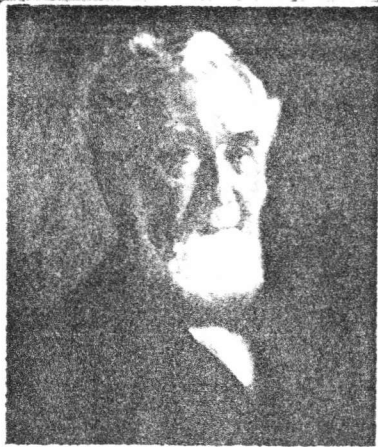
[T. M. Owen, *Dr. Basil Manly, The Founder of the Ala. Hist. Soc.* (1904), repr. from *Trans. Ala. Hist. Soc.*, vol. IV (1904); Louise Manly, *The Manly Family* (1930); W. J. McGlothlin, *Baptist Beginnings in Education* (1926); B. F. Riley, *History of the Baptists in the Southern States East of the Mississippi* (1898); *Charleston Daily Courier*, Dec. 28, 1868.] W. J. M.

MANLY, BASIL (Dec. 19, 1825-Jan. 31, 1892), Baptist clergyman, educator, son of Basil [q.v.] and Sarah Murray (Rudolph) Manly, was born in Edgefield District, S. C. His early years were spent in Charleston, while his father was pastor of the First Baptist Church there, but in 1837 his father became president of the University of Alabama and Basil removed with the family to Tuscaloosa. He entered the University in 1839, at the age of fourteen, graduating four years later with first honors. On Oct. 19, 1840, he had united with the Baptist church of Tuscaloosa; he was licensed to preach May 13, 1844, and entered Newton Theological Institution, Newton Center, Mass., the same year. Increasing bitterness of feeling over slavery led to a split between Northern and Southern Baptists and the formation of the Southern Baptist Convention in May 1845, and this event rendered his position so uncomfortable at Newton that he withdrew and entered Princeton Theological

Seminary, where he graduated in 1847. He was ordained by the Tuscaloosa church Jan. 30, 1848, having been called to the pastorate of the church at Providence, Ala. This position he held till Jan. 28, 1849, at the same time preaching at Sumterville, Ala., and in Noxubee County, Miss. He then became stated supply of the Tuscaloosa church, 1849-50, but on Sept. 1, 1850, went to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Richmond, Va. This important pastorate he held till Sept. 1, 1854, when he became president of the Richmond Female Institute, which he had assisted in founding. At the same time he supplied the Walnut Grove Baptist Church.

When the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was being established, Manly was appointed to draw up the articles of faith which each professor is required to sign at his inauguration, and when it was opened at Greenville, S. C., in 1859, he was made professor of "Biblical Introduction" and "Old Testament Interpretation." In addition to his teaching, he preached for a time at the churches of Damascus, Siloam, and Clear Springs. The Seminary opened with bright prospects, but was soon closed by the Civil War, which left it in ruins. Manly returned with the others to the work of rehabilitation in 1865, but seems to have lost hope by 1871, in which year he became president of Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky. In 1877, however, when the Seminary was removed to Louisville, he was reelected to his old position, and the remainder of his life was given with singular devotion to the work of ministerial education.

He rendered other important services to his denomination, however. He was a great lover of sacred music and made important contributions to Christian hymnology. With his father he compiled and published *Baptist Psalmody* (1850), which was extensively used; later he prepared *Manly's Choice* (1891), a collection of the great old hymns. He wrote for the first Seminary Commencement an appropriate hymn which has been sung at every Commencement since. His most pretentious literary work, *The Bible Doctrine of Inspiration*, was published in 1888; he was also the author of numerous articles, addresses, and pamphlets. Under his leadership a Sunday School Board was established by Southern Baptists in 1863, of which he was president and John A. Broadus [q.v.] secretary. In 1866 they established the periodical *Kind Words*, which continued as an important Sunday-school publication for many years. Manly was singularly gentle, lovable, and versatile; an able scholar and an effective teacher. He was twice



CHARLES MANLY
SECOND PRESIDENT



A.P. MONTAGUE
THIRD PRESIDENT



THE FIRST BUILDING
1851



JAMES CLEMENT FURMAN
FIRST PRESIDENT



THE HEART OF THE
CAMPUS 1927



EDWIN McNEILL POTEAT
FOURTH PRESIDENT



WILLIAM JOSEPH MCGLOTHLIN
FIFTH PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENTS OF FURMAN